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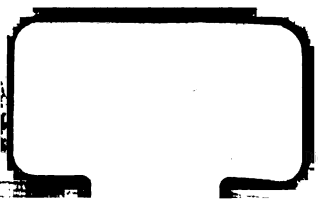

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CONTINUATION

OF THE COMPLETE

HISTORY

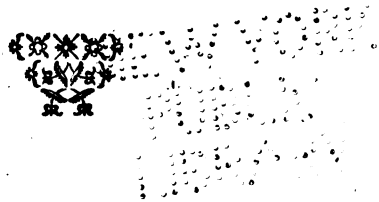
OF

ENGLAND.

By T. SMOLLETT, M. D.

VOLUME THE FOURTH.

Non tamen pigebit vel incondita ac rudi voce memoriam prioris ſervitutis, ac teſtimonium præſentium bonorum compoſuiſſe. TACIT. Agricola.



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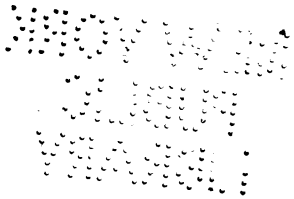

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CONTINUATION

OF THE

HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND.

GEORGE II.

THE conqueſt of Canada being atchieved, nothing now remained to be done in North America, except the demolition of the fortifications of Louiſbourg on the iſland of Cape Breton; for which purpoſe, ſome able engineers had been ſent from England with the ſhips commanded by captain Byron. By means of mines artfully diſpoſed and well conſtructed, the fortifications were reduced to a heap of rubbiſh; the glacis was levelled, and the ditches were filled. All the artillery, ammunition, and implements of war, were conveyed to Halifax: but the barracks were repaired ſo as to accommodate three hundred men occaſionally; and the hoſpital, with the private houſes, were left ſtanding.

An. 1760.

Demolition of Louiſbourg.

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An. 1760. Clandeſtine trade with the French.

The French ſtill poſſeſſed upon the continent of America, the fertile country lying on each ſide of the great river Miſſiſſippi, which diſembogues itſelf into the Gulph of Florida; but the colony was ſo thinly peopled and ſo ill provided, that far from being formidable, it ſcarce could have ſubſiſted, unleſs the Britiſh traders had been baſe and treacherous enough to ſupply it from time to time with proviſions and neceſſaries. The ſame infamous commerce was carried on with divers French plantations in the Weſt-Indies; inſomuch that the governors of provinces, and commanders of the ſquadrons ſtationed in thoſe ſeas, made formal complaints of it to the miniſtry *. The temptation

* *Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *to the ſeveral Governors and Councils in* North America, *relating to the Flag of Truce Trade.*

Whitehall, 23 Aug. 1760.

GENTLEMEN,

The commanders of his majeſty's forces and fleets in North-America and the Weſt-Indies, have tranſmitted certain and repeated intelligences, of an illegal and moſt pernicious trade carried on by the king's ſubjects in North-America and the Weſt-Indies, as well to the French iſlands as to the French ſettlements on the continent in America, and particularly to the rivers Mobile and Miſſiſſippi; by which the enemies, to the great reproach and detriment of government, are ſupplied with proviſions and other neceſſaries; whereby they are principally, if not alone, enabled to ſuſtain and protract this long and expenſive war. And it further appearing, that large ſums of bullion are ſent by the king's ſubjects to the above places, in return whereof commodities are taken, which interfere with the product of the Britiſh colonies themſelves, in open contempt of the authority of the mother-country, as well as the moſt manifeſt prejudice of the manufactures and trade of Great Britain. In order, therefore, to put the moſt ſpeedy and effectual ſtop to ſuch flagitious practices, ſo utterly ſubverſive

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tion of extraordinary profit excited the merchants, not only to aſſiſt the enemies of their country, but alſo to run all riſques in eluding the vigilance of the legiſlature. The inhabitants of Martinique found a plentiful market of proviſion furniſhed by the Britiſh ſubjects at the Dutch iſlands of Euſtatia and Curaçoa; and thoſe that were ſettled on the iſland of Hiſpaniola were ſupplied in the ſame manner, at the Spaniſh ſettlement of Monte-Chriſto. An. 1760.

While the Britiſh commanders exerted themſelves by ſea and land, with the moſt laudable ſpirit of vigilance and courage, againſt the foreign adverſaries of their country; the coloniſts of Jamaica ran the moſt imminent hazard of being extirpated by a domeſtic enemy. The negro-ſlaves of that iſland, Inſurrection of the negroes in Jamaica.

verſive of all laws, and ſo highly repugnant to the well-being of this kingdom:

It is his majeſty's expreſs will and pleaſure, that you do forthwith make the ſtricteſt and moſt diligent enquiry into the ſtate of this dangerous and ignominious trade: and that you do uſe every means in your power to detect and diſcover perſons concerned either as principals or acceſſaries therein; and that you do take every ſtep authorized by law, to bring all ſuch heinous offenders to the moſt exemplary and condign puniſhment. And you will as ſoon as may be, and from time to time, tranſmit to me, for the king's information, full and particular accounts of the progreſs you ſhall have made in the execution of this his majeſty's commands; to the which the king expects that you pay the moſt exact obedience. And you are further to uſe your utmoſt endeavours to trace out and inveſtigate the various artifices and evaſions by which the dealers in this iniquitous intercourſe find means to cover their criminal proceedings, and to elude the law; in order that from ſuch lights due and timely conſiderations may be had, what farther proviſion may be neceſſary to reſtrain an evil of ſuch extenſive and pernicious conſequences.

I am, &c.

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An. 1760. grown inſolent in the contemplation of their own formidable numbers, or by obſerving the ſupine indolence of their maſters, or ſtimulated by that appetite for liberty ſo natural to the mind of man, began, in the courſe of this year, to entertain thoughts of ſhaking off the yoke by means of a general inſurrection. Aſſemblies were held, and plans revolved for this purpoſe. At length they concerted a ſcheme for riſing in arms all at once in different parts of the iſland, in order to maſſacre all the white men, and take poſſeſſion of the government. They agreed that this deſign ſhould be put in execution immediately after the departure of the fleet for Europe: but their plan was defeated by their ignorance and impatience. Thoſe of the conſpirators that belonged to captain Forreſt's eſtate, being impelled by the fumes of intoxication, fell ſuddenly upon the overſeer while he ſat at ſupper with ſome friends, and butchered the whole company. Being immediately joined by ſome of their confederates, they attacked the neighbouring plantations, where they repeated the ſame barbarities, and ſeizing all the arms and ammunition that fell in their way, began to grow formidable to the colony. The governor no ſooner received intimation of this diſturbance, than he, by proclamation, ſubjected the coloniſts to martial law. All other buſineſs was interrupted, and every man took to his arms. The regular troops, joined by the troop of militia and a conſiderable number of volunteers, marched from Spaniſh Town to St. Mary's, where the inſurrection began, and ſkirmiſhed with the inſurgents: but as they declined ſtanding any regular engagement,

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ment, and truſted chiefly to buſh-fighting, the governor employed againſt them the free blacks, commonly known by the name of the Wild Negroes, now peaceably ſettled under the protection of the government. Theſe auxiliaries, in conſideration of a price ſet upon the heads of the rebels, attacked them in their own way, ſlew them by ſurprize, until their ſtrength was broken, and numbers made away with themſelves in deſpair; ſo that the inſurrection was ſuppoſed to be quelled about the beginning of May: but in June it broke out again with redoubled fury, and the rebels were reinforced to a very conſiderable number. The regular troops and the militia, joined by a body of ſailors, formed a camp under the command of colonel Spragge, who ſent out detachments againſt the negroes, a good number of whom were killed and ſome taken; but the reſt, inſtead of ſubmitting, took ſhelter in the woods and mountains. The priſoners being tried, and found guilty of rebellion, were put to death by a variety of tortures. Some were hanged; ſome beheaded; ſome burned; and ſome fixed alive upon gibbets. One of theſe laſt lived eight days and eighteen hours, ſuſpended under a vertical ſun, without being refreſhed by one drop of water, or receiving any manner of ſuſtenance. An. 1760.

In order to prevent ſuch inſurrections for the future, the juſtices aſſembled at the ſeſſions of the peace, eſtabliſhed regulations importing, that no negro-ſlave ſhould be allowed to quit his plantation without a white conductor, or a ticket of leave; that every negro playing at any ſort of game ſhould be ſcourged through the public Regulations in that iſland.

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An. 1760. ſtreets; that every publican ſuffering ſuch gaming in his houſe ſhould forfeit forty ſhillings; that every proprietor ſuffering his negroes to beat a drum, blow a horn, or make any other noiſe in his plantation, ſhould be fined in ten pounds; and every overſeer allowing theſe irregularities, ſhould pay half that ſum, to be demanded, or diſtrained for, by any civil or military officer; that every free negro, or mulatto, ſhould wear a blue croſs on his right ſhoulder, on pain of impriſonment; that no mulatto, Indian, or negro, ſhould hawk or ſell any thing, except freſh fiſh and milk, on pain of being ſcourged; that rum and punch houſes ſhould be ſhut up during divine ſervice on Sundays, under the penalty of twenty ſhillings; and that thoſe who had petit licences ſhould ſhut up their houſes on other nights at nine o'clock. Notwithſtanding theſe examples and regulations, a body of rebellious negroes ſtill ſubſiſted in places that were deemed inacceſſible to regular forces, and from theſe they made nocturnal irruptions into the neareſt plantations, where they acted with all the wantonneſs of barbarity; ſo that the people of Jamaica were obliged to conduct themſelves with the utmoſt vigilance and circumſpection; while rear-admiral Holmes, who commanded at ſea, took every precaution to ſecure the iſland from inſult or invaſion.

Action at ſea off Hiſpaniola.

He not only took meaſures for the defence of Jamaica, but alſo contrived and executed ſchemes for annoying the enemy. Having, in the month of October, received intelligence that five French frigates were equipped at Cape Francois on the iſland of Hiſpaniola, in order to convoy a fleet of merchant-

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merchant-ſhips to Europe, he ſtationed the ſhips under his command, in ſuch a manner as was moſt likely to intercept this fleet; and his diſpoſition was attended with ſucceſs. The enemy ſailed from the cape to the number of eight ſail on the ſixteenth, and next day they were chaced by the king's ſhips, the Hampſhire, Lively, and Boreas, which, however, made little progreſs, as there was little wind, and that variable. In the evening, the breeze freſhened, and about midnight the Boreas came up with the Sirenne, commanded by commodore Mac-Cartie. They engaged with great vivacity for about twenty-five minutes, when the Sirenne ſhot a-head, and made the beſt of her way. The Boreas was ſo damaged in the rigging, that ſhe could not cloſe with the enemy again till next day at two in the afternoon, when the action was renewed off the eaſt end of Cuba, and maintained till forty minutes paſt four, when Mr. Mac-Cartie ſtruck. In the mean time, the Hampſhire and Lively gave chace to the other four French frigates, which ſteered to the ſouthward with all the ſail they could carry, in order to reach the weſt-end of Tortuga, and ſhelter themſelves in Port au Prince. On the eighteenth the Lively, by the help of her oars, came up with the Valeur at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning; and after a hot action that continued an hour and a half, compelled the enemy to ſubmit. The Hampſhire ſtood after the other three, and, about four in the afternoon, ran up between the duke de Choiſeuil and the prince Edward. Theſe he engaged at the ſame time; but the firſt, having the advantage of the wind, made her retreat into Port au Paix: the other ran a-ſhore about two leagues to leeward, and ſtruck her colours; An. 1760.

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An. 1760. lours; but, at the approach of the Hampſhire, the enemy ſet her on fire, and ſhe blew up. This was alſo the fate of the Fleur de Lis, which had run into Freſh-water-bay, a little farther to leeward of Port au Prince. Thus by the prudent diſpoſition of admiral Holmes, and the gallantry of his three captains, Norbury, Uvedale, and Maitland, two large frigates of the enemy were taken, and three deſtroyed.

Exploit of two lieutenants in the navy.

The ſpirit of the officers was happily ſupported by an uncommon exertion of courage in the men, who chearfully engaged in the moſt dangerous enterprizes. Immediately after the capture of the French frigates, eight of the enemy's privateers were deſtroyed or brought into Jamaica. Two of theſe, namely the Vainqueur of ten guns, ſixteen ſwivels, and ninety men, and the Mackau of ſix ſwivels and fifteen men, had run into ſhoal-water in Cumberland harbour, on the iſland of Cuba. The boats of the Trent and Boreas were manned, under the direction of the lieutenants, Millar and Stuart, who being rowed up to the Vainqueur, boarded and took poſſeſſion under a cloſe fire, after having ſurmounted many other difficulties. The Mackau was taken, without any reſiſtance; then the boats proceeded againſt the Gueſpe of eight guns and eighty-five men, which lay at anchor farther up in the Lagoon; but before they came up, the enemy had ſet her on fire, and ſhe was deſtroyed.

Gallant behaviour of the captains Obrien and Taylor in the Leeward Iſlands.

The ſame activity and reſolution diſtinguiſhed the captains and officers belonging to the ſquadron commanded by Sir James Douglas off the Leeward Iſlands. In the month of September, the captains Obrien and Taylor, of the ſhips Temple and Griffin, being on a joint cruiſe off the iſlands

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Granadas, received intelligence that the Virgin, formerly a Britiſh ſloop of war, which had been taken by the enemy, then lay at anchor, together with three privateers, under protection of three forts on the iſland, ſailed thither in order to attack them; and their enterprize was crowned with ſucceſs. After a warm engagement, that laſted ſeveral hours, the enemy's batteries were ſilenced, and indeed demoliſhed, and the Engliſh captains took poſſeſſion of the four prizes. They afterwards entered another harbour of that iſland, having firſt demoliſhed another fort; and there they lay four days unmoleſted, at the expiration of which they carried off three other prizes. In their return to Antigua, they fell in with thirteen ſhips bound to Martinique with proviſions, and took them all without reſiſtance. About the ſame time, eight or nine privateers were taken by the ſhips which commodore Sir James Douglas employed in cruiſing round the iſland of Guadaloupe; ſo that the Britiſh commerce in thoſe ſeas flouriſhed under his care and protection. An. 1760.

In the Eaſt Indies, the Britiſh arms ſtill continued to proſper. After the reduction of Arcot, the garriſons of Permacoil and Allumparva ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war in the beginning of May. The Falmouth obliged the Haarlem, a French ſhip from Merguy, to run aſhore to the northward of Pondicherry. The important ſettlement of Carical was reduced by the ſea and land forces commanded by rear-admiral Corniſh and major Monſon, and the French garriſon made priſoners of war; and colonel Coote formed the blockade of Pondicherry by land, while the harbour was beſet by the Engliſh ſquadron. Tranſactions in the Eaſt-Indies.

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An 1760. No action of importance was in the course of this year atchieved by the naval force of Great Britain in the seas of Europe. A powerful squadron still remained in the bay of Quiberon, in order to amuse and employ a body of French forces on that part of the coast, and interrupt the navigation of the enemy; though the principal aim of this armament seems to have been to watch and detain the few French ships, which had run into the river Villaine, after the defeat of Conflans; an object the importance of which will doubtless astonish posterity. The fleet employed on this service was alternately commanded by admiral Boscawen and Sir Edward Hawke, officers of distinguished abilities, whose talents might have been surely rendered subservient to much greater national advantages. All that Mr. Boscawen could do in this circumscribed scene of action was to take possession of a small island near the river Vannes, which he caused to be cultivated and planted with vegetables for the use of the men infected with scorbutic disorders arising from salt provision, sea air, and want of proper exercise. In the month of September, Sir Edward Hawke, who had by this time relieved Mr. Boscawen, detached the gallant lord Howe in the Magnanime, with the ships prince Frederick and Bedford, to reduce the little island of Dumet, about three miles in length and two in breadth, abounding with fresh water. It was defended by a small fort mounted with nine cannon, and manned with one company of the regiment of Bourbon, who surrendered in a very short time after the ships had begun the attack. By this small conquest a considerable expence was saved

Little atchievements in the bay of Quiberon.

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saved to the nation in the article of transports employed to carry water for the use of the squadron. An. 1760.

Admiral Rodney still maintained his former station off the coast of Havre de Grace, to observe what should pass at the mouth of the Seine. In the month of July, while he hovered in this neighbourhood, five large flat-bottomed boats loaded with cannon and shot, set sail from Harfleur in the middle of the day, with their colours flying, as if they had set the English squadron at defiance; for the walls of Havre de Grace, and even the adjacent hills were covered with spectators, assembled to behold the issue of this adventure. Having reached the river of Caen, they stood backwards and forwards upon the shoals, intending to amuse Mr. Rodney till night, and then proceed under cover of the darkness. He perceived their drift, and gave directions to his small vessels to be ready, that as soon as day-light failed, they should make all the sail they could for the mouth of the river Orne, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, while he himself stood with the larger ships to the steep coast of Port Bassin. The scheme succeeded to his wish. The enemy, seeing their retreat cut off, ran ashore at Port Bassin, where the admiral destroyed them, together with the small fort which had been erected for the defence of this harbour. Each of those vessels was one hundred feet in length, capable of containing four hundred men for a short passage. What their destination was, we cannot pretend to determine: but the French had provided a great number of these transports; for ten escaped into the river Orne leading to Caen; and in consequence of this disaster one hundred

Admiral Rodney destroys some vessels on the coast of France.

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An. 1760. were unloaded, and ſent up again to Rouen. This was not all the damage that the enemy ſuſtained on this part of the coaſt. In the month of November, captain Ourry of the Acteon chaced a large privateer, and drove her on ſhore between Cape Barfleur and La Hogue, where ſhe periſhed. The cutters belonging to Mr. Rodney's ſquadron ſcoured the coaſt towards Dieppe, where a conſiderable fiſhery was carried on, and where they took or deſtroyed near forty veſſels of conſiderable burthen. Though the Engliſh navy ſuffered nothing from the French during this period, it ſuſtained ſome damage from the weather. The Conqueror, a new ſhip of the line, was loſt in the channel on the iſland of St. Nicholas; but the crew and cannon were ſaved. The Lyme of twenty-guns foundered in the Cattegate in Norway, and fifty of the men periſhed; and, in the Weſt Indies, a tender belonging to the Dublin, commanded by commodore Sir James Douglas, was loſt in a gale of wind, with an hundred choſen mariners.

Preparations for a ſecret expedition.

Of the domeſtic tranſactions relating to the war, the moſt conſiderable was the equipment of a powerful armament deſtined for ſome ſecret expedition. A numerous body of forces was aſſembled, and a great number of tranſports collected at Portſmouth. Generals were nominated to the command of this enterprize. The troops were actually embarked with a great train of artillery; and the eyes of the whole nation were attentively fixed upon this armament, which could not have been prepared without incurring a prodigious expence. Notwithſtanding theſe preparations, the whole ſummer was ſpent in idleneſs and inaction; and in the

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the latter end of the ſeaſon the undertaking was laid aſide. The people did not fail to clamour againſt the inactivity of the ſummer, and complain, that notwithſtanding the immenſe ſubſidies granted for the proſecution of the war, no ſtroke of importance was ſtruck in Europe for the advantage of Great Britain; but that her treaſure was laviſhed upon fruitleſs parade, or a G——n alliance ſtill more pernicious. It muſt be owned, indeed, that no new attempt was made to annoy the enemy on Britiſh principles; for the ſurrender of Montreal was the natural conſequence of the ſteps which had been taken and of the meaſures concerted in the courſe of the preceding year. It will be allowed, we apprehend, that the expence incurred by the armament at Portſmouth, and the body of troops there detained would have been ſufficient, if properly applied, to reduce the iſland of Mauritius on the coaſt of Africa, Martinique in the Weſt-Indies, or Minorca in the Mediterranean, and all theſe three were objects of importance. But, in all probability, the deſign of the armament was either to intimidate the French into propoſals of peace, to make a diverſion from the Rhine by alarming the coaſt of Bretagne, or to throw over a body of troops into Flanders to effect a junction with the hereditary prince of Brunſwic, who at the head of twenty thouſand men had made an irruption as far as the Lower Rhine, and even croſſed that river; but he miſcarried in the execution of his deſign. An. 1760.

In the midſt of theſe alarms, ſome regard was payed to the improvements of natural knowledge. The Royal Society having made application to the king, Aſtronomers ſent to the Eaſt-Indies.

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An. 1760. king, repreſenting that there would be a tranſit of Venus over the diſk of the ſun, on the ſixth day of June, and that there was reaſon to hope the parallax of that planet might be more accurately determined, by making proper obſervations of this phænomenon, at the iſland of St. Helena, near the coaſt of Africa, and at Bencoolen in the Eaſt-Indies; his majeſty granted a ſum of money to defray the expence of ſending able aſtronomers to theſe two places, and ordered a ſhip of war to be equipped for their conveyance. Accordingly Mr. Nevil Maſkelyne and Mr. Robert Waddington were appointed to make the obſervations at St. Helena; and Mr. Charles Maſon and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon undertook the voyage to Bencoolen on the iſland of Sumatra *.

Remarkable ſtory of miſs Bell.

The incredible drains occaſioned by the war, produced ſo little effect in lowering the ſpirits of the people and diminiſhing the appearance of national wealth, that ſcarce any thing was ſeen but uninterrupted ſcenes of gaiety and diverſion through the whole kingdom. Nay, luxury ſeemed to advance with more gigantic ſtrides, and every part of the metropolis reſounded with mirth and minſtrelſy, riot and extravagance. In the month of October, the attention of the public was engaged by ſome intereſting circumſtances that attended the death of one Miſs Bell, an unfortunate young creature of a good family, who had renounced her father's houſe,

* In the beginning of April, the king granted to his grandſon prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the heirs male of his royal highneſs, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of duke of York and Albany, and of earl of Ulſter.

and

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and embraced the wretched life of a common pro- An. 1760.
ſtitute. She died at a lodging houſe in Marybone, having declared, on her death-bed, to an officer of her acquaintance, who viſited her from a motive of humanity, that ſhe had received her death's wounds at a bagnio, from a certain young gentleman, who ſeemed to have mangled her out of meer wantonneſs of brutality. She not only perſiſted in repeating this declaration before divers perſons; but conjured the officer to ſee juſtice done upon the villain, who had treated her ſo inhumanly. Her complaint was corroborated by the aſſeveration of her own maid and attendant, who bore witneſs to her being wounded in two different places. Theſe circumſtances made ſuch an impreſſion upon the gentleman, that he applied to a juſtice of the peace, and obtained an order for taking up her body after ſhe was buried, that it might be ſubjected to the cognizance of the coroner and his inqueſt; it accordingly underwent an examination, and was re-interred, after the jury had given their verdict, that ſhe died of a natural death. The officer, who, though in attendance, had not been examined, was not ſatisfied with this deciſion, and reſolved to promote a further enquiry: he wrote to the young woman's father, as well as to the perſon accuſed, who had retired to the country, and declared, that he would ſubmit himſelf to a fair trial, that his character might be vindicated to the ſatisfaction of the public; accordingly, when the father commenced a proſecution, he ſurrendered himſelf before five juſtices of the peace in Weſtminſter, who, having examined a great number of witneſſes, were of

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An. 1760. opinion, that the warrant ſhould be diſcharged. As a pamphlet, containing an account of the death of miſs Bell, had been publiſhed, and without doubt given a bad impreſſion of this gentleman, he proſecuted the officer in the King's Bench for having publiſhed a libel againſt him; but the information was ſet aſide, and the judge ordered the proſecutor to be tried at the Old Baily for murder. He was brought to the bar of that tribunal, in
1761. the month of February, and, after a long hearing, acquitted. By part of the evidence it appeared, there was reaſon to believe the unfortunate deceaſed was actually delirious, when ſhe made the complaint to the officer: the nurſe contradicted the evidence of that gentleman: the ſervants of the bagnio declared, that no wounds had been given at the time when the tragedy was ſuppoſed to be acted: the apothecary, who attended her in her laſt moments, affirmed that the wounds could not be the cauſe of her death, but actually preſerved her from dying of a mortification; and the phyſician gave it as his opinion, that the ſuppoſed wounds were no other than abſceſſes, formed by an effort of nature to relieve itſelf. Had they really been wounds, there would be little reaſon to ſuppoſe they were the immediate cauſe of her death, as no conſiderable veſſel had been hurt, nor any of the bowels injured; but, that the infliction of ſuch wounds, co-operating with other circumſtances of barbarity, blows, ſtripes, and bruiſes, might, in a body incenſed with rage, and inflamed with intoxication, produce a fever, that would terminate in death, is a poſſibility to which every judicious phyſician muſt ſubſcribe; and,

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and, in that case, he, who inflicted the wounds and bruises, who aroused the resentment, and promoted the intoxication, of the deceased, cannot justly be pronounced innocent of her death. The person, however, accused of miss Bell's murder was acquitted on the fullest evidence. An. 1760.

Except the countries that were actually the scenes of war, no political revolution or disturbance disquieted the general tranquillity. Syria, indeed, felt all the horrors and wreck of a dreadful earthquake, protracted in repeated shocks, which began on the thirtieth day of October, in the neighbourhood of Tripoli. A great number of houses were overthrown at Seyde, and many people buried under the ruins. It was felt through a space of ten thousand square leagues, comprehending the mountains of Libanus, and Antilibanus, with an infinite number of villages, that were reduced to heaps of rubbish. At Acra, or Ptolemais, the sea overflowed its banks, and poured into the streets; though eight feet above the level of the water. The city of Saphet was intirely destroyed, and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished. At Damascus all the minorets were overthrown, and six thousand people lost their lives. The shocks diminished gradually till the twenty-fifth day of November, when they were renewed with redoubled havock; the earth trembled with the most dreadful convulsions, and the greater part of Tripoli was destroyed. Balbec was entirely ruined, and this was the fate of many other towns and castles; so that the people, who escaped the ruins, were obliged to sojourn in the open fields, and all Syria was threatened with the Earthquakes in Syria.

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An. 1760. vengeance of heaven. Such a dangerous ferment arose at Constantinope, that a revolution was apprehended. Mustapha, the present emperor, had no sons; but, his brother Bajazet, whose life he had spared, contrary to the maxims of Turkish policy, produced a son by one of the women, with whom he was indulged in his confinement; a circumstance which aroused the jealousy of the emperor to such a degree, that he resolved to dispatch his brother. The great officers of the Porte opposed this design, which was so disagreeable to the people, that an insurrection ensued. Several Turks and Armenians, taking it for granted that a revolution was at hand, bought up great quantities of grain; and a dreadful dearth was the consequence of this monopoly. The Sultan assembled the troops, quieted the insurgents, ordered the engrossers of corn to be executed, and in a little time, the repose of the city was re-established.

Wise conduct of the Catholic king.

Notwithstanding the prospect of a rupture in Italy, no new incident interrupted the tranquillity which the southern parts of Europe enjoyed. The king of Spain, howsoever sollicited by the other branch of the house of Bourbon, to engage in the war, as its ally, refused to interpose in any other way, than as a mediator between the courts of London and Versailles. He sent the Conde de Fuentes, a nobleman of high rank and character, in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the king of Great Britain, in order to offer his good offices for effecting a peace; and the conde, after having conferred with the English ministry, made an excursion to Paris; but his proposal with respect to

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a ceſſation of hoſtilities, if in reality ſuch a pro- An. 1760.
poſal was ever made, did not meet with a cordial reception. Other differences ſubſiſting between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, he found no difficulty in compromiſing. His Catholic majeſty perſiſted in the execution of a plan truly worthy of a patriot king. In the firſt place, he ſpared no pains and application to make himſelf thoroughly acquainted with the ſtate of his kingdom. He remitted to his people all they owed the crown, amounting to threeſcore millions of reals: he demanded an exact account of his father's debts, that they might be diſcharged with the utmoſt punctuality: an order was ſent to the treaſury, that ten millions of reals ſhould be annually appropriated for this purpoſe, until the whole ſhould be liquidated; and, to the firſt year's payment, he added fifty millions, to be divided equally among the legal claimants. He took meaſures for the vigorous execution of the laws againſt offenders; encouraged induſtry; protected commerce; and felt the exquiſite pleaſure of being beloved as the father of his people. To give importance to his crown, and extend his influence among the powers of Europe, he equipped a powerful ſquadron of ſhips at Carthagena, and is ſaid to have declared his intention to employ them againſt Algiers, ſhould the Dey refuſe to releaſe the ſlaves of the Spaniſh nation.

Portugal ſeemed ſtill agitated from the ſhock of the late conſpiracy, which was quelled in that kingdom. The pope's nuncio was not only forbid the court, but even ſent under a ſtrong guard to the frontiers: an indignity which induced the Affairs of Portugal.

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An. 1760. pontiff to order the Portugueſe miniſter at Rome to evacuate the eccleſiaſtical dominions. In the mean time, another embarkation of Jeſuits was ſent from Liſbon to Civita Vecchia; yet the expulſion of theſe fathers did not reſtore the internal peace of Portugal, or put an end to the practice of plotting: for, even ſince their departure, ſome perſons of rank have been either committed to cloſe priſon, or exiled from the kingdom. The Jeſuits were not more fortunate in America; for in the month of October, in the foregoing year, an obſtinate battle was fought between the united forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of Paraguay, who were under the dominion of the Jeſuits: victory at length declared in favour of the two crowns: ſo that the vanquiſhed were obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms. As the court of Portugal had made remonſtrances to the Britiſh miniſtry againſt the proceedings of the Engliſh ſquadron under admiral Boſcawen, which had attacked and deſtroyed ſome French ſhips under the Portugueſe fort in the bay of Lagos, his Britannic majeſty thought proper to ſend the Earl of Kinnoul, as ambaſſador extraordinary, to Lisbon, where that nobleman made ſuch excuſes for the inſult of the Engliſh admiral, as entirely removed all miſunderſtanding between the two crowns; and could not fail of being agreeable to the Portugueſe monarch, thus reſpected, ſoothed, and deprecated by a mighty nation in the very zenith of power and proſperity. On the ſixth of June, being the birth day of the king of Portugal, the marriage of his brother, Don Pedro, with the princeſs of Brazil, was celebrated in

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in the chapel of the palace where the king reſides, to the univerſal joy of the people, as this match will prevent all diſputes with reſpect to the ſucceſſion. The nuptials were announced to the public by the diſcharge of cannon, and celebrated with illuminations, and all kinds of rejoicing. An. 1760.

An incident, which happened in the Mediterranean, had like to have drawn the indignation of the Ottoman Porte on the knights of the order of Malta. A large Turkiſh ſhip of the line, mounted with ſixty eight braſs cannon, having on board a complement of ſeven hundred men, beſides ſeventy Chriſtian ſlaves, under the immediate command of the Turkiſh admiral, had, in company with two frigates, five gallies, and other ſmaller veſſels, ſailed in June from the Dardanells, cruiſed along the coaſts of Smyrna, Scio, and Trio, and at length anchored in the channel of Stangie, where the admiral with four hundred perſons went on ſhore, on the nineteenth day of September: the Chriſtian ſlaves, ſeizing this opportunity, armed themſelves with knives, and fell upon the three hundred that remained with ſuch fury and effect, that a great number of the Turks were inſtantly ſlain: many leaped overboard into the ſea, where they periſhed; and the reſt ſued for mercy. The Chriſtians, having thus ſecured poſſeſſion of the ſhip, hoiſted ſail, and bore away for Malta; which, though chaced by the two frigates, and a Raguſan ſhip, they reached by crouding all their canvas; and brought their prize ſafe into the harbour of Valette, amidſt the acclamations of the people. The order of Malta, A Turkiſh ſhip of the line carried into Malta.

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An. 1760. as a recompence for this ſignal act of bravery and reſolution, aſſigned to the captors the whole property of the ſhip and ſlaves, together with all the effects on board, including a ſum of money, which the Turkiſh commander had collected by contribution, amounting to a million and an half of florins. The Grand Signor was ſo enraged at this event, that he diſgraced his admiral, and threatened to take vengeance on the order of Malta, for having detained the ſhip, and countenanced the capture.

Patriot Schemes of the king of Denmark.

With reſpect to the diſputes which had ſo long embroiled the Northern parts of Europe, the neutral powers ſeemed as averſe as ever to a participation. The king of Denmark continued to perfect thoſe plans, which he had wiſely formed for increaſing the wealth, and promoting the happineſs of his ſubjects; nor did he neglect any opportunity of improving natural knowledge, for the benefit of mankind in general. He employed men of ability, at his own expence, to travel into foreign countries, and collect the moſt curious productions for the advancement of natural hiſtory: he encouraged the liberal and mechanic arts at home, by munificent rewards and peculiar protection: he invited above a thouſand foreigners from Germany to become his ſubjects, and ſettle in certain diſtricts of Jutland, which had lain waſte above three centuries; and they forthwith began to build villages, and cultivate the lands, in the dioceſes of Wibourg, Arhous, and Ripen: their travelling expences from Altena to their new ſettlement were defrayed by the king, who, moreover, maintained them until the produce of

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the lands could afford a comfortable ſubſiſtence. He likewiſe beſtowed upon each coloniſt a houſe, a barn and ſtable, with a certain number of horſes and cattle. Finally, this generous patriot having viſited theſe new ſubjects, who received him with unſpeakable emotions of joy and affection, he ordered a conſiderable ſum of money to be diſtributed among them, as an additional mark of his favour. Such conduct in a prince cannot fail to ſecure the warmeſt returns of loyalty and attachment in his people; and the execution of ſuch laudable ſchemes will endear his name to the contemplation of poſterity. An. 1760.

Memorial preſented by the Britiſh ambaſſador to the States General.

The Dutch, as uſual, perſevered in proſecuting every branch of commerce, without being diverted to leſs profitable ſchemes of ſtate policy, by the inſinuations of France, or the remonſtrances of Great Britain. The violation of the peace by their ſubjects in Bengal was no ſooner known at the court of London, than orders were ſent to general Yorke, the Engliſh ambaſſador at the Hague, to demand an explanation. He, accordingly, preſented a memorial to the States General, ſignifying, that their High Mightineſſes muſt, doubtleſs, be greatly aſtoniſhed to hear, by the public papers, of the irregularities committed by their ſubjects in the Eaſt Indies; but, that they would be much more amazed on peruſing the piece annexed to his memorial, containing a minute account, ſpecified with the ſtricteſt regard to truth, of the irregular conduct obſerved by the Dutch, towards the Britiſh ſubjects in the river of Bengal, at a time, when the factors and traders of Holland enjoyed all the ſweets of peace, and all the advantages

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An. 1760. advantages of unmoleſted commerce; at a time, when his Britannic majeſty, from his great regard to their High Mightneſſes, carefully avoided giving the leaſt umbrage to the ſubjects of the United Provinces. He obſerved, that the king his ſovereign was deeply affected by theſe outrageous doings, and miſchievous deſigns of the Dutch in the Eaſt Indies, whoſe aim was to deſtroy the Britiſh ſettlements in that country; an aim that would have been accompliſhed, had not the king's victorious arms brought them to reaſon, and obliged them to ſue for an accommodation. He told them his majeſty would willingly believe their High Mightineſs had given no order for proceeding to ſuch extremities, and that the directors of their India company had no ſhare in the tranſaction: nevertheleſs he (the ambaſſador) was ordered to demand ſignal ſatisfaction, in the name of the king his maſter; that all who ſhould be found to have ſhared in the offence ſo manifeſtly tending to the deſtruction of the Engliſh ſettlements in that country, ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed; and that their High Mightineſſes ſhould confirm the ſtipulations agreed upon, immediately after the action, by the directors of the reſpective companies; in conſideration of which agreement, the Dutch ſhips were reſtored, after their commanders acknowledged their fault, in owning themſelves the aggreſſors. To this remonſtrance the States General replied, that nothing of what was laid to the charge of their ſubjects, had yet reached their knowledge; but, they requeſted his Britannic majeſty to ſuſpend his judgment, until he ſhould be made perfectly acquainted with the grounds

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grounds of those disputes; and they promised he should have reason to be satisfied with the exemplary punishment that would be inflicted upon all who should be found concerned in violating the peace between the two nations *. An. 1760.

State of the powers at war.

The war in Germany still raged with unrelenting fury, and the mutual rancour of the contending parties seemed to derive fresh force from their mutual disappointments; at least, the house of Austria seemed still implacable and obstinately bent upon terminating the war with the destruction of the Prussian monarch. Her allies however seemed less actuated by the spirit of revenge. The French king had sustained so much damage and disgrace in the course of the war, that his resources failed, and his finances fell into disorder; he could no longer afford the subsidies he had promised to different powers; while his subjects clamoured aloud at the burden of impositions, the ruin of trade, and the repeated dishonour intailed upon the arms of France. The czarina's zeal for the alliance, was evidently cooled by the irregular and defective payments of the subsidies she had stipulated. Perhaps she was disappointed in her hope of conquest, and chagrined to see her armies retire from Germany at the approach of every winter; and the British ministry did not fail to exert all their influence to detach her from the confederacy in which she had embarked. Sweden still languished in an effectual parade of hostilities against the house of Brandenburgh; but the

* In the month of March the States of Holland and West Friesland having, after warm debates, agreed to the proposed match, between the princess Caroline, sister to the prince of Orange, and the Prince of Nassau-Weilbourg, the nuptials were solemnized at the Hague, with great magnificence.

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An. 1760. French intereſt began to loſe ground in the diet of that kingdom. The king of Pruſſia, howſoever exhauſted in the article of men, betrayed no ſymptom of apprehenſion, and made no advance towards a pacification with his adverſaries. He had employed the winter in recruiting his armies by every expedient his fertile genius could deviſe; in levying contributions to reinforce the vaſt ſubſidy he received from England, in filling magazines, and making every preparation for a vigorous campaign. In Weſtphalia, the ſame foreſight and activity were exerted by prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, who in the beginning of ſummer found himſelf at the head of a very numerous army, payed by Great Britain, and ſtrengthened by two and twenty thouſand of national troops.

Death of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.

No alteration in the terms of this alliance, was produced by the death of William landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, who breathed his laſt, in an advanced age, on the twenty-eighth day of January at Rintelen upon the Weſer. He was ſucceeded in the landgraviate by his ſon Frederick, whoſe conſort, the princeſs Mary, daughter to the king of Great Britain, now, in quality of governeſs of her children, aſſumed the regency and adminiſtration of the county of Hanau-Mutzenberg, by virtue of the ſettlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her huſband. She had for ſome years been ſeparated from him, and reſided with his father, at whoſe deceaſe ſhe retired, with her children, to the city of Zell. The preſent landgrave, who lived at Magdebourg as vice-governor under the king of Pruſſia, no ſooner learned the news of his father's death, than he ſent an intimation of it to that prince and the king of

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Great Britain, declaring, at the ſame time, that he would ſcrupulouſly adhere to the engagements of his predeceſſor. An. 1760.

The advances towards a peace, which had been made in the preceding year by the kings of England and Pruſſia, in their declaration publiſhed at the Hague by prince Lewis of Brunſwic, ſeemed to infuſe in neutral powers a good opinion of their moderation. We have already ſeen that the king of Spain offered his beſt offices in quality of mediator. When a congreſs was propoſed, the States-General made an offer of Breda, as a place proper for the negotiation. The king of Great Britain, by the mouth of his ambaſſador, thanked their High Mightineſſes for the ſincere deſire they expreſſed to put an end to the ravages of war, which had extended deſolation over the face of Europe: he readily cloſed with their gracious offer, and in conſequence of his high regard and invariable friendſhip for their High Mightineſſes, wiſhed earneſtly that it might be acceptable to the other powers at war. The French king expreſſed his ſentiments nearly to the ſame purpoſe. His ambaſſador declared, That his moſt Chriſtian majeſty was highly ſenſible of the offer they had made of Breda for holding the congreſs; that, in order to give a freſh proof of his ſincere deſire to encreaſe the good harmony that ſubſiſted between him and the States General, he accepted their offer with pleaſure; but as he could take no ſtep without the concurrence of his high allies, he was obliged to wait for their anſwer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing remained to be ſettled but the place for holding the congreſs. King Staniſlaus having

Offers made by neutral powers of a place for holding a congreſs.

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An. 1760. having written a letter to his Britannic majesty, offering the city of Nancy for the same purpose, he received a civil answer, expressing the king of England's sense of his obliging offer, which, however, he declined, as a place not conveniently situated for all the powers interested in the great work of pacification. Civilities of the same nature likewise passed between the sovereign of Nancy and the king of Prussia *. As the proposals for an accommodation, made by the king of England and his allies, might have left an unfavourable impression of their adversaries, had they been altogether declined, the court of Vienna was prevailed upon

* As the Prussian monarch's answer breathes nothing but humanity and moderation, we shall insert it as a distinguishing feature of that prince's character.

Sire, my Brother,

With real pleasure I have received your majesty's letter. Certainly I should not refuse the offer you make me of the city of Nancy, if that depended on me. All the negotiations that should be carried on there under your auspices, could not but take a favourable and happy turn; but your majesty, perhaps, knows by this time, that every body's sentiments are not so pacific as yours.

The courts of Vienna and Russia have refused, in an unprecedented manner, to come into the measures which the king of England and myself proposed to them; and it is likely that they will draw the King of France into the continuance of the war, the advantages of which they alone expect to reap; but certainly they alone will be the cause of the effusion of human blood consequent on their refusal.

However, I shall not be the less grateful for your majesty's offers. If all sovereigns were endowed with your humanity, goodness, and justice, the world would not be exposed, as it is now, to desolation, ravages, massacres, and conflagrations.

I am, with sentiments of the highest esteem, and the most perfect and most sincere friendship,

Your majesty's
good brother,
FREDERICK.

to

to concur with her allies in a declaration profeſſing their deſire of peace, which declaration was delivered, on the third day of April, by the Auſtrian miniſter reſiding at the Hague, to his ſerene highneſs prince Lewis of Brunſwic; and a paper of the ſame nature was alſo delivered to him ſeparately by the French and Ruſſian miniſters *. Theſe pro- An. 1760.

* *A Tranſlation of the Declaration delivered by the* Auſtrian *Miniſter reſiding at the* Hague, *to his Serene Highneſs Prince* Lewis *of* Brunſwic, *in Anſwer to that which his Highneſs had delivered on the Part of his* Britannic *Majeſty and the King of* Pruſſia, *on the 25th of* November 1759, *to the Miniſters of the belligerant Powers.*

Their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague, the 25th of November laſt paſt, to the ambaſſadors and miniſters of the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Verſailles, reſiding there,

"That being ſincerely deſirous of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility, they were ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to the place that ſhall be judged the moſt convenient, in order to treat there, of this important object, with thoſe which the belligerant parties ſhall think proper to authoriſe on their ſide, for attaining ſo ſalutary an end."

Her majeſty the empreſs-queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias; and his majeſty the moſt Chriſtian king, equally animated by the deſire of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility, on a ſolid and equitable footing, declare in return;

That his majeſty the catholic king, having been pleaſed to offer his mediation in the war, which has ſubſiſted for ſome years between France and England; and this war having beſides, nothing in common with that which the two empreſſes with their allies have likewiſe carried on for ſome years againſt the king of Pruſſia,

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his catholic majeſty, whoſe mediation he has a pleaſure in accepting.

As to the war, which regards directly his Pruſſian majeſty,

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An. 1760. feſſions, however, did not interrupt the operations of the campaign.

Though the French army under the marechal duke de Broglio remained in cantonment in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, and prince Ferdinand had retired from Corſdorff to Marpurg, where in the beginning of January he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters, nevertheleſs the winter was by no means inactive. As far back as the twenty-fifth day of December, the duke de Broglio having called in his detachments, attempted to ſurpriſe the allied army by a forced march to Klein-linnes; but finding them prepared to give him a warm reception, nothing but a cannonade enſued, and he retreated to his former quarters. On the twenty-ninth colonel Luckner, at the head of the Hanoverian hunters, fell in with a detachment of the enemy, conſiſting of four hundred men, under the command of count Muret. Theſe he attacked with ſuch vigour, that the count was made priſoner, and all his party either killed or taken, except two-and-twenty who eſcaped. On the third day of January the marquis de Vogue

Skirmiſhes in Weſtphalia during the winter.

majeſty; their majeſties, the empreſs-queen of Hungary and Bohemia; the empreſs of all the Ruſſias; and the moſt Chriſtian king, are diſpoſed to agree to the appointing the congreſs propoſed. But as by virtue of their treaties they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be neceſſary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themſelves definitively upon that ſubject, that their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties ſhould previouſly be pleaſed to cauſe their invitation to a congreſs, to be made to all the powers that are directly engaged in war againſt the king of Pruſſia; and namely, to his majeſty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as likewiſe to his majeſty the king of Sweden, who ought ſpecifically to be invited to the future congreſs.

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attacked the town of Herborn, which he carried, and took a ſmall detachment of the allies who were there poſted. At the ſame time the marquis Dauvet made himſelf maſter of Dillemburg, the garriſon of the allied troops being obliged to retire into the caſtle, where they were cloſe beſieged. Prince Ferdinand no ſooner underſtood their ſituation, than he began his march with a ſtrong detachment for their relief, on the ſeventh day of the month, when he attacked and totally defeated the beſiegers, took ſeven hundred priſoners, including forty officers, with ſeven pair of colours and two pieces of cannon. On that very day, the Highlanders, under major Keith, ſupported by the huſſars of Luckner, who commanded the whole detachment, attacked the village of Eybach, where Beaufremont's regiment of dragoons was poſted on the ſide of Dillemburg, and routed them with great ſlaughter. The greater part of the regiment was killed, and many priſoners were taken, together with two hundred horſes, and all their baggage. The Highlanders diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion, by their intrepidity, which was the more remarkable, as they were no other than raw recruits juſt arrived from their own country, and altogether unacquainted with diſcipline. On the eighth day of January Mr. de St. Germain advanced on the left of the allies, with the grenadiers of the French army, ſupported by eight battalions and a body of dragoons: but he was encountered by the duke of Holſtein at the head of a ſtrong detachment in the neighbourhood of Erſdorff, who, by dint of a furious cannonade, obliged him to retreat with precipitation. An. 1760.

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An. 1760.

The hereditary prince of Brunſwic joins the allied army.

After this attempt the French parties diſappeared, and their army retired into winter-quarters in and about Franckfort on the Maine; while prince Ferdinand quartered the allies at Caſſel, Paderborn, Munſter, and Oſnabrug, this laſt place being allotted to the Britiſh troops, as being the neareſt to Embden, where the reinforcements from Britain were to be landed. In the beginning of February, the hereditary prince of Brunſwic, with the detachment of the allied army under his command, began his march from Chemnitz in Saxony for Weſtphalia, where he ſafely arrived, after having aſſiſted at a long conference in Hamelen, with his father the reigning duke, his uncle prince Ferdinand, and ſome principal members of the regency of Hanover.

Exactions by the French in Weſtphalia.

The French general continued to ſend out detachments to beat up the quarters of the allies, and lay their towns under contribution. In the beginning of March, the marquis de Blaiſel marched at the head of two thouſand four hundred men from Gieſſen, where he commanded, to Marpurg, forced the gates of the town, and compelled the garriſon of the allies to take ſhelter in the caſtle. As he could not pretend to undertake the ſiege of the fortreſs, by the fire of which he was exceedingly galled, he demanded of the town a contribution of one hundred thouſand florins; and carried ſome of the magiſtrates along with him as hoſtages for the payment of this impoſition. He afterwards appeared at Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hartzberg, the frontier poſts of the allies, but did not think proper to attack either, becauſe he perceived that meaſures were taken for his reception. The French, with

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with all their boaſted politeneſs and humanity, are ſometimes found as brutal and rapacious as the moſt barbarous enemy. On pretence of taking umbrage at the town of Hanau-Muntzenberg, for having, without their permiſſion, acknowledged the regency of the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, they, in the month of February, ordered the magiſtrates of that place to pay, within the term of twenty four hours, the ſum of ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand livres, on pain of being ſubjected to plunder. This order was ſignified by the prince de Robecq; to whom the magiſtrates repreſented the impoſſibility of raiſing ſuch a ſum, as the country was totally exhauſted, and their credit abſolutely deſtroyed, in conſequence of their inability to pay the intereſt of the capitals negotiated in the courſe of the preceding year. He ſtill inſiſting upon their finding the money before night, they offered to pay eighty thouſand florins, which they raiſed with the utmoſt difficulty, and begged the payment of the reſt might be poſtponed for a few weeks; but their requeſt was rejected with diſdain. The garriſon was reinforced by two battalions, and four ſquadrons diſperſed in the principal ſquares and markets of the city, and the gates were ſhut. They even planted cannon in the ſtreets, and tarred matches were fixed to many houſes, in order to intimidate the inhabitants. Theſe expedients proving ineffectual, detachments of grenadiers entered the houſes of the principal magiſtrates and merchants, from whence they removed all their beſt effects to the town-hall, where they were kept in depoſit, until they were redeemed with all the money that could poſſibly be raiſed. This An. 1760.

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An. 1760. exaction, so little to the honour of a civilized nation, the French minister declared to the diet at Ratisbon was agreeable to the instructions of his most christian majesty.

Skirmish to the advantage of the allies at Vacha.

By way of retaliation for the cruelty practised at Hanau, a detachment of the allied army under general Luckner was sent to raise contributions in Fulda, and actually carried off hostages from that city; but retired before a strong body of the enemy, who took possession of the place. From hence the French marched, in their turn, to plunder the towns of Hirchfeldt and Vacha. Accordingly they appeared at Vacha, situated on the frontiers of Hesse, and forming the head of the chain of cantonments which the allies had on the Werra. This place was attacked with such vigour, that colonel Freytag, who commanded the post, was obliged to abandon the town; but he maintained himself on a rising-ground in the neighbourhood, where he amused the enemy, until two battalions of grenadiers came to his assistance. Thus reinforced, he pursued the French fot three leagues, and drove them with considerable loss from Geissa, where they had resolved to fix their quarters. These skirmishes happened in the beginning of May, when the grand armies were just in motion to begin the campaign.

Situation of the French armies.

By this time the forces under the marechal duke de Broglio were augmented to one hundred thousand; while the count de St. Germain commanded a separate army on the Rhine, consisting of thirty thousand men, assembled from the quarters of Dusseldorp, Cologn, Cleves, and Wesel. This second corps was intended to divide the allied army, which,

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which, by such a division, would be considerably weakened; and the French court threatened to form a third army, under the prince de Soubise; but this did not appear. The duke de Broglio was in such high favour with the French ministry at this juncture, that he was promoted over the heads of many old generals, who now demanded and obtained their dismission; and every step was taken to render the campaign glorious to this admired commander: but, notwithstanding all their care, and his own exertion, he found it impossible to take the field early in the season, from want of forage for his cavalry. While his quarters were established at Franckfort, his troops were plentifully supplied with all sorts of provision from the Upper Rhine; but this convenience depended upon his being master of the course of the river: but he could not move from this position without forfeiting the advantage, and providing magazines for the use of his forces, so that he was obliged to lie inactive until he could have the benefit of green forage in his march. An. 1760.

The same inconveniences operated more powerfully on the side of prince Ferdinand, who, being in an exhausted country, was obliged to fall back as far as Paderborn, and draw his supplies from Hamburgh and Bremen on the Elbe and the Weser. By this time, however, he had received a reinforcement of British troops from Embden, under the direction of major-general Griffin; and before the end of the campaign the forces of that nation in Germany were augmented to five and twenty thousand; a greater number than had served at

The allied army is put in motion.

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An. 1760. one time upon the continent for two centuries. The allied army marched from their cantonments on the fifth day of May, and proceeded by the way of Paderborn to Fritzlar, where, on the twentieth, they encamped: but part of the troops left in the biſhopric of Munſter, under general Sporcken, were ordered to form a camp at Dulmen, to make head againſt the French corps commanded by the count de St. Germain.

Exploit of colonel Luckner at Butzbach.

General Imhoff was ſent with a detachment to Kirchayn on the Orme; and general Gilſoe, with another corps, advanced to the neighbourhood of Hirchfeld on the Fulda. The former of theſe having ordered colonel Luckner to ſcour the country with a body of huſſars, that officer, on the twenty-fourth day of May, fell in with a French patrole, which gave the alarm at Butzbach, when the garriſon of that place, amounting to five hundred piquets, under general Waldener, fled with great precipitation. Being, however, purſued and overtaken near a wood, they were routed and diſperſed. Colonel Luckner, entering Butzbach, found a conſiderable quantity of forage, flour, wine, and equipage, belonging to the fugitives. What he could not carry off, he diſtributed among the poor inhabitants, and returned to general Imhoff's camp at Ameneburg, with above an hundred priſoners. This excurſion alarmed the enemy to ſuch a degree, that their whole army was put in motion; and the duke de Broglio, in perſon, advanced with a large body of troops as far as Freidberg: but underſtanding the allies had not quitted their camp at Fritzlar, he returned to Franckfort, after

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after having cantoned that part of his army in the Wetteraw. This alarm was not ſo mortifying as the ſeceſſion of the Wirtemberg troops, amounting to ten thouſand men, commanded by their duke in perſon, who left the French army in diſguſt, and returned to his own country. The Imperial army, under the prince de Deuxponts, quartered at Bamberg, began their march to Naumberg on the twentieth of May; but one of their detachments of cavalry having received a check from a body of Pruſſians near Lutzen, they fell back; and on the fourth day of June encamped at Lichtenfels upon the Maine. The ſmall detachments of the grand armies, as well as thoſe belonging to the bodies commanded by general Sporcken and the count de St. Germain in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorp, ſkirmiſhed with various ſucceſs. The hereditary prince of Brunſwic being detached from the allied army, with ſome battalions of grenadiers and two regiments of Engliſh dragoons, advanced to the county of Fulda, where he was joined by the troops under general Gilſoe, and atchieved ſome inconſiderable exploits, particularly at Hoſenfeldt and Zielbach, where he ſurpriſed and took divers parties of the enemy. An. 1760.

By the twenty-fourth of June prince Ferdinand, quitting his ſituation at Fritzlar, marched to Frillendorf, and encamped on the hills between Ziegenheim and Freyſa, general Imhoff commanding at a ſmall diſtance on the right, and the hereditary prince, now returned from Fulda, being poſted on the left of the army. In the mean time, the duke de Broglio, aſſembling his forces between Merlau The French advance to Neuſtadt.

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An. 1760. and Laubach, advanced to Neuſtadt, where he encamped on the twenty-eighth day of the month, and at the ſame time occupied a ſtrong poſt at Waſſemburg. His intention was to penetrate through the country of Heſſe into Hanover, and make himſelf intirely maſter of that electorate. With this view he reſolved to effect a junction with the count de St. Germain, whom he directed to advance towards Brilau and Corbach; while he himſelf, decamping from Neuſtadt on the eighth day of July, advanced by the way of Franckenberg. Prince Ferdinand, having received intelligence that the count de St. Germain was in motion, began his march from Ziegenheim, and on the ninth day of July reached the heights of Brunau, in the neighbourhood of Wildungen.

The hereditary prince of Brunſwic worſted at Corbach.

The hereditary prince, at the head of the advanced corps, reinforced with ſome battalions and ſquadrons under major general Griffin, was ſent forwards to Saxenhauſen, whither the army followed the next morning. The hereditary prince, continuing to advance, found the enemy already formed at Corbach; but judging their whole force did not exceed ten thouſand infantry and ſeventeen ſquadrons, and being impelled by the impetuoſity of his own courage, he reſolved to give them battle. He accordingly attacked them about two in the afternoon, and the action became very warm and obſtinate: but the enemy being continually reinforced with freſh battalions, and having the advantage of a numerous artillery, all the prince's efforts were ineffectual. Prince Ferdinand, being at too great a diſtance to ſuſtain him, ſent

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ſent him an order to rejoin the army, which was by this time formed at Saxenhauſen. He forthwith made diſpoſitions for a retreat, which however was attended with great confuſion. The enemy, obſerving the diſorder of the allied troops, plied their artillery with redoubled diligence; while a powerful body of their cavalry charged with great vivacity. In all likelihood the whole infantry of the allies would have been cut off, had not the hereditary prince made a diverſion in their favour, by charging in perſon at the head of the Britiſh dragoons, who acted with their uſual gallantry and effect. This reſpite enabled the infantry to accompliſh their retreat to Saxenhauſen; but they loſt above five hundred men, and fifteen pieces of cannon. General count Kielmanſegg, major-general Griffin, and major Hill of Bland's dragoons, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their conduct and intrepidity on this occaſion. The hereditary prince expoſed his life in the hotteſt part of the action, and received a ſlight wound in the ſhoulder, which gave him far leſs diſturbance than he felt from the chagrin and mortification produced by his defeat. An. 1760.

Many days, however, did not paſs, before he found an opportunity of retaliating this diſgrace. Prince Ferdinand, receiving advice that a body of the enemy, commanded by major general Glaubitz, had advanced on the left of the allies to Ziegenheim, detached the hereditary prince to oppoſe them, at the head of ſix battalions of Hanoverians and Heſſians, with Elliot's regiment of Engliſh light horſe, Lucknet's huſſars, and two brigades of chaſſeurs; on the fixteenth day of the month, He retrieves his honour at Exdorf.

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An. 1760. month, he engaged the enemy near the village of Exdorff, and a very warm action enſued, in which Elliot's regiment ſignalized themſelves remarkably by repeated charges *. At length victory declared for the allies. Five battalions of the enemy, including the commander in chief, and the prince of Anhalt-cothen, were taken with ſix pieces of cannon, all their arms, baggage, and artillery. During theſe tranſactions, the marechal duke de Broglio remained encamped on the heights of Corbach. He had, in advancing from Franckfort, left detachments to reduce the caſtles of Marpurg and Dillemburg, which were occupied by the allies, and they fell into his hands, the garriſons of both being obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. Theſe were but inconſiderable conqueſts; nor did the progreſs of the French general equal the idea which had been formed of his talents and activity. The count de St. Germain, who was his ſenior officer, and believed by many to be at leaſt his equal in capacity, having now joined his corps to the grand army, and conceiving diſguſt at his being obliged to ſerve under the duke de Broglio, relinquiſhed his command, in which he was ſucceeded by the chevalier de Muy. At the ſame time, the marquis de Voyer, and the count de Luc, two generals of experience

* Though this was the firſt time that Elliot's regiment appeared in the field, it performed wonders. They charged five different times, and broke through the enemy at every charge: but theſe exploits they did not atchieve without ſuſtaining a heavy loſs in officers, men, and horſes.

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and reputation, quitted the army, and returned to France, actuated by the same motives. An. 1760.

The allied army having moved their camp from Saxenhausen to the village of Halle, near Cassel, remained in that situation till the thirtieth day of July, when the troops were again put in motion. The chevalier de Muy, having passed the Dymel at Stadtbergen, with the reserve of the French army, amounting to thirty-five thousand men, and extending this body down the banks of the river, in order to cut off the communication of the allies with Westphalia; while the duke de Broglio marched up with his main wing to their camp at Kalle, and prince Xavier of Saxony, who commanded their reserve on the left, advanced towards Cassel; prince Ferdinand, leaving general Kielmansegge with a body of troops for the defence of this city, decamped in the night of the thirtieth, and passed the Dymel without loss, between Liebenau and Dringleberg. The hereditary prince, who had the preceding day passed the same river, in order to reinforce general Sporcken, who was posted near Corbeke, now reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and found them possessed of a very advantageous camp between Warbourg and Ochsendorff. Prince Ferdinand, having resolved to attack them, ordered the hereditary prince and Mr. Sporcken to turn their left, while he himself advanced against their front, with the main body of the army. The enemy was accordingly attacked, almost at the same instant, both in flank and in rear, with equal impetuosity and success. As the infantry of the allied

Victory obtained by the allies at Warbourg.

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An. 1760. allied army could not march faſt enough to charge at the ſame time, the marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the cavalry of the right; and the brigade of Engliſh artillery, commanded by captain Philips, made ſuch expedition, that they were up in time to ſecond the attack in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated at the approach of the marquis, except three ſquadrons, who ſtood the charge, and were immediately broken. Then the Engliſh horſe fell upon the enemy's infantry, which ſuffered greatly, while the town of Warbourg was aſſaulted by the Britannic legion. The French, finding themſelves hard preſſed on both flanks, as well as in front and rear, retired precipitately, with conſiderable damage, occaſioned chiefly by the Britiſh cannon and dragoons, and many were drowned in attempting to ford the Dymel. The battalion of Maxwell, and a brigade under colonel Beckwith, compoſed of grenadiers and Highlanders, diſtinguiſhed themſelves remarkably on this occaſion. The enemy left about fifteen hundred men, killed or wounded, on the field of battle; with ſome colours, and ten pieces of cannon, and about the ſame number were made priſoners. Monſieur de Muy lay all night under arms, on the heights of Volk-Miſſen, from whence he next day retired towards Wolfshagen. On the evening of the battle, the marquis of Granby received orders to paſs the river in purſuit of them, with twelve Britiſh battalions, and ten ſquadrons, and encamped at Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, the

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the heights of which were poſſeſſed by the enemy's grand army *. An. 1760.

By

* *Copy of a Letter from the Marquiſs of* Granby *to the Earl of* Holderneſſe.

My Lord,

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction, that I have the honour of acquainting your lordſhip of the ſucceſs of the hereditary prince, yeſterday morning.

General Sporcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the twenty-ninth; the hereditary prince followed the ſame evening, with a body of troops, among which were the two Engliſh battalions of grenadiers, the two of Highlanders, and four ſquadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

The army was under arms all day on the thirtieth, and, about eleven at night, marched off in ſix columns to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army aſſembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The hereditary pince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder on his left, and forming in two lines, with his left towards Doſſel, and his right near Grimbeck, oppoſite to the left flank of the enemy, whoſe poſition was, with the left to the high hill near Offendorff, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fiſcher's corps. The hereditary prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank, and, after a very ſharp diſpute, obliged them to give way, and, by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was, at this time, marching with the greateſt diligence to attack the enemy in front; but the infantry could not get up in time: general Waldegrave, at the head of the Britiſh, preſſed their march as much as poſſible: no troops could ſhew more eagerneſs to get up, than they ſhewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and over-ſtraining themſelves to get on, through moraſſy and very difficult ground, ſuddenly dropped down on their march.

General Moſtyn, who was at the Britiſh cavalry, that was formed on the right of our infantry on the other ſide of a large wood, upon receiving the duke's orders to come up

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An. 1760. By this ſucceſs, prince Ferdinand was enabled to maintain his communication with Weſtphalia, and keep the enemy at a diſtance from the heart of Hanover; but to theſe objects he ſacrificed the country of Caſſel: for, prince Xavier of Saxony, at the head of a detached body, much more numerous than that which was left under general Kielmanſegge, advanced towards Caſſel,

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up with the cavalry as faſt as poſſible, made ſo much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the diſtance was fiear five miles, that the Britiſh cavalry had the happineſs to arrive in time, to ſhare the glory of the day, having ſucceſsfully charged, ſeveral times, both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

I ſhould do injuſtice to the general officers, to every officer and private man, of the cavalry, if I did not beg your lordſhip would aſſure his majeſty, that nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occaſion.

Captain Philips made ſo much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity, by a ſevere cannonade, to oblige thoſe who had paſſed the Dymel, and were formed on the other ſide, to retire with the utmoſt precipitation.

I received his ſerene highneſs's orders, yeſterday in the evening, to paſs the river after them, with the twelve Britiſh battalions and ten ſquadrons, and am now encamped upon the heights of Wilde, about four miles from Warbourg, on the heights of which their grand army is encamped.

M. de Muy is now retiring from the heights of Volkmiſſen, where he lay under arms laſt night, towards Wolfſhagen. I cannot give your lordſhip an account of the loſs on either ſide. Captain Faucitt, whom I ſend off with this, ſhall get all the intelligence he can upon this head, before he ſets off.

I am, &c.
GRANBY.

P. S. Saturday morning, ſix o'clock.

As I had not an opportunity of ſending off captain Faucit ſo ſoon as I intended, I opened my letter to acquaint your lordſhip that I have juſt joined the grand army with my detachment.

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and made himſelf maſter of that city; then he reduced Munden, Gottingen, and Eimbeck, in the electorate of Hanover. All that prince Ferdinand could do, conſidering how much he was out-numbered by the French, was to ſecure poſts and paſſes with a view to retard their progreſs, and employ detachments to harraſs and ſurpriſe their advanced parties. In a few days after the action at Warbourg, general Luckner repulſed a French detachment, which had advanced as far as Eimbeck, and ſurpriſed another at Nordheim. At the ſame period, colonel Donap with a body of the allied army attacked a French corps of two thouſand men, poſted in the wood of Sababourg, to preſerve the communication between their grand army, and their troops on the other ſide of the Weſer; and, notwithſtanding the ſtrength of their ſituation, drove them from their poſt, with the loſs of five hundred men, either killed or made priſoners; but this advantage was overbalanced by the reduction of Ziegenhain, garriſoned by ſeven hundred men of the allied army, who, after a vigorous reſiſtance, were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. On the fifth day of Auguſt, prince Ferdinand being encamped at Buhne, received intelligence that a conſiderable body of the enemy, amounting to upwards of twenty thouſand men, were in motion to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geiſmar. He paſſed the Dymel early in the morning, with a body of troops, and ſome artillery, and poſted them in ſuch an advantageous manner, as to render the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual, An. 1760.

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An. 1760. ineffectual, although the foragers were covered with great part of their army.

The hereditary prince beats up the quarters of the French at Zierenberg.

On the same morning, the hereditary prince set out on an expedition to beat up the quarters of a French detachment. Being informed that the volunteers of Clermont and Dauphine, to the number of one thousand, horse and foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, at a small distance from the French camp at Dierenberg, and passed their time in the most careless security, he advanced towards them from his camp at Warbourg, within a league of their cantonment, without seeing any of their posts, or meeting with any of their patroles; a circumstance that encouraged him to beat up their quarters by surprize: for this service he pitched upon five battalions, with a detachment of Highlanders, and eight regiments of dragoons. Leaving their tents standing, they began their march at eight in the evening, and passed the Dymel near Warbourg. About a league on the other side of the Dymel, at the village of Witzen, they were joined by the light troops under major Bulow; and now the disposition was made, both for entering the town, and securing a retreat, in case of being repulsed. When they were within two miles of Zierenberg, and in sight of the fires of the enemy's grand guard, the grenadiers of Maxwel; the regiment of Kingsley, and the Highlanders, advanced by three separate roads, and marched in profound silence: at length, the noise of their feet alarmed the French, who began to fire; then the grenadiers proceeded at a round pace with unloaded firelocks, pushed the piquets, slew

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ſlew the guard at the gate, and ruſhing into the town, drove every thing before them with incredible impetuoſity. The attack was ſo ſudden, and the ſurprize ſo great, that the French had not time to aſſemble in any conſiderable number; but they began to fire from the windows, and, in ſo doing, exaſperated the allied troops, who, burſting into the houſes, ſlaughtered them without mercy. Having remained in the place from two till three in the morning, they retreated with about four hundred priſoners, including forty officers; and brought off two pieces of artillery. This nocturnal adventure, in which the Britiſh troops diſplayed equal courage and activity, was atchieved with very little loſs; but, after all, it deſerves no other appellation, than that of a partizan exploit, for it was attended with no ſort of advantage to the allied army. An. 1760.

Conſidering the great ſuperiority of the French army, we cannot account for the little progreſs made by the duke de Broglio, who, according to our conception, might either have given battle to the allies with the utmoſt probability of ſucceſs; or penetrated into the heart of Hanover, the conqueſt of which ſeemed to be the principal object of the French miniſtry. Inſtead of ſtriking an important ſtroke, he retired from Immenhauſen towards Caſſel, where he fortified his camp as if he had thought himſelf in danger of being attacked; and the war was carried on by ſmall detachments. Major Bulow, being ſent with a ſtrong party from the camp of the allied army at Buline, ſurpriſed the town of Marpurg, deſtroyed the French ovens, and brought off a conſiderable quantity of ſtores Petty advantages on both ſides.

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An. 1760. and baggage, with some prisoners. He met with the same success at Butzbach, where he surprised and took two companies belonging to the regiment of Raugrave, and retired with his body to Frankenberg, where he joined colonel Forsen. On the twelfth day of September they made a movement towards Franckenau; and M. de Stainville, who was posted with a body of French troops at Merdenhagen, advanced to check their progress. He came up with their rear in the neighbourhood of Munden, and attacked them in passing the river Orck, with such vigour, that Forsen, with some of his cavalry, was taken, and Bulow obliged to abandon some pieces of cannon. The action was just determined, when this last was reinforced by the hereditary prince of Brunswick, who had made a forced march of five German miles, which had fatigued the troops to such a degree, that he deferred his attack till next morning; but, in the mean time, M. de Stainville retired towards Frankenburg. The Hanoverian general Wangenheim, at the head of four battalions and six squadrons, had driven the enemy from the defiles of Soheite, and encamped at Lawenthagen; but, being attacked by a superior number, he was obliged, in his turn, to give way, and his retreat was not effected without the loss of two hundred men, and some pieces of artillery. When the enemy retired, general Wangenheim repassed the Weser, and occupied his former situation at Ussar. Mean while, general Luckner gained an advantage over a detachment of French cavalry, near Norten. Prince Ferdinand, when marechal Broglio quitted his camp at Immenhausen, made a motion

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a motion of his troops, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Geiſmar-wells, the reſidence of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; from thence, however, he transferred them, about the latter end of September, to Ovilgune, on the Weſtphalian ſide of the Dymel. An 1760.

Such was the poſition of the two oppoſite grand armies, when the world was ſurpriſed by an expedition to the Lower Rhine, made by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick. Whether this excurſion was intended to hinder the French from reinforcing their army in Weſtphalia, or to co-operate in the Low Countries, with the armament now ready equipped in the ports of England; or to gratify the ambition of a young prince, overboiling with courage, and glowing with the deſire of conqueſt; we cannot explain to the ſatisfaction of the reader: certain it is, the Auſtrian Netherlands were, at this juncture, entirely deſtitute of troops, except the French garriſons of Oſtend and Nieuport, which were weak and inconſiderable. Had ten thouſand Engliſh troops been landed on the coaſt of Blankenburg, they might have taken poſſeſſion of Bruges, Ghent, Bruſſels, and Antwerp, without reſiſtance, and joined the hereditary prince in the heart of the country: in that caſe, he would have found himſelf at the head of thirty thouſand men, and might have made ſuch a diverſion in favour of Hanover, as to transfer the ſeat of war from Weſtphalia into Flanders. The empreſs queen might indeed have complained of this invaſion, as the formality of declaring war againſt her had not been obſerved by Great Britain; but, conſidering that ſhe was the declared enemy of Hanover, and

The hereditary prince makes to the Lower Rhine.

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An. 1760. had violated the barrier treaty, in eſtabliſhing which the kingdom of Great Britain had laviſhed away ſo much blood and treaſure; a ſtep of this kind, we apprehend, might have been taken, without any imputation of perfidy or injuſtice. Whatever the motives for the prince's expedition might have been, he certainly quitted the grand army of the allies, in the month of September, and, traverſing Weſtphalia, with twenty battalions, and as many ſquadrons, appeared on the Lower Rhine, marching by Schermbeck and Duſſeldorp. On the twenty-ninth day of the month, he ſent a large detachment over the river at Rocroort, which ſurpriſed part of the French partizan Fiſcher's corps at Rhynberg, and ſcoured the country. Next day, other parties, croſſing at Rees and Emmerick, took poſſeſſion of ſome redoubts, which the French had raiſed along the bank of the river; and here they found a number of boats, ſufficient to tranſport the reſt of the forces. Then the prince advanced to Cleves, and, at his approach, the French garriſon, conſiſting of five hundred men, under the command of M. de Barral, retired into the caſtle, which, however, they did not long defend; for on the third day of October, they capitulated, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, after having in vain endeavoured to obtain more favourable conditions.

He comes to Weſel, and is worſted at Campen.

A more important object was Weſel, which the prince inveſted, and began to beſiege in form. The approaches were made on the right of the Rhine, while the prince in perſon remained on the left to cover the ſiege; and kept his communication open with the other ſide, by a bridge above, and

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and another below the place. He had hoped to carry it by a vigorous exertion, without the formality of a regular ſiege, but he met with a warmer reception than he expected; and his operations were retarded by heavy rains, which, by ſwelling the river, endangered his bridges, and laid his trenches under water. The difficulties and delays occaſioned by this circumſtance entirely fruſtrated his deſign. The French, being made acquainted with his motions, were not ſlow in taking meaſures to anticipate his ſucceſs. M. de Caſtries was detached after him, with thirty battalions, and thirty eight ſquadrons; and, by forced marches, arrived, on the fourteenth day of October, at Rhynberg, where the prince's light troops were poſted. Theſe he attacked immediately, and compelled to abandon the poſt, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the prince, who commanded in perſon, and appeared in the warmeſt parts of this ſhort but ſanguinary affair. The enemy, leaving five battalions, with ſome ſquadrons, at Rhynberg, marched by the left, and encamped behind the convent of Campen. The prince, having received intimation, that M. de Caſtries was not yet joined by ſome reinforcements, that were on the march, determined to be beforehand with them, and attempt that very night to ſurpriſe him in his camp. For this purpoſe, he began his march at ten in the evening, after having left four battalions, and five ſquadrons, under general Bock, with inſtructions to obſerve Rhynberg, and attack that poſt, in caſe the attempt on Campen ſhould ſucceed. Before the allied forces could reach the enemy's camp, they An. 1760.

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An. 1760. they were under the neceſſity of overpowering Fiſcher's corps of irregulars, which occupied the convent of Campen, at the diſtance of half a league in their front. This ſervice occaſioned ſome firing, the noiſe of which alarmed the French army. Their commander formed them with great expedition, and poſted them in a wood, where they were immediately attacked, and, at firſt, obliged to give ground; but they ſoon retrieved all they had loſt, and ſuſtained, without flinching, an unceaſing fire of muſquetry, from five in the morning till nine at night, when they reaped the fruits of their perſeverance. The hereditary prince, whoſe horſe was killed under him, ſeeing no proſpect of ſucceſs in prolonging an action, which had already coſt him a conſiderable number of men, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was not effected without confuſion, and left the field of battle to the enemy. His loſs, on this occaſion, did not fall ſhort of ſixteen hundred choice men, killed, wounded, and taken; and this loſs fell chiefly on the troops of Great Britain, who were always found in the foremoſt ranks of danger. All their officers, both of infantry and dragoons, diſtinguiſhed themſelves remarkably, and many were dangerouſly wounded. Among theſe, the nation regretted the loſs of lord Downe, whoſe wounds proved mortal: he was a young nobleman of ſpirit, who had lately embraced a military life, though he was not regularly trained in the ſervice.

He repaſſes the Rhine.

Next day, which was the ſixteenth of October, the enemy attacked an advanced body of the allies, which was poſted in a wood before Elverick, and

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and extended along the Rhine. The firing of cannon and muſquetry was maintained till night. Mean while, a column of the French infantry, commanded by M. de Chabot, marched through Walach, and took poſt among the thickets, at the diſtance of a quarter of a league, in the front of the prince's army. By this time, the Rhine was ſo much ſwelled by the rains, and the banks of it were overflowed in ſuch a manner, that it was neceſſary to repair and move lower down the bridge, which had been thrown over that river. This work was accordingly performed in preſence of the enemy, and, the prince, paſſing without moleſtation, proceeded to Bruynen, where he fixed his head-quarters. His paſſing the Rhine ſo eaſily, under the eye of a victorious army, ſo much ſuperior to him in number, may be counted among the fortunate incidents of his life. Such was the iſſue of an expedition, which expoſed the projector of it to the imputation of temerity. Whatever his aim might have been, beſides the reduction of Weſel, with the ſtrength of which he did not ſeem to have been very well acquainted, he certainly miſcarried in his deſign, and his miſcarriage was attended with a very conſiderable loſs of troops, occaſioned not only by the action, but alſo by the diſeaſes engendered from the wet weather, the fatigue of long marches, and the want of proper conveniencies, not to mention the enormous expence in contingencies, incurred by this fruitleſs undertaking. An. 1760.

In the month of November, while he lay encamped in the neighbourhood of Schermbeck, a body of the enemy attempted to beat up his quar-

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An. 1760. Attempt of the enemy againſt the hereditary prince.

ters: having received intimation of their deſign, he immediately called in his advanced poſts, and made a diſpoſition for giving them a proper reception. He abandoned the tents that were in the front of his camp, and poſted his infantry in ambuſcade behind thoſe that were in the rear: at the ſame time he ordered ſome regiments of horſe and huſſars to fetch a compaſs, and fall upon the back of the enemy. The ſtratagem ſucceeded to his wiſh. The French detachment, believing the allies had actually abandoned their camp, began to pillage the tents in the utmoſt diſorder: then the infantry ſallied from the place where they were concealed, and fell upon them with great impetuoſity: the artillery opened, and the cavalry charged them in flank. In a word, of twelve hundred who marched from Weſel on this expedition, ſcarce two hundred eſcaped.

Advantage gained by M. de Stainville.

The duke de Broglio endeavoured, by ſundry means, to take advantage of the allied army on the other ſide of the Weſer, thus weakened by the abſence of the troops under the hereditary prince; but he found prince Ferdinand too vigilant to be ſurpriſed, and too ſtrongly ſituated to be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs. He therefore contented himſelf with ravaging the country by detachments: he ſent M. de Stainville with a conſiderable body of forces to penetrate into the heart of Hanover; and on the fifteenth day of September, that officer falling in with a detachment of the allies, commanded by major Bulow, attacked them near the abbey of Schaken. After a warm and obſtinate engagement, they were defeated and driven to Bulemont, with the loſs of their cannon, bag-

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baggage, and a good number of men, who fell into the hands of the victors. After this exploit, M. de Stainville advanced to Halberſtadt, and demanded of that capital a contribution of one million five hundred thouſand livres: but the citizens had been ſo drained by former exactions, that they could not raiſe above thirty thouſand: for the remainder the French partizan took hoſtages, with whom he returned to the grand army encamped at Caſſel, from whence they, in a little time, fell back as far as Gottingen. An. 1760.

The allies and French go into winter-quarters.

As the enemy retreated prince Ferdinand advanced as far as Hurſte, where he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters about the latter end of November. While he remained in this poſition, divers ſkirmiſhes happened in the neighbourhood of Gottingen. Major-general Breidenbach, at the head of two regiments of Hanoverian and Brunſwick guards, with a detachment of cavalry, attacked on the twenty-ninth day of November, the French poſt at Heydemunden, upon the river Worrau. This he carried, and took poſſeſſion of the town, which the enemy haſtily abandoned. Part of their detachment croſſed the river in boats; the reſt threw themſelves into an intrenchment that covered the paſſage, which the allies endeavoured to force in ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts, galled as they were by the fire of the enemy's redoubts on the other ſide of the river. At length M. Breidenbach was obliged to deſiſt and fall back into the town, from whence he retired at midnight, after having ſuſtained conſiderable damage. Prince Ferdinand had it very much at heart to drive the French from Got-

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An. 1760. Gottingen, and accordingly inveſted that city; but the French garriſon, which was numerous and well provided, made ſuch a vigorous defence as baffled all the endeavours of the allies, who were moreover impeded by the rainy weather, which, added to other conſiderations, prevented them from undertaking the ſiege in form. Nevertheleſs, they kept the place blocked up from the twenty-ſecond day of November to the twelfth of the following month, when the garriſon, in a deſperate ſally, took one of their principal poſts, and compelled them to raiſe the blockade. About the middle of December prince Ferdinand retired into winter-quarters, he himſelf reſiding at Uſlar, and the Engliſh troops being cantoned in the biſhopric of Paderborn. Thus the enemy were left in poſſeſſion of Heſſe, and the whole country eaſtward of the Weſer to the frontiers of the electorate of Hanover. If the allied army had not been weakened, for the ſake of a raſh, ill-concerted, and unſucceſsful expedition to the Lower Rhine, in all probability the French would have been obliged to abandon the footing they had gained in the courſe of this campaign, and in particular to retreat from Gottingen, which they now maintained and fortified with great diligence and circumſpection.

Exploit of the Swedes in Pomerania.

The king of Pruſſia, after all his labours, notwithſtanding the great talents he had diſplayed, and the incredible efforts he had made, ſtill found himſelf ſurrounded by his enemies, and in danger of being cruſhed, by their cloſing and contracting their circle. Even the Swedes, who had languiſhed

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so long, seemed to be roused to exertion in Pomerania, during the severity of the winter season. The Prussian general Manteuffel had, on the twentieth day of January, passed the river Peene, overthrown the advanced posts of the enemy at Ziethen, and penetrated as far as the neighbourhood of Griesswalde; but finding the Swedes on their guard, he returned to Anclam, where his head-quarters were established. This insult was soon retaliated with interest. On the twenty-eighth day of the month, at five in the morning, a body of Swedes attacked the Prussian troops posted in the suburbs of Anclam, on the other side of the Peene, and drove them into the city, which they entered pell-mell. General Manteuffel, being alarmed, endeavoured to rally the troops, but was wounded and taken, with about two hundred men and three pieces of cannon. The victors, having atchieved this exploit, returned to their own quarters. As for the Russian army, which had wintered on the other side of the Vistula, the season was pretty far advanced before it could take the field; though general Tottleben was detached from it, about the beginning of June, at the head of ten thousand Cossacks, and other light troops, with which he made an irruption into Pomerania, and established his head-quarters at Belgard. An. 1760.

Skirmishes between the Prussians and Austrians in Saxony.

At the beginning of the campaign the king of Prussia's chief aim was to take measures for the preservation of Silesia, the conquest of which seemed to be the principal object with the court of Vienna. While the Austrian army, under marechal count Daun, lay strongly intrenched in the

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An. 1760. the neighbourhood of Dreſden, the king of Pruſſia had endeavoured, in the month of December, to make him quit that advantageous ſituation, by cutting off his proviſions, and making an irruption into Bohemia. For theſe purpoſes he had taken poſſeſſion of Dippeſwalde, Maxen, and Pretchendorff, as if he intended to enter Bohemia by the way of Paſsberg: but this ſcheme being found impracticable, he returned to his camp at Freyberg; and in January the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies were cantoned ſo near each other, that daily ſkirmiſhes were fought with various ſucceſs. The head of the Pruſſian camp was formed by a body of four thouſand men under general Zettwitz, who, upon the twenty-ninth day of January, was attacked with ſuch impetuoſity by the Auſtrian general Beck, that he retreated in great confuſion to Torgau, with the loſs of five hundred men, eight pieces of artillery, and a conſiderable quantity of new cloathing, and other baggage. Another advantage of the ſame nature was gained by the Auſtrians at Neuſtadt over a ſmall body of Pruſſians who occupied that city. In the month of March general Laudohn advanced with a ſtrong detachment of horſe and foot, in order to ſurpriſe the Pruſſians, who, in attempting to effect a retreat to Steinau, were ſurrounded accordingly, and very roughly handled. General Laudohn ſummoned them twice by ſound of trumpet to lay down their arms; but their commanders, the captains Blumenthal and Zittzwitz, rejecting the propoſal with diſdain, the enemy attacked them on all hands with a great ſuperiority of number. In

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this emergency the Pruſſian captains formed their troops into a ſquare, and by a cloſe continued fire kept the enemy at bay; until, perceiving that the Croats had taken poſſeſſion of a wood between Siebenhauſen and Steinau, they, in apprehenſion of being intercepted, abandoned their baggage, and forced their way to Steinau, which they reached with great difficulty, having been continually harraſſed by the Auſtrians, who payed dear for this advantage. Several other petty exploits of this kind were atchieved by detachments on both ſides, before the campaign was begun by the grand armies. An. 1760.

Towards the end of April the king of Pruſſia altered his poſition, and withdrew that part of his chain of cantonments, extending from the foreſt of Thurundt to the right of the Elbe. He now took poſſeſſion of a very ſtrong camp, between the Elbe and the Mulda, which he intrenched in every part that was acceſſible, and fortified with two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. By theſe precautions he was enabled to keep his ground againſt the army of count Daun, and at the ſame time detach a body of troops as a reinforcement to his brother prince Henry, who aſſembled a ſeparate army near Frankfort upon the Oder, that he might be at hand either to oppoſe the Ruſſians, or march to the relief of Sileſia, which the enemy was bent upon invading. It was for this purpoſe that the Auſtrian general Laudohn advanced with a conſiderable army into Luſatia about the beginning of May, and general Beck with another body of troops took poſſeſſion of Cotbus: mean while count

Poſition of the armies in Saxony and Sileſia.

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An. 1760. count Daun continued in his old ſituation on the Elbe; general Lacy formed a ſmall detached army upon the frontiers of Saxony, to the ſouthward of Dreſden; and the prince de Deuxponts marched into the ſame neighbourhood with the army of the empire. Prince Henry of Pruſſia, having encamped with his army for ſome time at Sagan in Sileſia, moved from thence to Gorlitz in Luſatia, to obſerve the motions of general Laudohn, encamped at Koningſgratz; from whence, in the beginning of June, he marched into the county of Glatz, and advanced to the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, which he ſeemed determined to beſiege, having a train of eighty pieces of cannon. With a view to thwart his deſigns, prince Henry reinforced the body of troops under general Fouquet; and at the ſame time he ſent a detachment into Pomerania under colonel Leſſow, who defeated the rear-guard of general Tottleben, and compelled that officer to evacuate Pomerania. By this time, however, the marechal Soltikoff had arrived from Peterſburg, and taken the command of the grand Ruſſian army, which paſſed the Viſtula in June, and began its march towards the frontiers of Sileſia.

Laudohn defeats Fouquet, and reduces Glatz.

In the month of June general Laudohn made an unſucceſsful attempt to carry Glatz by aſſault: but he ſucceeded better in his next enterprize. Underſtanding that general Fouquet, who occupied the poſt at Landſhut, had weakened himſelf by ſending off detachments under the major-generals Ziethen and Grant, he reſolved to attack him with ſuch a ſuperiority of number, that he ſhould not

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not be able to reſiſt. Accordingly, on the twenty-third day of June, at two in the morning, he began the aſſault with his whole army upon ſome redoubts which Fouquet occupied, and theſe were carried one after another, though not without a very deſperate oppoſition. General Fouquet being ſummoned to ſurrender, refuſed to ſubmit; and having received two wounds, was at length taken priſoner: about three thouſand of his men eſcaped to Breſlau; the reſt were killed, or taken; but the loſs of the victors is ſaid to have exceeded that of the vanquiſhed. In July general Laudohn undertook the ſiege of Glatz, which was taken after a very faint reſiſtance: for, on the very day that the batteries were opened againſt the place, the garriſon abandoned part of the fortifications, which the beſiegers immediately occupied. The Pruſſians made repeated efforts to regain the ground they had loſt; but they were repulſed in all their attempts. At length the garriſon laid down their arms, and ſurrendered at diſcretion. From this tame behaviour of the Pruſſians, one would imagine the garriſon muſt have been very weak: a circumſtance which we cannot reconcile with the known ſagacity of the Pruſſian monarch, as the place was of great importance, on account of the immenſe magazine it contained, including above one hundred braſs cannon, a great number of mortars, and a vaſt quantity of ammunition. An 1760.

Laudohn, encouraged by his ſucceſs at Glatz, advanced immediately to Breſlau, which he began to bombard with great fury*; but, before he could He undertakes the ſiege of Breſlau;

* The Germans are in general but indifferent engineers, and little acquainted with the art of beſieging.

On

An. 1760. make a regular attack, he found himself obliged to retire.

Prince

On this occasion the Austrian general had no other prospect than that of carrying the place by a sudden attack, or intimidating count Tavenzein the governor, into an immediate surrender; for he knew the Russian army was at a considerable distance, and judged from the character of prince Henry of Prussia, that he would advance to the relief of the place, long before it could be taken according to the usual forms. Influenced by these considerations, when he had invested the town, he sent a letter to the governor, specifying, that his army consisted of fifty battalions and fourscore squadrons; that the Russian army, amounting to seventy-five thousand men, was within three days march of Breslau; that no succour could be expected from the king of Prussia, encamped as he was on the other side of the Elbe, and over-awed by the army of count Daun; that prince Henry, far from being in a condition to bring relief, would not be able to stand his ground against the Russians; that Breslau being an open mercantile town, not a fortress, could not be defended without contravening the established rules of war; and therefore the governor, in case of obstinacy, had no reason to expect an honourable capitulation, the benefit of which was now offered. He, at the same time, sent a memorial to the civil magistrates, threatening their town with destruction, which could by no other means be prevented than by joining with the inhabitants in persuading the governor to embrace immediately the terms that were proposed. Count Tavenzein, instead of being intimidated, was encouraged by these menaces, which implied an apprehension in Laudohn, that the place would be relieved. He therefore replied to the summons he had received, that Breslau was not simply a mercantile town, but ought to be considered as a place of strength, as being surrounded with works and wet ditches; that the Austrians themselves had defended it as such after the battle of Lissa, in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven; that the king his master having commanded him to defend the place to the last extremity, he could neither comply with general Laudohn's proposals, nor pay the least regard to his threats

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Prince Henry of Pruſſia, one of the moſt accompliſhed generals which this age produced, having received repeated intelligence that the Ruſſian army intended to join Laudohn at Breſlau, reſolved to advance, and give them battle, before the purpoſed junction. In the latter end of July he began his march from Gleiſſen, and on the laſt day of that month had reached Linden near Slauve, where he underſtood that Tottleben's detachment

An 1760.

which is relieved by prince Henry of Pruſſia.

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threats of deſtroying the town, as he had not been intruſted with the care of the houſes, but with the defence of the fortifications. The Auſtrian convinced him that ſame evening, that he threatened nothing but what he meaned to perform. He opened his batteries, and poured in upon the town a moſt terrible ſhower of bombs and red-hot bullets, which continued till midnight. During this dreadful diſcharge, which filled the place with horror and deſolation, he attempted the outworks by aſſault. The Croats attacked the covered way in different places with their uſual impetuoſity; but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, by the conduct and reſolution of the governor and garriſon. Theſe proceedings having made no impreſſion upon Tavenzein, the beſieging general had recourſe again to negociation, and offered the moſt flattering articles of capitulation, which were rejected with diſdain. The governor gave him to underſtand, that the deſtruction of the town had made no change in his reſolution, though it was a practice contrary to the law of arms, as well as to the dictates of common humanity, to begin the ſiege of a fortreſs by ruining the inhabitants: finally, he aſſured him he would wait for him upon the ramparts, and defend the place to the utmoſt of his power. His obſervation was certainly juſt: nothing could be more infamouſly inhuman than this practice of making war upon the helpleſs unarmed inhabitants of a town, which has the misfortune to be beleaguered; yet the beſieger pleaded the example of the P—m——, who had before acted the ſame tragedy at Dreſden. Laudohn being thus ſet at defiance, continued to batter and bombard, and ſeveral ſubſequent aſſaults were given to the fortifications.

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An. 1760. only had paſſed through the plains of Polnich-Liſſa, and that the grand Ruſſian army had marched through Koſten and Guſtin. The prince, finding it impoſſible to purſue them by that route, directed his march to Glogau, where he learned that Breſlau was beſieged by general Laudohn, and immediately advanced by forced marches to its relief. Such was his expedition, that in five days he marched above one hundred and twenty Engliſh miles, and at his approach the Auſtrian general abandoned his enterprize. Thus, by his prudence and activity, he not only prevented the junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies; but alſo ſaved the capital of Sileſia, and hampered Laudohn in ſuch a manner as ſubjected him to a defeat by the Pruſſian monarch, to whoſe motions we ſhall now turn our attention.

The king of Pruſſia makes an unſucceſsful attempt upon Dreſden.

Whether his deſign was originally upon Dreſden, or he purpoſed to co-operate with his brother prince Henry in Sileſia, which his adverſaries ſeemed to have pitched upon as the ſcene of their operations, we cannot preſume to determine: but certain it is, he, in the beginning of July, began his march in two columns through Luſatia; and count Daun being informed of his march, ordered his army to be put in motion. Leaving the army of the empire, and the body of troops under Lacy, to guard Saxony in his abſence, he marched with great expedition towards Sileſia, in full perſuaſion that the Pruſſian monarch had thither directed his route. On the ſeventh day of July, the king knowing that Daun was now removed at a diſtance, repaſſed the Pulſnitz, which he had paſſed but two days before, and advanced with the van of his army towards

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Lichtenberg, in order to attack the forces of general Lacy, who was there poſted; but the Auſtrian retired at his approach. Then the army marched to Marienſtern, where the king received intelligence that count Daun was in full march for Lauban, having already gained two marches upon the Pruſſians. Perhaps it was this intimation that determined the king to change his plan, and return to the Elbe. On the eighth day of the month he repaſſed the Sprehe, in the neighbourhood of Bautzen, and marched towards Dreſden with extraordinary diligence. On the thirteenth his army having paſſed the Elbe at Kadetz, on a bridge of boats, encamped between Pirna and Dreſden, which laſt he reſolved to beſiege, in hope of reducing it before count Daun could return to its relief. How far this expectation was well-grounded, we muſt leave the reader to judge, after having obſerved, that the place was now much more defenſible than it had been, when the laſt attempt of the Auſtrians upon it miſcarried; that it was ſecured with a numerous garriſon, commanded by general Macguire, an officer of courage and experience. This governor being ſummoned to ſurrender, anſwered, that having the honour to be intruſted with the defence of the capital, he would maintain it to the laſt extremity. Batteries were immediately raiſed againſt the town on both ſides of the Elbe; and the poor inhabitants ſubjected to a dreadful viſitation, that their calamities might either drive them to deſpair, or move the heart of the governor to embrace articles of capitulation: but theſe expedients proved ineffectual. Though the ſuburbs towards the An. 1760.

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An. 1760. Pirna gate were attacked and carried, this advantage made no impreſſion on general Macguire, who made ſeveral vigorous ſallies, and took every neceſſary precaution for the defence of the city, encouraged moreover by the vicinity of Lacy's body and the army of the empire, encamped in an advantageous poſition near Gros Seydlitz; and confident that count Daun would haſten to his relief. In this hope he was not diſappointed: the Auſtrian general finding himſelf duped by the ſtratagem of the Pruſſian monarch, and being made acquainted with his enterprize againſt Dreſden, inſtantly wheeled about, and marched back with ſuch rapidity, that on the nineteenth day of the month, he reached the neighbourhood of the capital of Saxony. In conſequence of his approach the king of Pruſſia, whoſe heavy artillery was now arrived, redoubled his efforts againſt the city, ſo as to reduce to aſhes the cathedral church, the new ſquare, ſeveral noble ſtreets, ſome palaces, together with the curious manufactory of porcelaine. His vengeance muſt have been levelled againſt the citizens; for it affected neither the fortifications, nor the Auſtrian garriſon, which count Daun found means to reinforce with ſixteen battalions. This ſupply, and the neighbourhood of three hoſtile armies, rendered it altogether impoſſible to proſecute the ſiege with any proſpect of ſucceſs: the king, therefore, abandoned the undertaking, withdrew his troops and artillery, and endeavoured to bring Daun to a battle, which that general cautiouſly avoided.

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The fate of this prince seemed now at its crisis. Notwithstanding all the efforts of his brother prince Henry, the Russians were fast advancing to join Laudohn, who had already blocked up Schweidnitz and Niess, and their junction seemed to threaten the loss of all Silesia. The king had nothing to oppose to superior numbers, but superior activity, of which he determined to avail himself without delay. Instead of making a feint towards Silesia, he resolved to march thither in earnest; and for that purpose, crossing the Elbe, encamped at Dallwitz, on the farther bank of the river, leaving general Hulsen with fifteen thousand men in the intrenched camp of Schlettow, to maintain his footing in Saxony. On the third day of August he began his march for Silesia, followed by count Daun with the grand Austrian army, while the detached body under Lacy took post at Rechenberg, and the imperial army encamped at Kesseldorf. Both the Prussians and Austrians marched at the rate of one hundred miles in five days: on the tenth the king took possession of the camp of Lignitz; and here he seemed in danger of being quite surrounded by the enemy, who occupied the whole ground between Parchwitz and Coffendau, an extent of thirty miles. Count Daun's army formed the centre of this chain, possessing the heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk: general Laudohn covered the ground between Jeschkendorf and Coschitz: the rising-grounds of Parchwitz were secured by general Nauendorff; and M. de Beck, who formed the left, extended his troops beyond Coffendau. The king marched,

An. 1760.

The king marches into Silesia;

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An. 1760. in the night of the eleventh, with a view to turn the enemy, and reach Jauer: but at break of day he discovered a new camp at Prausnitz, which consisted of Lacy's detachment, just arrived from Lauban. The Prussians immediately passed the Katzbach to attack this general; but he made such a skilful disposition for a retreat towards the army of count Daun, that he not only baffled the endeavours of the king to bring him to action, but, by posting himself on the heights of Hennersdorff, anticipated his march to Jauer. In vain the Prussian monarch attempted next day to turn the enemy on the side of the mountains, by Pomsen and Jagersdorff; the roads were found impassible to the ammunition-waggons, and the king returned to the camp at Lignitz.

obtains a victory over Laudohn;

While he remained in this situation he received advice, that four and twenty thousand Russians, under count Czernichew, had thrown bridges over the Oder at Auras, where they intended to cross that river, and he concluded the enemy had formed a design to close him in, and attack him with their joint forces. Daun had, indeed, projected a plan for surprising him in the night, and had actually put his army in motion for that purpose; but he was anticipated by the vigilance and good fortune of the Prussian monarch. That prince, reflecting that if he should wait for his adversaries in his camp, he ran the risque of being attacked at the same time by Lacy on his right, by Daun in his front, and by Laudohn on his left, he altered his position, in order to disconcert their operations; and, on the fourteenth day of the month, marched

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marched to the heights of Pſaffendorff, where he formed his army in order of battle. Receiving intimation, about two in the morning, that Laudohn was in full march, advancing in columns, by Bennowitz, he divided his army into two ſeparate bodies. One of theſe remained on the ground, in order to maintain the poſt againſt any attempts that might be made by count Daun to ſuccour Laudohn; and that this ſervice might be the more effectually performed, the heights were fortified with batteries, ſo judiciouſly diſpoſed as to impede and over-awe the whole Auſtrian army. The king, having taken this precaution, wheeled about with ſixteen battalions and thirty ſquadrons, to fall upon Laudohn as he ſhould advance; but that general knew nothing of his deſign, until he himſelf arrived at the village of Pſaffendorff about three in the morning, when the day dawning, and a thick fog gradually diſperſing, the whole detachment of the Pruſſian army appeared in order of battle, in a well choſen ſituation, ſtrengthened with a numerous train of artillery, placed to the beſt advantage. Laudohn was not a little mortified to find himſelf caught in his own ſnare; but he had advanced too far to recede, and therefore, making a virtue of neceſſity, reſolved to ſtand an engagement. With this view he formed his troops, as well as the time, place, and circumſtances would permit; and the Pruſſians advancing to the attack, a ſevere action enſued. The king rode along the line to animate the troops, and ſuperintended every part of the charge, hazarding his life in the moſt dangerous ſcenes of the battle to ſuch a degree, that his horſe An. 1760.

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An. 1760. was killed under him, and his cloaths were ſhot through in ſeveral places. The Auſtrians maintained the conflict with great obſtinacy until ſix in the morning, when they gave ground, and were purſued to the Katzbach, beyond which the king would not allow his troops to proſecute the advantage they had gained, that they might be able to ſuccour the right, in caſe marechal count Daun ſhould ſucceed in his attempt to advance againſt them from Lignitz. That general had actually begun his march to fall upon the Pruſſians on one ſide, while Laudohn ſhould attack them on the other; but he was not a little ſurpriſed to find they were decamped, and when he perceived a thick cloud of ſmoke at a diſtance, he immediately comprehended the nature of the king's management. He then attempted to advance by Lignitz; but the troops and artillery which had been left on the height of Pfaffendorff, to diſpute his march, were ſo advantageouſly diſpoſed as to render all his efforts abortive. Laudohn is ſaid to have loſt in the action above eight thouſand men, killed, wounded, and taken, including eighty officers, with twenty-three pair of colours, and eighty-two pieces of cannon: over and above this loſs, the Auſtrian general ſuffered greatly by deſertion. The Pruſſians obtained the victory at the expence of one general, with five hundred men killed, and twelve hundred wounded. Immediately after the action the victor marched to Parchwitz; while Daun detached prince Lowenſtein and general Beck, with the reſerve of his army, to join prince Czernichew, who had croſſed the Oder at Auras; but he was ſo intimidated

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dated by the defeat at Lignitz, that he forthwith repaſſed the river, and prince Lowenſtein retired on the ſide of Jauer. By this bold and well-conducted adventure, the Pruſſian monarch not only eſcaped the moſt imminent hazard of a total defeat from the joint efforts of two ſtrong armies, but alſo prevented the dreaded junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian forces. An. 1760.

His buſineſs now was to open the communication with Breſlau, and his brother prince Henry, whom he joined at Neumarcke. The prince, after Laudohn was obliged to relinquiſh the ſiege of Breſlau, had kept a watchful eye over the motions of the Ruſſian army, which had advanced into the neighbourhood of that city, and, without all doubt, would have bombarded it from ſome commanding heights, had not they been prevented by prince Henry, who took poſſeſſion of theſe poſts, and fortified them with redoubts. The king, having freed Breſlau from the neighbourhood of his enemies, and being ſtrengthened by the junction with his brother, left a conſiderable detachment under the command of general Goltze, to protect the country againſt the Ruſſian irregulars; and advanced with his whole force to the relief of Schweidnitz, which was blocked up by the Auſtrian army under the command of the marechal count Daun. In his march he fell upon a ſeparate body under general Beck, made two battalions of Croats priſoners, and diſperſed ſeveral ſquadrons. This atchievement had ſuch an effect upon the enemy, that they raiſed the blockade, and retreated with ſome precipitation to the mountains of Landſhut. raiſes the blockade of Schweidnitz.

While

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An. 1760. Action between general Hulſen and the imperial army in Saxony.

While the king thus exerted himſelf, with a ſpirit altogether unexampled, in defending Sileſia, general Hulſen, who commanded his troops in Saxony, was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Underſtanding that the army of the empire had formed a deſign to cut off his communication with Torgau, he quitted his camp at Meiſſen, and marched to Strehla. The enemy having divided their forces into two bodies, one of them, on the twentieth day of Auguſt, attacked an advanced poſt of the Pruſſians; while the other was diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as to over-awe Hulſen's camp, and prevent him from taking any ſtep for the relief of his battalions, who maintained their ground with difficulty againſt the ſuperior number of the aſſailants. In this emergency the Pruſſian general ordered his cavalry to make a circuit round a riſing-ground, and, if poſſible, charge the enemy in flank. This order was executed with equal vigour and ſucceſs. They fell upon the imperial army with ſuch impetuoſity, as drove their battalions and horſe upon each other in the utmoſt confuſion. A conſiderable number of the enemy were ſlain, and forty one officers, with twelve hundred men, made priſoners. By this advantage, which was obtained at a very ſmall expence, general Hulſen opened for himſelf a way to Torgau, whither he inſtantly retreated, perceiving that the whole army of the Imperialiſts was advancing to cut off his communication with the Elbe: this retreat furniſhed the enemy with a pretext for claiming the victory.

After all theſe heroic endeavours of the Pruſſian monarch and his officers, his affairs remained in ſuch

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such a desperate situation as seemed to presage approaching ruin: for, though in person he commanded a numerous and well appointed army, he found it absolutely impossible to guard against the different detachments from the three separate armies of his adversaries. Bodies of Austrian troops scoured the country of Lusatia: the Russians traversed part of Silesia, and made irruptions even into Brandenburg: the imperial army domineered in Saxony: the Swedish army, meeting with no opposition, advanced into the heart of Pomerania: so that the king was not only threatened on every side, but all correspondence between him and his hereditary dominions was at this * juncture intercepted. An. 1760. Dangerous situation of the Prussian monarch.

His

* In this uncomfortable situation he is said to have written the following letter to the marquis D'Argens, author of the Jewish Spy, and several other elegant performances, a native of France, but residing at Berlin under the shadow of the king's protection and friendship.

"Formerly, my dear marquis, the affair of the 15th of August would have decided a campaign. At present that action is no more than a scratch; a great battle must determine our fate. We shall have one, according to all appearances, very soon; and then, if the event is favourable to us, we may rejoice. It required many stratagems and much address to bring things to this pass. Don't talk to me of danger; the last action cost me only a suit of cloaths and a horse. This is buying victory very cheap.

I have not had the letter which you mention. We are in a manner blocked up, in regard to correspondence, by the Russians on one side the Oder, and by the Austrians on the other. A small skirmish was necessary to clear the way for Cocceii; I hope that he will deliver you my letter; I never was, in the course of my life, in a more embarrassing situation than in this campaign. Believe me,

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An. 1760. His adverſaries, having been hitherto baffled by his activity and reſolution, in their deſigns upon Sileſia.

me, nothing leſs than a miracle is ſtill neceſſary to extricate me from the difficulties that I foreſee. I ſhall certainly do my duty when occaſion offers; but, my dear marquis, always remember that I pretend not to command fortune, and that I am obliged, in my projects, to leave too much to chance, for want of being able to form any more ſolid. I have the labours of a Hercules to undergo, at a time of life when my ſtrength fails me, my infirmities increaſe, and, to ſpeak the truth, when hope, the only conſolation of the unhappy, begins to deſert me. You are not ſufficiently acquainted with the circumſtances of affairs to have a clear idea of all the dangers which threaten the ſtate; I know, but conceal them; I keep all my fears to myſelf, and only communicate to the public my hopes, or the little good news that I can acquaint them with. If the blow that I meditate ſucceeds, then, my dear marquis, it will be time enough to expreſs our joy: but till then, let us not flatter ourſelves, for fear ſome unexpected bad news ſhould deject us too much.

I lead here the life of a military monk. I have much to think of about my affairs, and the reſt of my time I devote to literature, which is my conſolation, as it was of the conſul, the father of his country and of eloquence. I know not if I ſhall ſurvive this war; but I am determined, in caſe it ſhould happen, to paſs the reſt of my days in retirement, in the boſom of philoſophy and friendſhip.

When our correſpondence ſhall be more open, you'll oblige me by writing more frequently. I know not where we ſhall have our winter-quarters. My houſes at Breſlau were deſtroyed by the bombardment. Our enemies envy us every thing, even daylight and the air we breathe. They muſt however leave us ſome place, and if it is ſafe, it will be a treat to receive you there.

Well, my dear marquis, what is become of the peace with France? Your nation, you ſee, is more blind than you imagined. Thoſe fools loſe Canada, and Pondicherry,

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Sileſia, now meditated a ſcheme, the execution of which he could not but feel in the moſt ſenſible manner. The Ruſſian army being on its retreat from Sileſia, count Czernichew was ſent with a ſtrong detachment into the Marche of Brandenburg; while a numerous body of Auſtrians, under Lacy and Brentano, penetrated into the ſame country from Saxony, with inſtructions to join the Ruſſians at the gates of Berlin. The Pruſſian general Hulſen, finding himſelf too weak to cope with the army of the empire in Miſnia, had fallen back to this capital, where he was joined by the troops under general Werner, lately returned from Pomerania: but as their forces, after this junction, did not exceed ſixteen thouſand men, and the allies advancing againſt them amounted to forty thouſand, they would not pretend to oppoſe the enemy in the open field, nor to defend a city of ſuch extent, and ſo imperfectly fortified. Such an attempt would have only expoſed their troops to ruin, without being able to ſave the capital, which, on the contrary, would have been the more ſeverely handled, in conſequence of their oppoſition. They therefore reſolved to retire, after having re-

An. 1760.

The Ruſſians and Auſtrians make an irruption into Brandenburg,

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ry, to pleaſe the queen and the czarina. Heaven grant that prince Ferdinand may well reward them for their zeal. The officers, innocent of theſe evils, and the ſoldiers, will be made the victims, and the illuſtrious offenders will ſuffer nothing.

Theſe are the ſubjects which offer themſelves to me. I was in a writing vein, but I ſee that I muſt conclude, leſt I ſhould tire you and neglect my own buſineſs. Adieu, my deareſt marquis.——I embrace you, &c."

pulſed

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An. 1760. pulſed the advanced guard of the Ruſſians under Tottleben, which attacked the gates, and even bombarded the town, before the great armies appeared.

and poſſeſs themſelves of Berlin. At their approach the Pruſſian generals retreated, leaving three weak battalions in the place, in hope they might be the means of obtaining ſome ſort of terms for the city. They made no reſiſtance, however; but on the firſt ſummons propoſed articles of capitulation, which being refuſed, they ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. In favour of the city the foreign miniſters there reſiding interpoſed their mediation with ſuch zeal and ſucceſs, that tolerable conditions were obtained. The inhabitants were indulged with the free exerciſe of their religion, and an immunity from violence to their perſons and effects. The enemy promiſed that the Ruſſian irregulars ſhould not enter the town; and that the king's palace ſhould not be violated. Theſe articles being ratified, the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops entered the place, where they totally deſtroyed the magazines, arſenals, and founderies, with an immenſe quantity of military ſtores, and a great number of cannon and ſmall arms: then they demanded the immediate payment of eight hundred thouſand guilders; and afterwards exacted a contribution of one million nine hundred thouſand German crowns. Many outrages were committed by the licentious ſoldiery, in ſpite of all the precautions which the officers could take to preſerve the moſt exact diſcipline. The houſes of the private inhabitants were tolerably protected; but the king's palaces were

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were ſubjected to the moſt rigorous treatment *. In the royal palace of Charlottenburg they pillaged An. 1760.

* *An account of the barbarous manner, in which the Ruſſian, Auſtrian, and Saxon troops, laid waſte the marche of Brandenburgh; and of the cruelties they committed in the month of October, 1760, in their expedition againſt the city of Berlin.*

Publiſhed at Berlin by Authority.

However enormous the cruelties were, to which the king's dominions were a prey laſt year, one would imagine that his majeſty's enemies wanted to out-do themſelves in this reſpect, by their barbarous conduct this year. It would in fact ſeem, that after four unſucceſsful campaigns, they thought they ſhould more eaſily obtain their ends, by means equally ſhocking to humanity, and inconſiſtent with the practice of civilized nations, than by endeavouring to terminate the war by arms, and the ſuperiority of their forces.

In this light all the operations of this campaign, and in particular the famous expedition againſt Berlin, naturally preſent themſelves before the impartial public. The whole united forces of the houſe of Auſtria, in conjunction with the numerous armies of Ruſſia, have overrun Sileſia, not with a view to fight battles, or get poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes by regular ſieges; but to carry fire and ſword into a province, which they are pleaſed to conſider at Vienna as part of the inconteſtable dominions of the houſe of Auſtria. Towns that were already laid under contribution, have, nevertheleſs, been plundered and ſacked: Landſhut, in particular, furniſhes a memorable example of this conduct, ſo contrary to all the laws of war. The capital, and other fortreſſes in Sileſia, of which they could not make themſelves maſters by ſtratagem, or other indirect methods, for want of artillery to lay ſiege to them, have been bombarded without any hopes of ſucceſs: one would think they did it only for the pleaſure of beholding a great number of houſes and public edifices, on fire.

That unfortunate province would doubtleſs have been irrecoverably ruined, had not Providence thought proper to ſet bounds to their exceſſes, and to humble them by an event

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An. 1760. laged and ſpoiled the rich furniture; they defaced and mutilated the valuable pictures, and an-

event which deſtroyed all their flattering hopes. The battle of Lignitz ſtopt the execution of their vaſt deſigns, and diſconcerted their plan for the reſt of the campaign. Three armies, each of them ſuperior in number to that of the king, which had even entirely ſurrounded him, and which counted ſo much on the ſucceſs of the meaſures they had taken to overwhelm him, that they had even fixed the day which was to decide his fate, were, by this victory, reduced for a long time to total inaction, and obliged to think more of defending themſelves, than of forming offenſive enterpriſes. The Ruſſians retreated towards the frontiers of Poland, ſetting fire to every place where they had received any loſs, or apprehended an attack. The two Auſtrian armies ſhut themſelves up in the hills of Sileſia, and oppoſed thoſe natural barricades to the efforts which his majeſty made to come to blows with them. There they waited for the iſſue of the diverſion which the policy of their court was to procure to be made. Marſhal Soltikoff remained the whole month of September, without daring to make the leaſt motion, in preſence of the ſmall corps under general Goltz; the operations of his troops being confined to the deſolating thoſe parts of Lower Sileſia that were in his power. But as this proceeding could not deliver the Auſtrian army from its confined poſition, which in the end might prove fatal to it, the court of Vienna again had recourſe to theſe methods, which it employs with ſo much ſucceſs to extricate itſelf from a dilemma, and prevailed with the Ruſſians to invade the Marche of Brandenburgh.

For this end the generals Czernichef and Tottleben were detached with upwards of 20,000 men, and general Lacy was ſent againſt Berlin with 14,000 from the Auſtrian army. The whole Ruſſian army followed at a ſmall diſtance, to ſuſtain this grand enterprize. But each party wanting to get before the othe, general Tottleben, without waiting for the arrival of the large corps of troops, appeared on the 3d of October before Berlin, with 2000 light troops and ſome foot. He immediately ſummoned

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antique ſtatues collected by cardinal de Polignac, and purchaſed by the houſe of Brandenburg. The caſtle An. 1760.

moned it, and upon its refuſing to ſurrender, he threw into the town ſome hundreds of royal grenades, bombs, and red-hot balls, in hopes of obtaining by fire and by terror, what he could not promiſe himſelf from his forces. The three aſſaults made on Halle-gate, were repelled; and the flames, which had broke out in five different parts, were happily extinguiſhed. The prudent meaſures taken by the Pruſſian generals who were at Berlin, at laſt obliged the Ruſſian general to retire without effecting his purpoſe. Mean while, prince Eugene of Wurtemburgh, and lieutenant-general Hulſen, had come to the aſſiſtance of the capital, and for ſome time put a ſtop to the enemy's enterpriſes: they would probably have obliged them wholly to drop their deſign, had not count Czernichef, on one ſide, and general Lacy on the other, come up with their troops. At the ſame time the grand Ruſſian army arrived at Francfort on the Oder, and general Panin, with ſeven regiments, was detached towards Berlin, to ſuſtain general Czernichef; and he could be followed every day by freſh detachments.

The two Pruſſian generals above-mentioned, ſeeing the great ſuperiority of the enemy, would not expoſe the city to the precarious iſſue of a battle, and reſolved to give it time to capitulate, in order to prevent the calamities to which it might be expoſed; accordingly they withdrew on the 6th, before day-break, to Spandau, and the governor and the magiſtrates made ſeparate capitulations with general Tottleben. It was agreed that the town ſhould be delivered up to the Ruſſians; that the garriſon, conſiſting of two battalions of Itzenplitz's regiment, and one battalion of Ludenitz's militia, ſhould be priſoners of war; and that, on paying a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity to the troops, for which the town was obliged to become bound, it ſhould enjoy full liberty, protection and ſafety, while the enemy ſtaid in it. The priſoners, who, at the moſt, amounted but to 1200 men, and not to 4000, as the foreign news-papers have given out, were carried off; and the cadets, who

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An. 1760. caſtle of Schonhauſen, belonging to the queen, and that of Fredericksfeld, the property of the mar-

could not be comprehended in the capitulation, which mentions only generals, officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers, were carried away with the reſt on foot. Though ſcarce above ten or twelve years old, their tender age could not ſecure them from this hard uſage, which, we hear, hath already put an end to many of their lives.

According to the public news-papers, the Ruſſian generals divided them among themſelves, to take the keeping of them, as if they were ſlaves condemned to perpetual captivity. Nevertheleſs they can be conſidered only in two lights: if they were priſoners of war, they ought to be exchanged; and, if they were not, they were unjuſtly carried away, and ought to be immediately diſcharged.

By virtue of the capitulation concluded with general Haddick in 1757, the city of Berlin was no more to be moleſted or burthened by the Auſtrians during the whole courſe of this war: nevertheleſs, ſome Auſtrian regiments took up their quarters by force, and againſt the will of the Ruſſians, at Frederickſtadt, and in the New Town, where, by this act of violence, and the exceſſes of every kind which they were guilty of, they gave freſh proofs how little they regard their own engagements.

The capitulation made with general Tottleben was no better obſerved, either by the Ruſſians or Auſtrians. By the third article of the two capitulations for the garriſon, and the town, it was ſettled, that no ſoldier ſhould be quartered in the city or ſuburbs; that the light troops ſhould not be permitted to enter the place; and that both the royal palaces and private houſes ſhould be entirely ſafe, and not be expoſed to pillage: nevertheleſs, ſeveral Auſtrian regiments took up their quarters in the town, as hath juſt been mentioned. They even lived at diſcretion; and, not content with eating and drinking at the expence of their landlords, they compelled them to give them money, goods, and whatever they aſked. There are but few inhabitants of Berlin, whom theſe gueſts did not coſt hundreds or thouſands of crowns. The town was, in a manner, over-run with coſſacks, huſſars, and other light troops,

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margrave Charles, were pillaged of effects to a very conſiderable value. The palace of Potſdam was An. 1760.

troops, who robbed both in the ſtreets and in the houſes, and wherever they came. Nor were the regular troops wholly free from this reproach: the Auſtrians, in particular, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in theſe exploits. On a careful enquiry it hath been found, that 282 private houſes were broke and plundered, and the inhabitants compelled, by the moſt barbarous acts of violence, to part with money, watches, and whatever the ſoldiers had a mind to. A very great number of perſons were beat, cut with ſwords, and abuſed in ſuch a cruel manner, that many are ſtill in danger of their lives from the wounds they received. A woman named Schack was found dead on the quay of Collen, with her body disfigured by wounds. People ſcarce dared to appear in the ſtreets for fear of being robbed; and moſt of thoſe, whoſe buſineſs obliged them to be abroad in the evening, or at night, were ſtripped of every thing. The king's ſtables, which by the capitulation were not to be touched, were a principal object of the enemy's ravage, though the Ruſſian commander had placed there a ſafeguard of twenty-four men. All his majeſty's coaches, which could not, ſurely, be reckoned implements of war, were broke to pieces, after being ſtripped of the velvet, embroidery, and lace; and the apartments of M. Schwerin, one of the king's equerries, which are over the ſtables, were plundered. The hoſpital for invalids, and the hoſpital called la Charité, thoſe retreats of the unhappy, the infirm, and the indigent, which one would imagine, the moſt cruel enemy would have reſpected, were not ſpared, but pillaged, and expoſed to other exceſſes of different kinds. In the church of Jeruſalem the Auſtrians robbed the veſtry and the poor's box, and opened ſome graves to ſtrip the dead. It muſt be acknowledged, that general Tottleben, and brigadier Bachman, who was appointed vice-governor, endeavoured to maintain order and diſcipline in the city, and that they even put a ſtop to ſome exceſſes committed by the troops: but moſt of the diſorders were ſuffered to paſs unpuniſhed; and by the exceſſes committed in breach of

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An. 1760. was effectually protected by prince Eſterhaſi, who would not ſuffer one article of furniture or ornament

the capitulation, the city ſuſtains a loſs of ſome hundred thouſand crowns, over and above the enormous contribution exacted from it.

Nevertheleſs, what happened at Berlin was nothing compared to what was done in the ſmall towns and the flat country, the whole, from the gates of Berlin to the diſtance of ſeveral miles, being laid totally deſolate. In particular the Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and Saxon troops joined to leave the moſt deteſtable marks of their rage and inhumanity at the caſtle of Charlottenbourg. Eſterhaſi's Auſtrian huſſars, and the Saxon uhlans, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this exploit, and their officers looked on unconcerned. Whole ſquadrons entered the caſtle on the 9th of October, and plundered it for four days ſucceſſively, without receiving the leaſt check from either general or officer. All the tapeſtry was torn down; looking-glaſſes, pictures, tables, chairs, china, in ſhort, all that was of any value, was broke or ſpoilt, except a large quantity of effects which ſome greedy officers took for themſelves, and ſent away in covered waggons. Even the king's chapel, that ſacred place, which the moſt ſavage nations would have reſpected, was ravaged, and profaned by their naſtineſs, and the organs broke. In the apartments of the caſtle, the pictures of the royal family were ſpoilt and disfigured, and ſeveral ſtatues of the celebrated cabinet of cardinal Polignac, valuable monuments of antiquity, were mutilated or damaged. In ſhort, ſuch havock was made at this country ſeat, that ſcarce any thing more than the walls can properly be ſaid to be left. Nevertheleſs, the plunder got here did not ſatisfy the enemy's greedineſs, nor ſecure the inhabitants of the town from being plundered, though they had ranſomed themſelves by the payment of 15,000 crowns in ready money. Every thing was taken from them; and what could not be carried away was broke or deſtroyed. Several inhabitants were horſewhipped and cut with ſabres; of which two died. Even the women, without diſtinction of age, were expoſed to the rage of the enemy, and made victims of their brutality.

Schoen-

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ment to be touched; but desired leave to take one picture of the king, and two of his german-flutes, that An. 1760.

Schoenhausen, the queen's country house, shared much the same fate. A Russian subaltern arrived there on the 8th of October, with eight hussars, and demanded, with grievous threats, her majesty's plate. In vain he was told, that it had been carried long before to a place of safety: they searched the castle, and, not finding what they wanted, pulled down, and tore the tapestry and the curtains, and, taking what they liked, went to the house of the keeper of the castle, stripped him and his wife, beat him with rods and whips, and even pinched them with red-hot pincers in such a cruel manner, that both are still dangerously ill. The generals Czernichef and Tottleben, being informed of these cruelties, promised, indeed, to put a stop to them; but instead thereof, the castle was totally desolated between the 9th and the 12th. All the tapestry and curtains left after the former visit were torn, and the chairs, pictures, and china, broke to pieces. In short, Schoenhausen was made a desart; nor did the officers belonging to it, or the village of Pankow, which adjoins to it, fare better. A servant belonging to the castle was laid on the fire in his own apartment, and the minister's footman hacked to death with sabres. The women were dishonoured in the most barbarous manner: all the cattle were driven away, and every house and barn emptied.

The palace of the margrave Charles at Friedrichfelde received the same treatment from the Russians; and most of the provincial towns met with no more favour. Frankfort, in particular, was most grievously harrassed many ways, though the enemy's generals had given the magistrates assurances in writing, that they had no farther exactions to fear. Lieutenant colonel Roschewsky lighted a large fire in the great square, with which he threatened to set the city in flames. A burgomaster was whipped in a cruel manner, and all the magistrates threatened with the same treatment. By these violent measures they extorted great quantities of cloth, linen, and forage, and a contribution of 50,000 crowns, besides what was given under the title of extraordinaries, which, however,

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An. 1760. that he might preserve them as memorials of an illustrious prince, whose heroic character he admired.

ever, did not prevent many acts of cruelty and robbery from being committed in that town, where the damage amounts to above 200,000 crowns.

The fate of Copenick, Furstenwald, Beskow, Alt-Lansberg, Strausberg, Orangeberg, Lubenwalde, and, in general, all the towns in the Marche, where the enemy came, was equally hard. They were forced to pay contributions, and to furnish things much above their abilities, and, after all, were exposed to pillage and shocking acts of cruelty. But nothing can come up to the dreadful sight which the flat country presents, from Berlin to the frontiers of Poland, Silesia, and Saxony, wherever the enemy have been. The villages are entirely plundered, and the country people left destitute both of corn and cattle. Their beds, their furniture, and, in short, all they had, is carried off. The corn which the enemy could not use, or carry off, they scattered about, and threw into the dirt. All the cattle, cows, as well as horses, oxen, and sheep, were taken: above 100,000 head passed through Frankfort. Some villages were set on fire, particularly Schoneberg and Grossen-Beer. In short, wherever they came, they beat and abused the inhabitants in the most cruel manner, and barbarously dishonoured the women, without distinction of age or condition, in presence of their parents and husbands. In fine, to fill up the measure of their deeds of inhumanity and horror, they laid aside all regard to the sepulchres of the dead, which have always been held in a kind of veneration by the most barbarous nations. The troops under general Lacy, in their return thro' Wilmersdorff, an estate belonging to the Schwerin family, broke open the burying vault, opened the coffin of the master of the horse to the king, who had been dead 12 years, and those of his lady and children, stript the bodies, and threw them on the ground. These barbarities, of which the history of the least civilized nations furnishes few examples, will be handed down to the most distant posterity, and perpetuate the shame of Prussia's enemies.

What

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mired. The Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops entered Berlin on the ninth day of October, and quitted it on An. 1760.

What is ſaid above, is only a brief ſummary, and as it were the out-lines of the ſcene of devaſtation which the king's enemies made in the Marche in their laſt invaſion. A detail of particulars would fill volumes. But no fact has been mentioned, but what any one may be convinced of by the teſtimony of their own ſenſes. We have not taken the liberty to make ill-grounded and exaggerated complaints, ſuch as are thoſe of a court, which employs venal pens to excite falſe compaſſion, by magnifying the evils it hath brought on itſelf through its own fault. It is well known how it filled Europe with its clamours, when its capital, defended by its allies as if it had been a regular fortreſs, ſuſtained, more thro' their fault, than that of the beſiegers, the natural conſequence of a ſiege; while it appears quite inſenſible at the fate of the city of Wittenberg, which thoſe very allies reduced to aſhes without any neceſſity, and almoſt without having fired againſt the ramparts. It forgets probably, or wants to make the public forget, that its allies made no ſcruple to bombard likewiſe without neceſſity, and for the moſt part without ſucceſs, Zittau, Schweidnitz, Cuſtrin, Colberg, Breſlau, Berlin, and Coſel: and that in this manner they reduced a part of thoſe towns to aſhes, and greatly damaged the reſt. That court would at preſent have great reaſon to make the moſt ſerious reflections on the obligation it lies under to its troops and thoſe of its allies, for the conduct they have held, if the king were diſpoſed to follow bad examples, and to relatiate on the ſubjects of Saxony the calamities which his ſubjects have been ſo unjuſtly made to ſuffer. But his majeſty's manner of thinking will always prevent his recurring to ſuch rigorous methods, till he be forced to it by indiſpenſable neceſſity. He deteſts this illicit manner of making war the more, as it contributes ſo little to the end for which war is waged. This truth appears evident from the laſt expedition of the enemy into the Marche. They found it very eaſy to ſlip, as it were, into Brandenburgh, with an army of 80,000 men, and to make themſelves maſters of

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An. 1760. on the thirteenth, on hearing that the king was in full march to the relief of his capital. In their retreat,

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an open city defended by a handful of men. But as ſoon as his majeſty, informed of this invaſion, flew to the aſſiſtance of his oppreſſed ſubjects, and approached the frontier only, all thoſe troops of the enemy fled precipitately, and retired, ſome to Poland, and ſome to Saxony. It is not denied that they did hurt; but the damage is not irreparable, and can have no influence on the future operations of the war. The diverſion which the enemy propoſed to make by it, far from favouring their affairs in Saxony, and Sileſia, hath given the king an opportunity to reconquer the former, and to deliver the latter. Thus Haddick's enterpriſe againſt Berlin was followed in 1757, by the glorious victories of Rosbach and Liſſa. The late expedition of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians againſt Berlin hath ſerved, notwithſtanding all that hath been publiſhed, to ruin, without any reaſon, and without any end, ſome thouſands of innocent ſubjects. But it hath diſplayed the enemies of Pruſſia, in their true colours, to all Europe, and laid open the falſity, the injuſtice, and the cruelty of the principles on which they act, in this war. It ſhould ſeem that the court of Vienna wanted to realiſe, on this occaſion, the ſhocking expreſſion of one of its generals, "That they muſt leave the ſubjects of Brandenburgh only free air and the bare ground." Unable hitherto to cruſh the king, the magnanimous defender of the German liberties, it again hath recourſe to thoſe methods which the Ferdinands [of Auſtria] employed in the laſt century, to reduce the whole empire under their deſpotic yoke. But its conduct in our days, it renews the ſad remembrance of that long and bloody war which Germany then groaned under, for the ſpace of thirty years. Let all Europe conſider at preſent what it hath to expect from ſuch an enemy. Let it judge whether the houſe of Auſtria, in caſe it could accompliſh the depreſſion of that of Brandenburgh, would not extend its ambitious views farther; and, to gain its end, ſeek to involve other ſtates in the calamities in which it wants to plunge thoſe of his majeſty. But Providence, which hath already

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retreat, by different routes, from Brandenburg, they drove away all the cattle and horſes they could find, An. 1760.

ready ſo often defeated the projects of this houſe, and which hath recently humbled its pride by the defeat at Torgau, will ſtill ſet freſh bounds to its ambition in the ſequel of this war. We muſt hope that by its aſſiſtance, the king will continue to defend himſelf ſucceſsfully againſt the league formed againſt him by the inſinuations and intrigues of the court of Vienna; and that all the efforts of his enemies will not prevent the moſt diſtant poſterity from acknowledging him to have been the defender of the Proteſtant religion and the liberties of Germany.

The following is an Anſwer to the foregoing relation of the ravages committed by the Auſtrians, Ruſſians, and Saxons, in Brandenburgh, publiſhed at Dreſden, and reprinted in the Bruſſels Gazette.

The inhabitants of Berlin have been more frightened than hurt. As they had, by their acclamations and applauſes, been accomplices in the exceſſes committed by their maſter in Saxony, they expected repriſals: but the generals of the two empreſſes diſtinguiſhed themſelves as much at Berlin, by their generoſity and compaſſion, as thoſe of Pruſſia in Saxony by their obdurateneſs and barbarity. Yet the Pruſſian Gazette hath the aſſurance to complain of a contribution of 1,800,000 crowns; of the plundering the arſenal, and the deſtruction of the powder-mill. The generals Lacy and Tottleben carried off the arms and uniforms that were in the king's magazines: they rendered unſerviceable the royal foundery, which continually replaced in the enemy's armies the artillery which the imperial troops took from them at the price of their blood. The furniture of two country ſeats, the embelliſhments of which had been directed by the moſt rigorous œconomy, was damaged by the ſoldiers, who, in other reſpects, obſerved the exacteſt diſcipline. Compare theſe loſſes of the Pruſſians with ours, and with thoſe of the king-elector, whoſe auguſt family, priſoners in their own palace, have ſeen the apartments of it broke open, the locks of the cabinets picked, their domeſtics

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An. 1760. find, ravaged the country, and committed brutal outrages on the inhabitants, which the pretence of retaliation could never excuse.

Critical situation of the Prussian monarch.

The body of Russians which entered Berlin, marched from thence into Poland, by the way of Furstenwalde, while the Austrians took the route of Saxony, from whence they had advanced into Brandenburg. Mean while the town of Wirtemberg, in that electorate, was reduced by the duke de Deux Ponts, commander of the imperial army, which, in conjunction with the Au-

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mestics obliged to ransom themselves, their officers robbed, the finest furniture sold by auction for a trifle, their country-seats converted into hospitals and stables, till the rage of the Prussians reduced them to a heap of rubbish; the capital set on fire and burnt; the gardens that surrounded it destroyed and dug up, from mere wantonness; the ornaments of them destroyed by express order of the king of Prussia; our arsenal, which contained only rich and curious pieces, carried to Berlin by an enemy whose destructive spirit is always subordinate to his avidity; the castles and estates of the ministers and principal nobility and gentry demolished and laid waste, after being several times ransomed; the men carried off from the towns and villages, the houses of the citizens plundered methodically, the magistrates thrown into dungeons, to compel them to deliver up the effects of the widow and the orphan; and to extort from the unfortunate inhabitants the little money they had hid from the Prussian tax-gatherers.

These are a part only of the distresses which the generals of the empresses had to take vengeance for. But their imperial majesties have too much magnanimity to make unhappy slaves answerable for what they did by the command of a despotic master. It is the royal house of Prussia that owes satisfaction to the powers it hath offended. Its subjects, perhaps, have been long wishing in their hearts, that they may take it complete in the treaty of peace.

strians,

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ſtrians, made themſelves maſters alſo of Torgau and Leipſick. An. 1760.

The king of Pruſſia, in his march through Luſatia, was ſtill attended by count Daun at the head of his grand army; and both paſſed the Elbe about the latter end of October. The Pruſſian croſſed the river at Coſwick, where he was joined by the troops under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and general Hulſen; ſo that his army now amounted to eighty thouſand fighting men, with whom he reſolved to ſtrike ſome ſtroke of importance. Indeed, at this time his ſituation was truly critical. General Laudohn, with a conſiderable body of Auſtrians, remained in Sileſia; the Ruſſian army ſtill threatened Breſlau, the capital of that country. The Imperialiſts and Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of all the great towns in Saxony, and were maſters on both ſides of the Elbe. In the eaſtern part of Pomerania the Ruſſians had inveſted Colberg by ſea and land, ſeemingly determined to reduce the place, that they might have a ſea-port, by which they could be ſupplied with proviſion, ammunition, neceſſaries, and reinforcements, without the trouble and inconvenience of a long and laborious march from the banks of the Viſtula.

On the weſtern ſide of Pomerania, the war which had hitherto languiſhed was renewed by the Swedes with uncommon vivacity. They paſſed the river Pene without oppoſition; and obliging general Stullerheim to retreat, advanced as far as Stranſberg. That officer, however, being

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An. 1760. ing reinforced, attacked a Swediſh poſt at Paſſelvalik, ſlew about five hundred of the enemy, and took an equal number, with ſix pieces of cannon; but he was not numerous enough to keep the field againſt their whole army.

Thus the Pruſſian monarch ſaw himſelf obliged to abandon Sileſia, deprived of all the places he held in Saxony, which had been his beſt reſource; and in danger of being driven into his hereditary country of Brandenburg, which was unable either to maintain, or even to recruit his army.

He attacks the Auſtrian army at Torgau.

On this emergency he reſolved to make one deſperate effort againſt the grand Auſtrian army, under count Daun, who had paſſed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenburg, from whence, however, he retreated to his former camp at Torgau, and the king choſe his ſituation between this laſt place and Schilda, at Lang-Reichenbach, where his huſſars attacked a body of horſe under general Brentano, and made four hundred priſoners. The right wing of the Auſtrians being at Groſwich, and their left at Torgau, the Pruſſian king determined to attack them next day, which was the third of November. His deſign was to march through the wood of Torgau by three different routes, with thirty battalions and fifty ſquadrons of his left wing: the firſt line was ordered to advance by the way of Mackrene to Neiden; the ſecond, by Peckhutte to Elſnick; and the third, conſiſting of cavalry, to penetrate by the wood of Wildehayn to Vogelſang.

On

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On the other hand general Zeithen was directed to take the great Leipſick road, with thirty battalions and ſeventy ſquadrons of the right; and quitting it at the ponds of Torgau, to attack the villages of Suptitz and Groſwich. The king's line in its march, fell in with a corps of Auſtrians under general Reid, who retired into the wood of Torgau; and another more conſiderable body, poſted in the wood of Wildenhayn, likewiſe retreated to Groſchutz, after having fired ſome pieces of artillery: but the dragoons of St. Ignon, being encloſed between two columns of Pruſſian infantry, were either killed or taken. By two in the afternoon the king had penetrated through the wood to the plain of Neiden, from whence another body of the enemy retired to Torgau, where a continued noiſe of cannon and ſmall arms declared, that general Zeithen was already engaged. The Pruſſians immediately advanced at a quicker pace, and paſſing the moraſſes near Neiden, inclined to the right in three lines, and ſoon came to action. Daun had choſen a very advantageous poſition: his right extended to Groſwich, and his left to Zinne; while his infantry occupied ſome eminences along the road of Leipſick; and his front was ſtrengthened with no leſs than two hundred pieces of cannon. His ſecond line was diſpoſed on an extent of ground, which terminated in hillocks towards the Elbe; and againſt this the king directed his attack. An. 1760.

He

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An. 1760. He had already given his troops to understand, that his affairs were in such a situation, they must either conquer or perish: and they began the battle with the most desperate impetuosity; but they met with such a warm reception from the artillery, small arms, and in particular from the Austrian carabineers, that their grenadiers were shattered and repulsed. The second charge, though enforced with incredible vigour, was equally unsuccessful: then the king ordered his cavalry to advance, and they fell upon some regiments of infantry with such fury as obliged them to give way. These, however, were compelled to retire, in their turn, before about seventy battalions of the enemy, who advanced towards Torgau, stretching with their right to the Elbe, and their left to Zinne. While the prince of Holstein rallied his cavalry, and returned to the charge, the third line of Prussian infantry attacked the vineyard of Suptitz, and general Ziethen with the right wing took the enemy in rear. This disposition threw the Austrians into disorder, which was greatly augmented by the disaster of count Daun, who was dangerously wounded in the thigh, and carried off the field of battle. But the Prussians could not pursue their victory, because the action had lasted until nine, and the night, being unusually dark, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who crossed the Elbe on three bridges of boats, thrown over the river at Torgau.

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The victor poſſeſſed the field of battle, with ſeven thouſand priſoners, including two hundred officers, twenty-nine pair of colours, one ſtandard, and about forty pieces of cannon. The carnage was very great on both ſides: about three thouſand Pruſſians were killed, and five thouſand wounded; and, in the firſt attacks, two general officers, with fifteen hundred ſoldiers, were made priſoners by the enemy. The king, as uſual, expoſed his perſon in every part of the battle, and a muſquet-ball grazed upon his breaſt. In the morning the king of Pruſſia entered Torgau; then he ſecured Meiſſen, and took poſſeſſion of Freyberg; ſo that, in conſequence of this well-timed victory, his poſition was nearly the ſame as at the opening of the campaign. An. 1760.

The Auſtrians, however, notwithſtanding this check, maintained their ground in the neighbourhood of Dreſden; while the Pruſſians were diſtributed in quarters of cantonment in and about Leipſick and Meiſſen. As the Auſtrian general had, after the battle, recalled his detachments, general Laudohn abandoned Landſhut, which again fell into the hands of the Pruſſians, and the Imperial army was obliged to retire into Franconia. Both armies go into quarters of cantonment.

The Swedes, having penetrated a good way into Pomerania, returned again to their winter-quarters at Stralſund; and the Ruſſian generals meaſured back their way to the Viſtula: ſo that the confederates gained little elſe in the courſe of this campaign, but the contributions which

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An. 1760. they raiſed in Berlin, and the open country of Brandenburg. Had all the allies been heartily bent upon cruſhing the Pruſſian monarch, one would imagine the Ruſſians and Swedes might have joined their forces in Pomerania, and made good their winter-quarters in Brandenburg, where they could have been ſupplied with magazines from the Baltick, and been at hand to commence their operations in the ſpring: but, in all probability, ſuch an eſtabliſhment in the empire would have given umbrage to the Germanic body.

The diets of Poland and Sweden aſſembled.

The diet of Poland being aſſembled in the beginning of October, the king entertained the moſt ſanguine hope they would take ſome reſolution in his favour; but the partiſans of Pruſſia fruſtrated all his endeavours: one of the deputies proteſting againſt holding a diet while there were foreign troops in the kingdom, the aſſembly broke up in a tumultuous manner, even before they had choſen a marechal.

The diet of Sweden, which was convoked about the ſame period, ſeemed determined to proceed upon buſineſs. They elected count Axel Ferſon their grand marechal, in oppoſition to count Horn, by a great majority; which was an unlucky circumſtance for the Pruſſian intereſt at Stockholm, inaſmuch as the ſame majority obſtinately perſiſted in opinion, that the war ſhould be proſecuted in the ſpring with redoubled vigour, and the army in Germany reinforced to the number of at leaſt thirty thouſand fighting men.

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This unfavourable circumſtance made but little impreſſion upon the Pruſſian monarch, who had maintained his ground with ſurpriſing reſolution and ſucceſs ſince the beginning of the campaign, and now enjoyed in proſpect the benefit of winter, which he is ſaid to have termed his beſt auxiliary. An. 1760.

The animoſity which inflamed the contending parties was not confined to the operations in war; but broke out, as uſual, in printed declarations, which the belligerant powers diffuſed all over Europe. In the beginning of the ſeaſon the ſtates of the circle of Weſtphalia had been required, by the Imperial court, to furniſh their contingent of troops againſt the king of Pruſſia, or to commute for this contingent with a ſum of money. In conſequence of this demand, ſome of the Weſtphalian eſtates had ſent deputies to confer with the aſſembly of the circle of Cologne; and to theſe the king ſignified, by a declaration, dated at Munſter, that as this demand of money, inſtead of troops, was no leſs extraordinary than contrary to the conſtitutions of the empire, ſhould they comply with it, or even continue to aſſiſt his enemies either with troops or money, he would conſider them as having actually taken part in the war againſt him and his allies, and treat them accordingly on all occaſions. Intimation given by the king of Pruſſia to the ſtates of the circle of Weſtphalia.

This intimation ſeems to have produced little effect in his favour. The duke of Mecklenbourg adhered to the oppoſite cauſe; and the elector of Cologne co-operated with the French in their deſigns againſt Hanover. By way of retaliation for this partiality, the Pruſſians ravaged the country Various complaints exhibited to the diet at Ratisbon.

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An. 1760. of Mecklenbourg, and the Hanoverians levied contributions in the territories of Cologne. The parties thus aggrieved had recourſe to complaints and remonſtrances. The duke's envoy at Ratiſbon communicated a reſcript to the Imperial miniſters, repreſenting, that the Pruſſian troops under general Werner, and colonel de Belling, had diſtreſſed his country in the autumn by grievous extortions; that afterwards prince Eugene of Wirtembourg, in the ſervice of Pruſſia, had demanded an exorbitant quantity of proviſions, with ſome millions of money, and a great number of recruits; or, in lieu of theſe, that the duke's forces ſhould act under the Pruſſian banner. He therefore declared, that as the country of Mecklenbourg was impoveriſhed, and almoſt depopulated by theſe oppreſſions, the duke would find himſelf obliged to take meaſures for the future ſecurity of his ſubjects, if not immediately favoured with ſuch aſſiſtance from the court of Vienna as would put a ſtop to theſe violent proceedings. This declaration was, by ſome, conſidered as the prelude of his renouncing his engagements with the houſe of Auſtria. As the Imperial court had threatened to put the elector of Hanover under the ban of the empire, in conſequence of the hoſtilities which his troops had committed in the electorate of Cologne, his reſident at Ratiſbon delivered to the miniſters who aſſiſted at the diet a memorial, remonſtrating, that the emperor hath no power, ſingly, to ſubject any prince to the ban, or declare him a rebel; and that, by arrogating ſuch a power, he expoſed his authority to the ſame contempt into which the pope's

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pope's bulls of excommunication were ſo juſtly fallen. With reſpect to the elector of Cologne, he obſerved, that this prince was the firſt who commenced hoſtilities, by allowing his troops to co-operate with the French in their invaſion of Hanover, and by celebrating with rejoicings the advantages which they had gained in that electorate: he therefore gave the eſtates of the empire to underſtand, that the beſt way of ſcreening their ſubjects from hoſtile treatment would be a ſtrict obſervance of neutrality in the preſent diſputes of the empire. An. 1760.

This was a ſtrain much more effectual among princes and powers, who are generally actuated by intereſted motives, than was the repetition of complaints, equally pathetic and unavailing, uttered by the unfortunate king of Poland, elector of Saxony. The damage done to his capital by the laſt attempt of the Pruſſian monarch on that city, affected the old king in ſuch a manner, that he publiſhed at Vienna an appeal to all the powers of Europe, from the cruelty and unprecedented outrages which diſtinguiſhed the conduct of his adverſaries in Saxony *. All Europe pitied the hard fate Remonſtrance by the king of Poland.

* *A memorial of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony. Publiſhed at Vienna, on the raiſing the ſiege of Dreſden.*

"Since the troubles began, that deſolate Germany, his majeſty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, hath been too often obliged to make juſt complaints to his high allies, to the diet of the empire, and to all Europe. Stript of his hereditary dominions by a neighbour, who, on entering them, aſked only a paſſage through them, made proteſtations of friendſhip

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An. 1760. fate of this exiled prince, and ſympathized with the diſaſters of his country: but, in the breaſts of his

towards the ſovereign, and declared he had no ground of complaint againſt him, nor any claim on the country; the king could not but look on the acts of hoſtility committed by the Pruſſians as ſo many injuries, as ſo many breaches of the law of nations, and manifeſt violations of the laws of the empire. But things were ſoon carried to ſuch a length, that Saxony would have thought herſelf too happy to find in the king of Pruſſia, not a depoſitary, but a declared enemy, provided this enemy would have reſpected the laws and cuſtoms of war, which humanity preſcribes, and which all civilized nations have hitherto obſerved. She would not, in that caſe, have ſeen her towns ſubjected to contributions which exceed all meaſure; the ſuburbs of the capital ſet on fire, without neceſſity; the lands laid waſte; and, what completes her misfortunes, her young men torn from her by force, and conſtrained to bear arms againſt their ſovereign: horrid treatment! and ſo oppoſite to humanity, that it is without example, not among civilized nations only, but even among the greateſt barbarians.

Sunk under ſuch grievous oppreſſions, Saxony ſeemed to have no room to fear that her condition could be worſe. Nevertheleſs, ſhe hath found within the ſpace of the laſt year, that freſh misfortunes were in reſerve for her; and that, if the Pruſſians ſeemed for ſome time to preſerve the country, it was only that they themſelves might enjoy its produce. This tenderneſs was not dictated by humanity, but by intereſt. As the danger of being expelled Saxony increaſed, they diſplayed their cruelty. If they quitted any part of the country without hope of returning, they gave it up to pillage: wherever they came, the unhappy peaſant was plundered without mercy; grain, forage, horſes, cattle of all kinds, were taken from him; and he was left without ſubſiſtence. Whole families, and the beſt workmen of all ſorts, were carried off: even women found no ſafeguard in their ſex; but all who were thought uſeful for Brandenburgh were torn from their families, and carried into ſlavery.

The city of Dreſden remained. Notwithſtanding the ruin of its ſuburbs, it ſtill maintained a numerous people;

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his enemies, reaſons of ſtate and convenience overruled the ſuggeſtions of humanity; and his friends had An. 1760.

ple; it was the reſource of the neighbouring country. To complete the ruin of Saxony, the unfortunate city was to be deſtroyed. Had the enemy attacked the place according to the rules and cuſtoms of war, had they directed their efforts againſt the ramparts, the king would, without doubt, have lamented the evils that would have reſulted from it to his people; but he would have lamented them without complaining: and though in the fierceſt wars the reſidences of ſovereigns have hitherto been generally ſpared, his majeſty would have been ſilent; for, in ſhort, one is accuſtomed to conſider the king of Pruſſia not as an ordinary enemy: but the Pruſſians made war on the innocent townſmen: their fire was wholly directed againſt the houſes; and they endeavoured to deſtroy a town which they could not take.

The king cannot forbear pointing out to all Europe this remarkable circumſtance, that the enemy redoubled their fire againſt the houſes in Dreſden, and did them the greateſt damage, when the arrival of M. Daun, with his whole army, left them no hope of being able to take the place; and, in ſhort, that in drawing off their men from the ſuburbs before Wilſdruff-gate, they laid in aſhes upwards of an hundred houſes that had eſcaped in the preceding fires. The king of Pruſſia ſucceeded in completing the misfortunes of Saxony by the diſaſters that befel the capital. Three hundred and fifty houſes deſtroyed, with all that was in them, and a great many others half ruined, are a fatal loſs to a city already exhauſted by four ſucceſſive years of misfortunes. After theſe things, the king thinks it ſcarce worth while to mention his palaces and his gardens, which were ſacked and ruined, in contempt of the regard uſually paid from one ſovereign to another. Is there a man in the empire, or even in all Europe, who doth not ſee in theſe terrible effects an implacable hatred, and a deſtructive fury, which all nations ought to concur in repreſſing?

It is not to render his enemy odious, that the king holds up this picture to all the powers in Europe, and

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An. 1760. had hitherto exerted themſelves in vain for the deliverance of his people.

From this detail of continental affairs, our attention is recalled to Great Britain, by an incident

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particularly to his co-eſtates, and his high allies; but in hopes of exciting them to redouble their efforts, without delay, for the deliverance of Saxony, and not ſuffer that unfortunate country to be abſolutely ruined; to move their compaſſion in favour of an innocent people, reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, and who can expect but a very feeble aſſiſtance from their ſovereign, ſtript himſelf of all things by acts of oppreſſion, no leſs violent than unforeſeen.

This inability is of all his majeſty's misfortunes the moſt ſevere. He loves his people. He hath a father's bowels for them; and he ſees them overwhelmed with diſtreſs, without being able to ſuccour them. The king hath the conſolation left of employing, in their favour, all that the goodneſs of his cauſe, his invariable love of juſtice, and the great ſacrifices he hath made for the common advantage, and the preſervation of the empire; in ſhort, all the regard and attention that he may merit by his misfortunes from the friendly powers. By all theſe titles he conjures thoſe powers to take the propereſt meaſures for the relief and preſervation of the ſubjects left him in Saxony.

As to what regards him perſonally, his majeſty puts his whole truſt in the ſovereign maſter of kings, in that judge who ſearcheth the heart, and weigheth right in the ſcales of juſtice. He is encouraged to hope that he will, in the end, be pleaſed to enable him to dry up the tears of the Saxons, to guard them for the future from all external violence, and to enſure their domeſtic happineſs by paternal government.

His conſcience beareth him this precious witneſs, that he hath not drawn ſo many evils upon himſelf and his dominions by unjuſt or ambitious enterprizes. The juſtice of his cauſe is ſo evident, ſo inconteſtible, and even ſo fully acknowledged by every one, that he cannot be refuſed an indemnification proportioned to his loſſes, if in the future pacification any regard be paid to juſtice and equity."

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of a very intereſting nature; an account of which, however, we ſhall poſtpone until we have recorded the ſucceſs that in the courſe of this year attended the Britiſh arms in the Eaſt Indies. We have already obſerved, that colonel Coote, after having defeated the French general Lally in the field, and reduced divers of the enemy's ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, at length cooped them up within the walls of Pondicherry, the principal ſeat of the French Eaſt India company, large, populous, well fortified, and ſecured with a numerous garriſon, under the immediate command of their general. In the month of October admiral Stevens ſailed from Trincamaley with all his ſquadron, in order to its being refitted, except five ſail of the line, which he left under the command of captain Haldane to block up Pondicherry by ſea, while Mr. Coote ſhould carry on his operations by land. By this diſpoſition, and the vigilance of the Britiſh officers, the place was ſo hampered as to be greatly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, even before the ſiege could be undertaken in form; for the rainy ſeaſon rendered all regular approaches impracticable. Theſe rains being abated by the twenty-ſixth day of November, colonel Coote directed the engineers to pitch upon proper places for erecting batteries, that ſhould enfilade or flank the works of the garriſon, without expoſing their own men to any ſevere fire from the enemy. Accordingly four batteries were conſtructed in different places, ſo as to anſwer theſe purpoſes, and opened altogether on the eighth day of December at midnight. Though raiſed at a conſiderable diſ-

An. 1760.

Reduction of Pondicherry in the Eaſt Indies.

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An. 1760. tance, they were plied with good effect, and the beſieged returned the fire with great vivacity. This mutual cannonading continued until the twenty-ninth day of the month, when the engineers were employed in raiſing another battery near enough to effect a breach in the north-weſt counterguard and curtain. Though the approaches were retarded ſome days by a violent ſtorm, which almoſt ruined the works, the damage was ſoon repaired: a conſiderable poſt was taken from the enemy by aſſault, and afterwards regained by the French grenadiers, through the timidity of the Sipoys, by whom it was occupied. By the fifteenth day of January, a ſecond battery being raiſed within point-blank, a breach was made in the curtain: the weſt face and flank of the north-weſt baſtion were ruined, and the guns of the enemy intirely ſilenced.

The garriſon and inhabitants of Pondicherry were now reduced to an extremity of famine which would admit of no heſitation. General Lally ſent a colonel, attended by the chief of the Jeſuits and two civilians, to Mr. Coote, with propoſals of ſurrendering * the garriſon priſoners of war, and demanding a capi-

* *Tranſlation of Mr. Lally's propoſals for the delivery of the garriſon.*

The taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and of that neutrality which has always ſubſiſted between all European nations, and namely between the two nations in this part of India; and that immediately after a ſignal ſervice which the French nation had rendered the Engliſh, not only in taking no part againſt them with the Nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them in their

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capitulation in behalf of the French East India company. On this last subject he made no reply; An. 1760.

their settlements, to give them time to recover from their first losses (as appears by the letters of thanks from Mr. Pigot himself, and from the council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal refusal of fulfilling the conditions of a cartel, agreed upon between our respective masters, though it was at first accepted by Mr. Pigot, and the commissaries were named on both sides to go to Sadraft, to settle amicably the difficulties which might occur in its execution, put it out of my power, with respect to my court, to make or propose to Mr. Coote any capitulations for the town of Pondicherry.

The king's troops, and those of the company, surrender themselves, for want of provisions, prisoners of war of his Britannic majesty, upon the terms of the cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the exercise of the Roman religion, the religious houses, hospitals, surgeons, chaplains, servants, &c. referring myself to the decision of our two courts, for reparation proportioned to the violation of so solemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take possession to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, of the gate of Villenour; and after to-morrow at the same hour, of that of Fort St. Louis; and as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate such ulterior dispositions to be made as he shall judge proper.

I demand, merely from a principle of justice and humanity, that the mother and sisters of Reza Saib, be permitted to seek an asylum where they please, or that they remain prisoners among the English, and be not delivered up into Mahomet Ally Cawn's hands, which are still red with the blood of the husband and father, that he has spilt, to the shame indeed of those who gave them up to him; but not less to the shame of the commander of the English army, who should not have allowed such a piece of barbarity to be committed in his camp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I make to Mr. Coote, I con-

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An. 1760. ply; but next morning took poſſeſſion of the town and citadel, where he found a great quantity

I conſent that the gentlemen of the council of Pondicherry may make their own repreſentations to him, with regard to what may more immediately concern their own private intereſts, as well as the intereſt of the inhabitants of the colony. Done at Fort Louis off Pondicherry, the 15th day of January 1761.

Signed, Lally.

To colonel Coote, commander in chief of his Britannic majeſty's forces before Pondicherry.

A true copy.

Francis Rowland, Sec.

Colonel Coote's anſwers to M. Lally's propoſals.

The particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having been long ſince tranſmitted to his Britannic majeſty, by the officer to whom that place ſurrendered, colonel Coote cannot take cognizance of what paſſed on that occaſion; nor can he admit the ſame as any way relative to the ſurrender of Pondicherry.

The diſputes which have ariſen concerning the cartel concluded between their Britannic and moſt Chriſtian majeſties, being as yet undecided, colonel Coote has it not in his power to admit, That the troops of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and thoſe of the French Eaſt India company, ſhall be deemed priſoners of war to his Britannic majeſty, upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, to be uſed as he ſhall think conſiſtent with the intereſts of the king his maſter. And colonel Coote will ſhew all ſuch indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Colonel Coote will ſend the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow morning, to take poſſeſſion of the Villenour-gate; and the next morning, between the ſame hours, he will alſo take poſſeſſion of the gate of Fort St. Louis.

The mother and ſiſters of Reza Saib ſhall be eſcorted to Madraſs, where proper care ſhall be taken for their ſafety: and they ſhall not on any account be delivered into the hands of Nabob Mahomet Ally Cawn. Given at

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tity of artillery, ammunition, ſmall arms, and military ſtores; then he ſecured the garriſon, amount- An. 1760.

at the head-quarters at the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th of January 1761.

Signed, Eyre Coote.

To Arthur Lally, Eſq; lieutenant-general and commander in chief of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's forces in India, at Pondicherry.

A true copy.

Francis Rowland, Sec.

Articles propoſed to colonel Coote by the chief of the Jeſuits; to which no anſwer was returned.

The ſuperior council of Pondicherry, authorized by the count de Lally, lieutenant-general of the armies of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and his commiſſary in India, to treat for the ſaid town and its inhabitants, preſent the following articles to colonel Coote, commander of his Britannic majeſty's troops on the coaſt of Coromandel.

Art. I. Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants ſhall not in any wiſe be injured; their houſes ſhall be preſerved, and they ſhall retain all their effects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they ſhall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the ſaid town, as new ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty; and they ſhall be treated as the old ſubjects have uſually been treated; accordingly, thoſe who have heretofore had poſſeſſions or advantages, ſhall not be deprived of them.

II. They ſhall be maintained in the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion, in the ſame manner as has been practiſed under the French government. The churches and the houſes of the eccleſiaſtics and religious perſons ſhall be preſerved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be ſituated without or within the town. The miſſionaries ſhall have liberty of paſſing from place to place, and ſhall find, under the Engliſh flag, the ſame protection as under the French flag.

III. Not only the buildings and houſes belonging to private perſons, whether laymen, eccleſiaſtics, or religious perſons, ſhall be left in the condition they are, but alſo the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouſes,

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An. 1760. amounting to above two thouſand Europeans. Lally made a gallant defence, and had he been properly ſupplied with proviſion, the conqueſt of the place would not have been ſo eaſily atchieved. He certainly flattered himſelf with the hope of being ſupplied; otherwiſe an officer of his experience would have demanded a capitulation before he was reduced to the neceſſity of acquieſcing in any terms the beſieger might have thought proper to impoſe. That he ſpared no pains to procure ſupplies, appears from an intercepted letter

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houſes, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of theſe laſt, that is to ſay, every thing of this kind, belonging to the company, ſhall be decided by the two reſpective courts.

IV. The papers of the regiſtry and notary office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, ſhall be ſent to France, without any obſtacle, by ſuch conveyances as they ſhall think fit, who are now charged with them, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they ſhall, in the mean time, remain.

V. The treatment, herein before ſtipulated by the firſt article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, ſhall be extended to all the members of the council, company's agents, officers ſettled in the ſame town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in the ſervice of the company; and ſo in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, ſettled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

VI. The creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well thoſe who are in health, as thoſe who have been wounded, or are invalids, having ſerved as volunteers, and not being ſoldiers, ſhould have the liberty of returning to their home by the firſt good opportunity they may find.

VII. Safe-guards ſhall be granted to prevent diſorder.

VIII. All the foregoing articles ſhall be executed according to good faith.

A true copy.

Francis Rowland, Sec.

written

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written by this commander to Monſieur Raymond, French reſident at Pullicat.---The billet is no bad ſketch of the writer's character, which ſeems to have a ſtrong tincture of oddity and extravagance. An. 1760.

" Monſieur Raymond,---the Engliſh ſquadron is no more, Sir--of the twelve ſhips they had in our road, ſeven are loſt, crews and all; the other four diſmaſted; and no more than one frigate hath eſcaped--therefore loſe not an inſtant in ſending chelingoes upon chelingoes, loaded with rice--The Dutch have nothing to fear now. Beſides, according to the law of nations, they are only reſtricted from ſending us proviſions in their own bottoms; and we are no longer blockaded by ſea---The ſalvation of Pondicherry hath been once in your power already: if you neglect this opportunity it will be intirely your own fault---don't forget ſome ſmall chelingoes alſo--offer great rewards--in four days I expect ſeventeen thouſand Morattoes.--- In ſhort, riſque all--attempt all--force all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a time."

Part of the Britiſh ſquadron wrecked in a ſtorm.

By the reduction of Pondicherry the French intereſt was annihilated on the coaſt of Coromandel, and therefore of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh nation. It may be doubted, however, whether colonel Coote, with all his ſpirit, vigilance, and military talents, could have ſucceeded in this enterprize, without the aſſiſtance of the ſquadron, which co-operated with him by ſea, and effectually excluded all ſuccour from the beſieged. It muſt be owned, for the honour of the ſervice, that no incident interrupted the good underſtanding

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An. 1760. ing which was maintained between the land and sea officers, who vied with each other in contributing their utmost efforts towards the success of the expedition. On the twenty-fifth day of December rear-admiral Steevens arrived with four ships of the line, having parted with rear-admiral Cornish and his division in stormy weather: but he joined them at Pondicherry before the place was surrendered.—On the first day of January a violent tempest obliged admiral Steevens to slip his cables and put to sea, where he parted with the rest of his squadron; and when in three days he returned to the road of Pondicherry, he had the mortification to find that his division had suffered severely from the storm. The ships of war called the Duke of Aquitaine and the Sunderland foundered in the storm, and their crews perished. The Newcastle, the Queenborough, and Protector fireship, were driven on shore and destroyed; but the men were saved, together with the cannon, stores, and provisions. Many other ships sustained considerable damage, which, however, was soon repaired. Admiral Steevens having intercepted the letter inserted above from Lally to Raymond, immediately dispatched letters to the Dutch and Danish settlements on this coast, intimating, that notwithstanding the insinuations of general Lally, he had eleven sail of the line, with two frigates, under his command, all fit for service, in the road of Pondicherry, which was closely invested and blockaded both by sea and land. He therefore declared, that as in that case it was contrary to the law of nations for any neutral power to relieve

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or ſuccour the beſieged, he was determined to ſeize any veſſel that ſhould attempt to throw proviſions into the place. An. 1760.

While the arms of Great Britain ſtill proſpered in every effort tending to the real intereſt of the nation, an event happened which, for a moment, obſured the ſplendour of her triumphs; and could not but be very alarming to thoſe G——n allies, whom her liberality had enabled to maintain an expenſive and ſanguinary war of humour and ambition. On the twenty-fifth day of October, George II. king of Great Britain, without any previous diſorder, was in the morning ſuddenly ſeized with the agony of death, at the palace at Kenſington. He had riſen at his uſual hour, drank his chocolate, and inquired about the wind, as anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails; then he opened a window of his apartment, and perceiving the weather was ſerene, declared he would walk in the garden. In a few minutes after this declaration, while he remained alone in his chamber, he fell down upon the floor: the noiſe of his fall brought his attendants into the room, who lifted him on the bed, where he deſired in a faint voice that the princeſs Amelia might be called; but before ſhe could reach the apartment he had expired. An attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect; and indeed his malady was far beyond the reach of art; for when the cavity of the thorax or cheſt was opened, and inſpected by the ſerjeant ſurgeons, they found the right ventricle of the heart actually ruptured, and a great quantity of blood diſcharged through the aperture into the ſurround- Death of George II. king of England.

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An. 1760. surrounding pericardium; so that he must have died instantaneously in consequence of the effusion. The case however was so extraordinary, that we question whether there is such another instance upon record.---A rupture of this nature appears the more remarkable, as it happened to a prince of a healthy constitution, unaccustomed to excess, and far advanced beyond that period of life when the blood might be supposed to flow with a dangerous impetuosity.

Character of that prince. Thus died George II. at the age of seventy-seven, after a long reign of thirty-four years, distinguished by a variety of important events, and checquered with a vicissitude of character and fortune. He was in his person rather lower than the middle size, well shaped, erect, with eyes remarkably prominent, a high nose, and fair complexion. In his disposition he is said to have been hasty, prone to anger, especially in his youth, yet soon appeased; otherwise mild, moderate, and humane: in his way of living temperate, regular, and so methodical in every branch of private œconomy, that his attention descended to objects which a great king (perhaps) had better overlook. He was fond of military pomp and parade; and personally brave. He loved war as a soldier; he studied it as a science; and corresponded on this subject with some of the greatest officers whom Germany has produced. The extent of his understanding, and the splendour of his virtue, we shall not presume to ascertain, nor attempt to display;--we rather wish for opportunities to expatiate on his munificence and liberality; his ge-

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nerous regard to genius and learning; his royal encouragement and protection of those arts by which a nation is at once benefited and adorned. With respect to his government, it very seldom deviated from the institutions of law; or encroached upon private property; or interfered with the common administration of justice. The circumstances that chiefly marked his public character, were a predilection for his native country, and a close attention to the political interests of the Germanic body: points and principles to which he adhered with the most invincible fortitude; and, if ever the blood and treasure of Great Britain were sacrificed to these considerations, we ought not so much to blame the prince who acted from the dictates of natural affection, as we should detest a succession of ve--l m-----rs, all of whom in their turns devoted themselves soul and body, to the gratification of this passion, or partiality, so prejudicial to the true interest of their country. An. 1760.

Recapitulation of the principal events of his reign.

The reign of George II. produced many revolutions, as well in the internal schemes of œconomy and administration, as in the external projects of political connexions; revolutions that exposed the frailties of human nature, and demonstrated the instability of systems founded upon convenience. In the course of this reign a standing army was, by dint of ministerial influence, ingrafted on the constitution of Great Britain. A fatal stroke was given to the liberty of the press, by the act subjecting all dramatic writings to the inspection of a licenser. The great machine of

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An. 1760. corruption, contrived to secure a constant majority in p——t, was overturned, and the inventor of it obliged to quit the reins of government. Professed patriots resigned the principles which they had long endeavoured to establish, and listed themselves for the defence of that fortress against which their zeal and talents had been levelled. The management of a mighty kingdom was consigned into the hands of a motley administration, ministers without knowledge, and men without integrity, whose councils were timid, weak, and wavering; whose folly and extravagance exposed the nation to ridicule and contempt; by whose ignorance and presumption it was reduced to the verge of ruin. The kingdom was engaged in a quarrel truly national, and commenced a necessary war on national principles; but that war was starved, and the chief strength of the nation transferred to the continent of Europe, in order to maintain an unnecessary war, in favour of a family whose pride and ambition can be equalled by nothing but its insolence and ingratitude. While the strength of the nation was thus exerted abroad for the support of worthless allies, and a dangerous rebellion raged in the bowels of the kingdom, the s——n was insulted by his m——rs, who deserted his service at that critical juncture, and refused to resume their functions, until he had truckled to their petulant humour, and dismissed a favourite servant, of whose superior talents they were meanly jealous. Such an unprecedented secession at any time would have merited the imputation of insolence; but at that period,

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when their ſ——n was perplexed and embarraſſed by a variety of dangers and difficulties; when his crown, and even his life, was at ſtake, to throw up their places, abandon his councils, and as far as in them lay, detach themſelves from his fortune; was a ſtep ſo likely to aggravate the diſorder of the nation; ſo big with cruelty, ingratitude, and ſ——n, that it ſeems to deſerve an appellation which, however, we do not think proper to beſtow. An inglorious war was ſucceeded by an ignominious p---ce, which proved of ſhort duration; yet in this interval the Engliſh nation exhibited ſuch a proof of commercial opulence, as aſtoniſhed all Europe. At the cloſe of a war which had drained it of ſo much treaſure, and increaſed the public debt to an enormous burden, it acquieſced under ſuch a reduction of intereſt as one would hardly think the miniſtry durſt have propoſed, even before one half of the national debt was contracted. An. 1760.

A much more unpopular ſtep was a law that paſſed for naturalizing the Jews; a law ſo odious to the people in general, that it was ſoon repealed, at the requeſt of that m——r by whom it had been chiefly patronized. An ill-concerted peace was in a little time productive of freſh hoſtilities and another war with France, which Britain began to proſecute under unfavourable auſpices. Then the whole political ſyſtem of G——y was inverted. The k— of E——d abandoned the intereſt of that houſe which he had in the former war ſo warmly eſpouſed, and took into his boſom a p—e whom he had formerly conſidered as his inveterate

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An. 1760. enemy. The unpropitious beginning of this war againſt France being imputed to the miſconduct of the ad———n, excited ſuch a ferment among the people as ſeemed to threaten a dangerous inſurrection. Every part of the kingdom reſounded with the voice of diſſatisfaction, which did not even reſpect the throne. The k—g found himſelf obliged to accept of a m———r preſented by the people, and this meaſure was attended with conſequences as favourable as his wiſh could form. From that inſtant all clamour was huſhed; all oppoſition ceaſed. The enterpriſing ſpirit of the new miniſter ſeemed to diffuſe itſelf through all the operations of the war; and conqueſt every where attended the efforts of the Britiſh arms. Now appeared the fallacy of thoſe maxims, and the falſhood of thoſe aſſertions, by which former miniſters had eſtabliſhed and endeavoured to excuſe the practices of c———n. The ſuppoſed diſaffection, which had been inſiſted on as the ſource of parliamentary oppoſition, now intirely vaniſhed; nor was it found neceſſary to uſe ſiniſter means for ſecuring a majority, in order to anſwer the purpoſes of the adminiſtration. England, for the firſt time, ſaw a miniſter of ſtate in full poſſeſſion of popularity; the faithful ſervant of the crown, the univerſal darling of the people. Under the auſpices of this miniſter, it ſaw a national militia formed, and trained to diſcipline, by the invincible ſpirit of a few patriots, who purſued this ſalutary meaſure in the face of unwearied oppoſition, diſcouraged by the jealouſy of a c——t, and ridiculed by all the venal retainers to a ſtanding army. Under

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der his auſpices it ſaw the military genius of Great Britain revive, and ſhine with redoubled luſtre; it ſaw her intereſt and glory coincide, and an immenſe extent of country added by conqueſt to her dominions. The people, confiding in the integrity and abilities of their own miniſter, and elevated by the repeated ſounds of triumph, became enamoured of the war, and granted ſuch liberal ſubſidies for its ſupport, as no other miniſter would have preſumed to aſk, as no other nation believed they could afford. Nor did they murmur at ſeeing great part of their treaſure diverted into foreign channels; nor did they ſeem to beſtow a ſerious thought on the accumulating load of the national debt, which already exceeded the immenſe ſum of one hundred millions. An. 1760.

In a word, they were intoxicated with victory; and as the king happened to die in the midſt of their tranſports, occaſioned by the final conqueſt of Canada, their good humour garniſhed his character with a prodigality of encomiums. A thouſand pens were drawn to paint the beauties and ſublimity of his character, in poetry as well as proſe. They extolled him above Alexander in courage and heroiſm, above Auguſtus in liberality, Titus in clemency, Antoninus in piety and benevolence, Solomon in wiſdom, and St. Louis in devotion. Such hyperbolical eulogiums ſerve only to throw a ridicule upon a character, which may be otherwiſe reſpectable. The two univerſities vied with each other in lamenting his death, and each publiſhed a huge collection of elegies on the ſubject: nor did they fail to exalt his praiſe, with the warmeſt expreſſions of His death univerſally lamented.

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An. 1760. affection and regret, in the compliments of condolance and congratulation which they preſented to his ſucceſſor. The ſame panegyric and pathos appeared in all the addreſſes, with which every other community in the kingdom approached the throne of our preſent ſovereign; inſomuch that we may venture to ſay, no prince was ever more popular at the time of his deceaſe. The Engliſh are naturally warm and impetuous; and, in generous natures, affection is as apt as any other paſſion to run riot. The ſudden death of the king was lamented as a national misfortune by many, who felt a truly filial affection for their country; not that they implicitly ſubſcribed to all the exaggerated praiſe which had been ſo liberally poured forth on his character; but becauſe the nation was deprived of him at a critical juncture, while involved in a dangerous and expenſive war, of which he had been perſonally the chief mover and ſupport. They knew the burden of royalty devolved upon a young prince, who, though heir apparent to the crown, and already arrived at the years of maturity, had never been admitted to any ſhare of the adminiſtration, nor made acquainted with any ſchemes or ſecrets of ſtate. The real character of the new king was very little known to the generality of the nation. They dreaded an abrupt change of meaſures, which might have rendered uſeleſs all the advantages obtained in the courſe of the war. As they were ignorant of his connexions, they dreaded a revolution in the miniſtry, which might fill the kingdom with clamour and confuſion. But the greateſt ſhock occaſioned by his deceaſe

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ceaſe was undoubtedly among our allies and fellow-ſubjects in Germany, who ſaw themſelves ſuddenly deprived of their ſole prop and patron, at a time when they could not pretend, of themſelves, to make head againſt the numerous enemies by whom they were ſurrounded. But all theſe doubts and apprehenſions vaniſhed like miſt before the riſing ſun; and the people of Great Britain enjoyed the inexpreſſible pleaſure of ſeeing their loſs repaired in ſuch a manner, as muſt have amply fulfilled the moſt ſanguine wiſh of every friend to his country. An. 1760.

Account of the commerce of Great Britain.

The commerce of Great Britain continued to increaſe during the whole courſe of this reign; but this increaſe was not the effect of extraordinary encouragement. On the contrary, the neceſſities of government, the growing expences of the nation, and the continual augmentation of the public debt, obliged the legiſlature to hamper trade with manifold and grievous impoſitions: its increaſe, therefore, muſt have been owing to the natural progreſs of induſtry and adventure, extending themſelves to that fartheſt line or limit beyond which they will not be able to advance: when the tide of traffick has flowed to its higheſt mark, it will then begin to recede in a gradual ebb, until it is ſhrunk within the narrow limits of its original channel. War, which naturally impedes the traffick of other nations, has opened new ſources to the merchants of Great Britain: the ſuperiority of her naval power hath cruſhed the navigation of France, her great rival in commerce; ſo that ſhe now ſupplies, on her own

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An. 1760. terms, all those foreign markets at which in time of peace she was undersold by that dangerous competitor. Thus her trade is augmented to a surprising pitch; and this great augmentation alone has enabled her to maintain the war at such an enormous expence. As this advantage will cease when the French are at liberty to re-establish their commerce, and prosecute it without molestation, it would be for the interest of Great Britain to be at continual variance with that restless neighbour, provided the contest could be limited to the operations of a sea-war, in which England would be always invincible and victorious. Foreign nations will doubtless be surprised to learn, that above eight thousand ships are employed by the traders of Great Britain; and that the produce of the sinking fund, which is the overplus produced by all the different funds appropriated to defray the interest of the national debt, exceeds annually three millions sterling.

State of religion and philosophy.

The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exercised in this reign. Considerable progress was made in mathematics and astronomy by divers individuals; among whom we number Sanderson, Bradley, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpsons.

Natural philosophy became a general study, and the new doctrine of electricity grew into fashion. Different methods were discovered for rendering sea-water potable and sweet; and divers useful hints were communicated to the public by the learned doctor Stephen Hale, who directed all his researches and experiments to the benefit of society.

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ciety. The ſtudy of alchemy no longer prevailed; but the art of chemiſtry was perfectly underſtood, and aſſiduouſly applied to the purpoſes of ſophiſtication. An. 1760.

The clergy of Great Britain were generally learned, pious, and exemplary. Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, and Conybeare, were promoted to the firſt dignities of the church. Warburton, who had long ſignalized himſelf by the ſtrength and boldneſs of his genius, his extenſive capacity, and profound erudition, at length obtained the mitre. But theſe promotions were granted to reaſons of ſtate-convenience, and perſonal intereſt, rather than as rewards of extraordinary merit. Many other eccleſiaſtics of worth and learning were totally overlooked. Nor was eccleſiaſtical merit confined to the eſtabliſhed church. Many inſtances of extraordinary genius, unaffected piety, and univerſal moderation, appeared among the diſſenting miniſters of Great Britain and Ireland: among theſe we particularize the elegant, the primitive Foſter; the learned, ingenious, and penetrating Leland.

Fanaticiſm.

The progreſs of reaſon, and free cultivation of the human mind, had not however intirely baniſhed thoſe ridiculous ſects and ſchiſms of which the kingdom had been formerly ſo productive. Impoſture and fanaticiſm ſtill hung upon the ſkirts of religion. Weak minds were ſeduced by the deluſions of a ſuperſtition ſtiled Methodiſm, raiſed upon the affectation of ſuperior ſanctity, and maintained by pretenſions to divine illumination. Many thouſands in the lower ranks of life were infected with

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An. 1760. with this ſpecies of enthuſiaſm, by the unwearied endeavours of a few obſcure preachers; ſuch as Wh——, and the two W——s, who propagated their doctrines to the moſt remote corners of the Britiſh dominions, and found means to lay the whole kingdom under contribution.

Fanaticiſm alſo formed a league with falſe philoſophy. One Hutchinſon, a viſionary, intoxicated with the fumes of Rabbinical learning, pretended to deduce all demonſtration from Hebrew roots, and to confine all human knowledge to the five books of Moſes. His diſciples became numerous after his death. With the methodiſts, they denied the merit of good works; and bitterly inveighed againſt Newton as an ignorant pretender, who had preſumed to ſet up his own ridiculous chimæras in oppoſition to the ſacred philoſophy of the Pentateuch. But the moſt extraordinary ſect which diſtinguiſhed this reign was that of the Moravians, or Hernhutters, imported from Germany by count Zinzendorf, who might have been termed the Melchizedec of his followers, inaſmuch as he aſſumed among them the three-fold character of prophet, prieſt, and king. They could not be ſo properly ſtiled a ſect as the diſciples of an original, who had invented a new ſyſtem of religion. Their chief adoration was payed to the Second Perſon in the Trinity: the Firſt they treated with the moſt ſhocking neglect. Some of their tenets were bl———s, ſome indecent, and others ridiculouſly abſurd. Their diſcipline was a ſtrange mixture of devotion and impurity. Their exterior worſhip conſiſted of hymns, prayers, and ſer-

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ſermons: the hymns extremely ludicrous, and often indecent, alluding to the ſide hole or wound which Chriſt received from a ſpear in his ſide, while he remained upon the croſs. Their ſermons frequently contained very groſs incentives to the work of propagation. Their private exerciſes are ſaid to have abounded with ſuch rites and myſteries as we cannot explain, with any regard to decorum. They profeſſed a community of goods; and were governed as one family, in temporals as well as ſpirituals, by a council, or kind of preſbytery, in which the count, as their ordinary, preſided. In caſes of doubt, or great conſequence, theſe pretended to conſult the Saviour, and to decide from immediate inſpiration; ſo that they boaſted of being under the immediate direction of a Theocracy; though, in fact, they were ſlaves to the moſt dangerous kind of deſpotiſm: for as often as any individual of the community preſumed to think for himſelf, or differ in opinion from the ordinary and his band of aſſociates, the oracle decreed, that he ſhould be inſtantly ſent upon the miſſion which they had fixed in Greenland, or to the colony they had eſtabliſhed in Penſylvania. As theſe religioniſts conſiſted chiefly of manufacturers, who appeared very ſober, orderly, and induſtrious; and their chief declared his intention of proſecuting works of public emolument, they obtained a ſettlement under a parliamentary ſanction in England, where they ſoon made a conſiderable number of proſelytes, before their principles were fully diſcovered and explained. An. 1760.

Many

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An. 1760. Many ingenious treatiſes on metaphyſics and morality appeared in the courſe of this reign; and a philoſophical ſpirit of inquiry diffuſed itſelf to the fartheſt extremities of the united kingdom. Tho' few diſcoveries of importance were made in medicine, yet that art was well underſtood in all its different branches; and many of its profeſſors diſtinguiſhed themſelves in other provinces of literature. Beſides the medical eſſays of London and Edinburgh, the phyſician's library was enriched with many uſeful modern productions; with the works of the claſſical Friend, the elegant Mead, the accurate Huxham, and the philoſophical Pringle. The art of midwifery was elucidated by ſcience, reduced to fixed principles, and almoſt wholly conſigned into the hands of men practitioners. The reſearches of anatomy were proſecuted to ſome curious diſcoveries by the ingenuity and dexterity of a Hunter and a Monro. The numerous hoſpitals in London contributed to the improvement of ſurgery, which was brought to perfection under the auſpices of a Cheſelden and a Sharpe. The advantages of agriculture, which had long flouriſhed in England, extended themſelves gradually to the moſt remote and barren provinces of the iſland.

Metaphyſics and Medicine.

Agriculture.

Mechanics. The mechanic powers were well underſtood, and judiciouſly applied to many uſeful machines of neceſſity and convenience. The mechanical arts had attained to all that perfection which they were capable of acquiring; but the avarice and oppreſſion of contractors, obliged the handicraftſman to exert his ingenuity, not in finiſhing his work well,

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well, but in affording it cheap; in purchasing bad materials, and performing his task in a hurry; in concealing flaws, substituting shew for solidity, and sacrificing reputation to the thirst of lucre. Thus many of the English manufactures, being found slight and unserviceable, grew into discredit abroad; thus the art of producing them more perfect, may in time be totally lost at home. The cloths now made in England, are inferior in texture and fabric to those which were manufactured in the beginning of the century; and the same judgment may be pronounced upon almost every article of hardware. The razors, knives, scissars, hatchets, swords, and other edge-utensils, prepared for exportation, are generally ill-tempered, half finished, flawed or brittle; and the muskets, which are sold for seven or eight shillings a-piece to the exporter, so carelessly and unconscientiously prepared, they cannot be used without imminent danger of mutilation; accordingly one hardly meets with a negro man upon the coast of Guinea, in the neighbourhood of the British settlements, who has not been wounded or maimed in some member, by the bursting of the English fire-arms. The advantages of this traffic, carried on at the expence of character and humanity, will naturally cease whenever those Africans can be supplied more honestly by the traders of any other nation. An. 1760.

Genius in writing spontaneously arose, and though neglected by the great, flourished under the culture of a public which had pretensions to taste, and piqued itself on encouraging literary merit. Genius.

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An. 1760. merit. Swift and Pope we have mentioned on another occasion. Young still survived a venerable monument of poetical talent. Thomson, the poet of the Seasons, displayed a luxuriancy of genius in describing the beauties of nature. Akenside and Armstrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopœa did not disdain an English dress, but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glover, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The public acknowledged a considerable share of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and some other less distinguished authors. Very few regular comedies, during this period, were exhibited on the English theatre, which, however, produced many less laboured pieces, abounding with satire, wit, and humour. The Careless Husband of Cibber, and Suspicious Husband of Hoadley, are the only very modern comedies that bid fair for reaching posterity. The exhibitions of the stage were improved to the most exquisite entertainment, by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this, and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the sweetness and variety of his tones; the irresistible magic of his eye; the fire and vivacity of his action; the elegance of attitude; and the whole pathos of expression. Quin excelled in dignity and declamation; as well as in exhibiting some characters of humour, equally exquisite and peculiar. Cibber breathed the whole soul of female tenderness and passion; and Pritchard displayed all the dignity of distress. That Great

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Great Britain was not barren of poets at this period, appears from the detached performances of Johnſon, Maſon, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons, beſides a great number of other bards who have ſported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applauſe of their fellow-citizens. Candidates for literary fame appeared even in the higher ſphere of life, embelliſhed by the nervous ſtile, ſuperior ſenſe, and extenſive erudition of a Corke; by the delicate taſte, the poliſhed muſe, and tender feelings of a Lyttleton. King ſhone unrivalled in Roman eloquence. Even the female ſex diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their taſte and ingenuity. Miſs Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; and Mrs. Lennox ſignalized herſelf by many ſucceſsful efforts of genius, both in poetry and proſe. The genius of Cervantes was transfuſed into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters, and ridiculed the follies of life with equal ſtrength, humour, and propriety. The field of hiſtory and biography was cultivated by many writers of ability, among whom we diſtinguiſh the copious Guthrie, the circumſtantial Ralph, the laborious Carte, the learned and elegant Robertſon, and above all the ingenious, penetrating, and comprehenſive Hume, whom we rank among the firſt writers of the age, both as an hiſtorian and philoſopher. Nor let us forget the merit conſpicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and preciſion. Johnſon, inferior to none in philoſophy, philology, poetry, and claſſical learning, ſtands foremoſt as an eſſayiſt, juſtly An. 1760.

ad-

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An. 1760. admired for the dignity, ſtrength, and variety of his ſtile, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he inveſtigates the human heart, tracing every intereſting emotion, and opening all the ſources of morality. The laudable aim of inliſting the paſſions on the ſide of virtue, was ſucceſsfully purſued by Richardſon, in his Pamela, Clariſſa, and Grandiſon; a ſpecies of writing equally new and extraordinary, where, mingled with much ſuperfluity and impertinence, we find a ſublime ſyſtem of ethics, an amazing knowledge, and command of human nature. Many of the Greek and Roman claſſics made their appearance in Engliſh tranſlations, which were favourably received as works of merit; among theſe we place, after Pope's Homer, Virgil by Pitt and Warton, Horace by Francis, Polybius by Hampton, and Sophocles by Francklyn. The war introduced a variety of military treatiſes, chiefly tranſlated from the French language; and a free country, like Great Britain, will always abound with political tracts and lucubrations. Every literary production of merit, calculated for amuſement or inſtruction, that appeared in any country or language of Chriſtendom, was immediately imported, and naturalized among the Engliſh people. Never was the purſuit after knowledge ſo univerſal, or literary merit more regarded, than at this juncture by the body of the Britiſh nation; but it was honoured by no attention from the throne, and little indulgence did it reap from the liberality of particular patrons. The reign of queen Anne was propitious to the fortunes of Swift

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Swift and Pope, who lived in all the happy pride of independence. Young, sequestered from courts and preferment, possesses a moderate benefice in the country, employing his time in a conscientious discharge of his ecclesiastical functions. Thomson, with the most benevolent heart that ever warmed the human breast, maintained a perpetual war with the difficulties of a narrow fortune. He enjoyed a place in Chancery by the bounty of lord Talbot, of which he was divested by the succeeding chancellor. He afterwards enjoyed a small pension from Frederick, prince of Wales, which was withdrawn in the sequel. About two years before his death he obtained, by the interest of his friend lord L——n, a comfortable place; but he did not live to taste the blessing of easy circumstances, and died in debt *. An. 1760.

None of the rest, whom we have named, enjoyed any share of the royal bounty, except W. Whitehead, who succeeded to the place of laureat at the death of Cibber; and some of them,

* However he was neglected when living, his memory has been honoured with peculiar marks of public regard, in an ample subscription for a new edition of his works, the profits to be employed in erecting a monument to his fame in Westminster-abbey; a subscription to which his present majesty king George III. has liberally contributed. The remaining surplus will be distributed among his poor relations; and it must be owned, for the honour of the booksellers, that Mr. Millar has sacrificed his interest, by giving up the advantages of his copy, for the advancement of such a generous design.

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An. 1760. whose merit was the most universally acknowledged, remained exposed to all the storms of indigence, and all the stings of mortification.

While the queen lived, some countenance was given to learning. She conversed with Newton, and corresponded with Leibnitz. She took pains to acquire popularity: the royal family, on certain days, dined in public for the satisfaction of the people: the court was animated with a freedom of spirit and vivacity, which rendered it at once brilliant and agreeable. At her death that spirit began to languish; and a total stagnation of gaiety and good humour ensued. It was succeeded by a sullen calm, an ungracious reserve, and a still rotation of insipid forms *.

Music. England was not defective in other arts that embellish and amuse. Musick became a fashionable study, and its professors generally caressed by the public. An Italian opera was maintained at a great expence, and well supplied with foreign performers. Private concerts were instituted in every corner of the metropolis. The compositions of Handel were universally admired, and he himself lived in affluence. It must be owned at the same time, that Geminiani was

* George II. by his queen Carolina, had two sons and five daughters, who attained the age of maturity; Frederick prince of Wales, father to his present majesty George III. William duke of Cumberland; Anne the princess royal, married to the the late prince of Orange, and mother to the present stadtholder; Mary landgravine of Hesse-Cassel; Louisa late queen of Denmark; Amelia and Carolina, who were never married.

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neglected, though his genius commanded eſteem and veneration. Among the few natives of England who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their talents in this art; Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the moſt remarkable. An. 1760.

painting. The Britiſh ſoil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced ſome artiſts of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the ſcenes of ordinary life; in humorous hiſtorical deſigns. Hudſon, Reynolds, and Ramſay, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſuperior merit in portraits; a branch that was ſucceſsfully cultivated by many other Engliſh painters. Wooton was famous for repreſenting live animals in general; Seymour for race horſes; Lambert, and the Smiths, for landſchape; and Scot for ſea pieces. Several ſpirited attempts were made on hiſtorical ſubjects; but little progreſs was made on the ſublime parts of painting. Eſſays of this kind were diſcouraged by a falſe taſte, founded upon a reprobation of Britiſh genius. The art of engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practiſed by ſeveral other maſters; and great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of ſculpture or ſtatuary were raiſed by ſculpture. Ryſbach, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cheriſhed by the elegant taſte of a Burlington, ſoon became a favourite ſtudy; and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom. Ornaments were carved in wood, and moulded in ſtucco,

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An. 1760. with all the delicacy of execution; but a paſſion for novelty had introduced into gardening, building, and furniture, an abſurd taſte, equally void of beauty and convenience. Improvements in the liberal and uſeful arts, will doubtleſs be the conſequence of that encouragement given to merit by the ſociety inſtituted for theſe purpoſes, which we have deſcribed on another occaſion. As for the Royal Society, it ſeems to have degenerated in its reſearches, and to have had very little ſhare for half a century at leaſt, in extending the influence of true philoſophy.

We ſhall conclude this reign with a detail of the forces and fleets of Great Britain, from whence the reader will conceive a juſt idea of her opulence and power.

Diſpoſition of his Majeſty's Forces, about the Middle of the Year 1760.

In Great Britain.

Commander in Chief, Field Marſhal Ld. Viſc. Ligonier.

Horſe Guards. 2 Troops.
1 Ld Delawar
2 Ld Cadogan

Horſe Grenadier Guards. 2 Troops.
1 *Late* Onſlow's.
2 Earl of Harrington

Dragoons. 5 Regiments.
1 Lieut. Gen. Conway
3 Earl of Albemarle
4 Sir Robert Rich
16 Lieut. Col. Burgoyne
17 Lieut. Col. Hale

Foot Guards.

Three Regiments. 7 Battal.
1 Ld Viſc. Ligonier. 3 Batt.
2 Ld Tyrawley. 2 Battal.
3 Earl of Rothes. 2 Battal.

Foot Regiments 23.
3 Major Gen. Howard
9 Major Gen. Whitmore
14 Major Gen. Jeffreys
19 Ld George Beauclerk
21 Earl of Panmure *

* *Scotch Fuſileers.*

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30 Earl of Loudon
31 Lt. Gen. Holmes
32 Lt. Gen. Leighton
34 Earl of Effingham
36 Ld Robert Manners
41 Col. Parſons [Invalids]
56 Ld Charles Manners
61 Col. Gray
64 Col. Cary
66 Col. Lafauſille [5 Comp.]
67 Ld Frad. Cavendiſh
68 Col. Lambton
69 Col. Colville
70 Col. Parſlow [5 Comp.]
71 Col. Petitot
72 Duke of Richmond
85 Col. Crawford [Royal Volunteers]
86 Earl of Sutherland *
* *Highlanders.*
88 Lt. Col. Vaughan *
* *Royal Welſh Volunteers.*
93 Major Gen. Campbell *
* *Penſible Men.*

In Ireland.

Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Earl of Rothes.

Horſe. 2 Regiments.

1 Lieut. Gen. Brown
2 Vacant

Dragoons. 8 Regiments.

5 Lieut. Gen. Moſtyn
8 Major Gen. Yorke
9 Col. Whitley
12 Sir John Whiteford
13 Major Gen. Douglas
14 Major Gen. Campbell
17 Sir James Caldwell
18 Earl of Drogheda

Foot. 17 Regiments. An. 1760.

1 Royal Scotch. 1ſt Battal.
2 Major Gen. Fitzwilliam
10 Lieut. Gen. Pole
16 Lieut. Gen. Handaſyd
18 Lieut. Gen. Folliot
26 Lieut. Gen. Anſtruther
29 Major Gen. Boſcawen
39 Major Gen. Adlercron
52 Col. Sandford
59 Major Gen. Montagu
62 Major Gen. Strode
73 Col. Brown
76 Ld Forbes's 1ſt Battalion
83 Col. Sebright
89 Col. Bagſhaw
90 Sir Ralph Gore
91 Lieut. Col. Blaney

In Jerſey.

75 Col. Boſcawen

At Gibraltar.

Governor, Lieut. Gen. Earl of Home.

Foot. 6 Regiments.

6 Lieut. Gen. Guiſe
7 Lord Robert Bertie
13 Lieut. Gen. Pulteney
53 Col. Tovey
54 *Late* Grey
57 Sir David Cunningham

In Germany.

Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Marquis of Granby.

Horſe Guards. 1 Regiment.

Marquis of Granby

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An. 1760.

Horſe. 2 Regiments.

3 Lieut. Gen. Dejean
4 Major Gen. Honywood

Dragoon Guards, 3 Regim.

1 Lieut. Gen. Bland
2 Lieut. Gen. Waldegrave
3 Sir Charles Howard

Dragoons. 6 Regiments.

2 Lieut. Gen. Campbell
6 Lt. Gen. Cholmondeley
7 Sir John Cope
10 Sir John Mordaunt
11 Earl of Ancram
15 Major Gen. Elliot

Foot. 16 Regiments.

5 Major Gen. Hodgſon
8 Major Gen. Barrington
11 Lieut. Gen. Bockland
12 Lieut. Gen. Napier
20 Major Gen. Kingſley
23 Lieut. Gen. Huſke *

* *Welſh Fuſileers.*

24 Major Gen. Cornwallis
25 Earl of Home
33 Major Gen. Griffin
37 Lieut. Gen. Stuart
50 Major Gen. Carr
51 Major Gen. Brudenell
81 } Ld Lindores [Invalids]
82 } Col. Parker, ditto.

In garriſon at Embden.

87 Major Keith } Highlanders.
92 Major Campbell }

In North America.

Commander in Chief, Major Gen. Amherſt.

Foot. 21 Regiments, or 25 Battalions.

1 Royal Scotch (2d Bat.)
15 Major Gen. Amherſt Q
17 Brig. Monckton
22 Brig. Whitmore L
27 Lord Blakeney
28 Col. Townſhend Q
35 Lt. Gen. Otway Q
40 *Late* Barrington L
42 Royal Highlanders. 2 Bat.
43 Lt. Gen. Kennedy Q
44 Lt. Gen. Abercromby
45 Lt. Gen. Warburton L
46 Lt. Gen. Murray
47 Lt. Gen. Laſcelles Q
48 Major Gen. Webb Q
55 Col. Oughton
58 Major Gen. Anſtruther Q
60 Royal Americans. 4 Battalions, 2 at Q
77 Col. Montgomery } Highlands.
78 Col. Fraſer Q }
80 Brig. Gage

* *Thoſe marked with* L *are, or were, at Louiſbourg; and thoſe with* Q *at Quebec.*

In the Weſt Indies.

Foot. 5 ½ Regiments.

4 Major Gen. Duroure G
38 Sir James Roſs A
49 Major Gen. Walſh J
63 Major Gen. Watſon G

65

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65 Major Gen. Armiger G
74 Col. Talbot [6 Comp.] J

* A *ſtands for Antigua,* G *Guadaloupe, and* J *Jamaica.*

In Africa.

At Senegal and Goree. [Governors, Col. Worge, and Lieut. Col. Newton.]

Foot.

74 Col. Talbot (4 Comp.)
76 Lord Forbes's 2d Batt.

In Aſia, (or Eaſt Indies.)

At Madraſs, &c.

Foot. 4 Battalions.

66 * Col. Lafauſille (5 Comp.)
70 * Col. Parſlow (5 Comp. An. 1760.
79 Col. Draper
84 Lieut. Col. Coote
94 Lt. Col. Morris's Highlanders

*Thoſe marked * are now on their paſſage thither.*

Total. Horſe and Dragoons 31 Regiments, or 64 ſquadrons. Foot 97 Regiments, or 105 Battalions.

Beſides theſe, Great Britain maintains Hanoverian, Heſſian, and other German auxiliaries, to the amount of ſixty thouſand.

Diſpoſition of his Majeſty's Fleet.

In the Eaſt Indies.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Admiral Pocock.

Guns		Guns	
74	Lenox	60	Sunderland
74	† Norfolk	60	† America
68	Grafton	60	† Medway
66	Yarmouth	58	Cumberland
64	Elizabeth	50	Newcaſtle
64	Duke d'Aquitain	50	Saliſbury
60	Weymouth	50	Falmouth
60	Tyger		
60	† Panther		
60	York		

Thoſe marked thus † are on their paſſage thither.

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An. 1760.

In the Weſt Indies, Commander in Chief, Rear-Admiral Holmes.

Guns		Guns	
90 Marlborough	J	64 Naſſau	
80 Foudroyant		64 Berwick	J
80 Cambridge	J	60 Dreadnought	J
74 Dublin		60 Defiance	J
70 Dorſetſhire		60 Eagle	J
70 Temple		60 Lion	
68 Buckingham		50 Hampſhire	J
66 Lancaſter		50 Harwich	
64 Raiſonable			
64 Belliqueux			
64 Bienfaiſant			
64 Edinburgh	J		

Thoſe marked J *are at Jamaica, the reſt at the Leeward Iſlands.*

In the Mediterranean.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Admiral Saunders.

Guns	Guns
90 Neptune	60 Firm
90 Prince	60 St. Albans
74 Thunderer	50 Guernſey
64 Somerſet	50 Thetis
60 Dunkirk	50 Preſton

In North America.

Commander in Chief, Commodore Lord Colville.

Guns	Guns
74 † Fame	60 ‡ Kingſton
70 Northumberland	50 ‡ Norwich
70 Prince of Orange	50 ‡ Rocheſter
70 ‡ Vanguard	
66 Devonſhire	
64 Trident	
64 Alcide	
60 † Achilles	
60 Pembroke	

Thoſe marked thus † *ſailed March* 28, *with the engineers, &c. to blow up the fortifications of Louiſbourg; and thoſe marked thus* ‡, *ſailed with Capt. Swanton.*

In

In the East Indies	17 ships.	An. 1760
West Indies	20	
Mediterranean	10	
North America	12	
At or near home, cruisers and convoys	61	
Total. Ships of the Line	120	

A List of the Ships of the Line, that are at or near Home. Under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral Boscawen, &c.

Guns	
100	Royal George
100	Royal Sovereign
100	Royal Anne
90	Namur
90	Union
90	Sandwich
90	St. George
90	Barfleur
90	Duke
84	Royal William
80	Princess Royal
80	Princess Amelia
80	Newark
74	Centaur
74	Culloden
74	Dragon
74	Hercules
74	Hero
74	Magnanime
74	Mars
74	Shrewsbury
74	Temeraire
74	Terrible
74	Torbay
74	Valiant
74	Warspite
70	Burford
70	Chichester
70	Conqueror
70	Princessa
70	Swiftsure
66	Orford
64	Bedford
64	Edgar
64	Prince Frederick
64	Hampton-court
64	Modest
64	Monmouth
64	Revenge
64	Sterling-castle
60	Anson
60	Augusta
60	Defiance
60	Dunkirk
60	St. Florentine
60	Jersey
60	Princess Louisa
60	Princess Mary
60	Intrepid
60	Nottingham
60	Rippon
60	Windsor
50	Antelope
50	Bristol
50	Deptford
50	Falkland
50	Jason
50	Isis
50	Portland
50	Preston
50	Rochester
50	Winchester

Com-

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Complete and authentic List of Men of War, both of France and England, taken, sunk, or casually lost since the Commencement of the present Hostilities.

FRENCH SHIPS *taken.*

1755.	Guns.		Guns.
L'Alcide	64	Le Duc d'Hanovre	16
Le Lys	64	Le ——	8
1756.		1759.	
L'Arc-en Ciel	50	Le Formidable	84
Le Chariot Royal	36	Le Temeraire	74
1757.		Le Centaur	74
Duc d'Aquitaine (*a*)	64	Le Modeste	64
Le Bien Acquis	38	Le Compte de St. Florentine	66
L'Hermione	28	Le —— (*c*)	40
L'Emeraude	28	Le Danae	40
Le Bezoar (*b*)	24	Le Bellone	36
L'Escarboucle	16	L'Arethuse	36
New one pierced for	16	L'Hermione	26
1758.		Le Mignonne	22
Le Foudroyant	84	L'Hardie	20
Le Belliqueux	66	Le Berclay	20
L'Orphee	64	Le Mercure	10
Le Raisonable	64	1760.	
Le Bienfaisant	64	Le Marshal Belleisle	44
Le Loire	44	Le Blonde	32
Le Diane	36	Le Terpsichore	26
L'Echo	32	Le Gloceſter (*d*)	12
Le Robuste	24	Le —— (*e*)	12
Le Galathea	22		
Le Gairlande	22		1706

(*a*) Though she was taken from the French India company, yet she is now in the king's service.

(*b*) Those in *Italic* we are not very certain of our information about.

(*c*) Said to be on the stocks at Quebec, when that capital was conquered.

(*d*) Taken by the Crescent in the West Indies.

(*e*) By the Huske privateer of Jersey.

FRENCH

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FRENCH SHIPS *deſtroyed.*

	Guns.
1755.	
L'Eſperance (*f*)	74
1756.	
Le Fidelle (*g*)	36
1757.	
L'Acquillon	56
Le Brun	36
Le Nymphe	32
New one pierced for	20
1758.	
Le Bien Aime (*b*)	74
L'Entreprennant	74
Le Prudente	74
Le Capricieux	64
Le Celebre	64
Lanched, pierced for	50
L'Apollon	50
New one pierced for	36
Le Fidelle	36
Le Roſe	36
Le Rhinoceros	36
Le Caliſſo	24
Le Chevre	16
Le Biche	16
1759.	
L'Ocean	84
Le Soleil Royal,	84
L'Heros	74
Le Redoubtable	74
Le Theſee	74
Le Superbe	74
Le Glorieux	74
L'Inflexible (*i*)	64
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le —— (*k*)	8
1760.	
Le Pomone	36
L'Atalante (*l*)	36
L'Hirondelle	32
Le Machault	32
Le Bienfaiſant	22
Le Marquis Marloye	18
	1730

(*f*) This ſhip after being taken, was obliged to be ſunk.

(*g*) Said to have been ſunk in the Colcheſter, &c's engagement.

(*b*) As ſhe carried a broad pennant, ſhe was more than probable a royal ſhip.

(*i*) The ſhips in the Vilaine are ruined, we ſuppoſe.

(*k*) Theſe are the ſix fireſhips burnt at the ſiege of Quebec.

(*l*) We have not added the armed ſhips deſtroyed along with theſe two frigates, nor the ſhip remaining in Gaſpee-bay, a few months ago.

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An. 1760.

FRENCH SHIPS *caſually loſt.*

	Guns
1755.	
None	
1756.	
Le Leopard	64
Le Junon	44
Le Concorde	28
1757.	
Le Lutine	36
L'Amitie	28
Le Mutine	24
1758.	
L'Opiniatre	64
L'Eveille	64
L'Aigle	56
L'Alcion	50
Le Greenwich	50
Le Licorne	32
1759.	
Le Juſte	74
Northumberland	70
Le Sauvage	34
Le Senecterre	24
Le Soleil Royal	24
Duc de Fronſac (*m*)	20
1760.	
None	
	786
Deſtroyed	1730
Taken	1706
Total (*n*)	4222

ENGLISH SHIPS *taken.*

	Guns
1755.	
None	
1756.	
Warwick	60
1757.	
Greenwich	50
1758.	
Stork	10
1759.	
Hawke	12
1760.	
Virgin	12
	144

(*m*) The three laſt ſhips were loſt coming down the river St. Laurence, with the Machault, after Quebec was taken; whether king's frigates, armed ſhips, or ſtore ſhips, we won't determine.

(*n*) It is unneceſſary to add by what particular gentlemen ſo many ſhips were taken, ſunk, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, former liſts and recent inſtances will very well excuſe that trouble.

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An. 1760.

ENGLISH SHIPS *destroyed.*

	Guns		Guns
1755.		Triton	20
None		1759.	
1756.		None	
Proserpine fireship	8	1760.	
1757.		Penguin	20
None			72
1758.			
Bridgewater	24		

ENGLISH SHIPS *casually lost.*

	Guns		Guns
1755.		Mermaid	20
Mars	64	Falcon	8
Bonetta	8	1760.	
1756.		Ramillies	90
None		Tartar's Prize	28
1757.		Loweſtoffe	24
Tilbury	60		644
1758.			
Prince George	80		
Invincible	74	Deſtroyed	72
Litchfield	50	Taken	144
1759.		Total	860
Reſolution	74		
Eſſex	64		

French

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An. 1760.

French veſſels	101
Engliſh ditto	22
Ballance againſt France	79 as follows,

French taken	43	Deſtroyed	40	Loſt 18
Engliſh	5		4	13
	38		36	5
				Total 79

French guns	4222
Engliſh ditto	1860
Ballance againſt France	3362 as follows,

French taken	1706	Deſtroyed	1730	Loſt 786
Engliſh	144		72	644
	1562		1658	102
				Total 3362

From the foregoing liſt of ſea and land forces it plainly appears, that Great Britain, on her own element, is more than a match for all the maritime powers of Europe, ſhould they combine to her prejudice. Nothing, therefore, could be more impolitic in the conduct of any neutral ſtate, ambitious of naval commerce, than to involve itſelf in a war, as the aſſociate or auxiliary to the enemies of England; becauſe it would neceſſarily forfeit the advantages of neutrality, and, in all human probability, ſee its infant navigation immediately deſtroyed. This would certainly be the fate of Spain, ſhould ſhe precipitately eſpouſe the cauſe of the other branch of the houſe of Bourbon; for, granting it was in her power to reinforce the French navy with thirty ſail of the line, the combined

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bined fleets would ſtill be unable to diſpute the empire of the ſea, againſt ſuch a ſuperiority of number as the Engliſh could produce; and in the mean time her moſt important ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, the ſource of all her wealth, would be expoſed to the efforts of an enterpriſing foe, accuſtomed to conqueſt; while her merchant-ſhips, that cover the ocean, would fall an eaſy prey to the cruiſers of Great Britain. An. 1760.

GEORGE

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GEORGE

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GEORGE III.

THE demiſe of the crown was no ſooner ſignified to the ſecretaries of ſtate, than Mr. Pitt repaired to Kew, and communicated theſe tidings to his new ſovereign, George III. who thus aſcended the throne in the twenty-third year of his age. The lords of the privy council were immediately aſſembled; and next day his majeſty was proclaimed before Saville houſe in Leiceſterfields, in preſence of the great officers of ſtate, the nobility, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, and a great number of perſons of the firſt diſtinction. The ſame proclamation was repeated with the uſual ſolemnities in different parts of the metropolis, which reſounded with joy and acclamations. To the council, aſſembled at Carleton-houſe, the king addreſſed himſelf in theſe words: "The loſs that I and the nation have "ſuſtained by the death of the king my grand-"father, would have been ſeverely felt at any "time; but coming at ſo critical a juncture, and "ſo unexpected, it is by many circumſtances aug-"mented; and the weight now falling upon me, "much increaſed, I feel my own inſufficiency to "ſupport it as I wiſh: but, animated by the ten-"dereſt affection for this my native country, and "depending on the advice, experience, and abi-

An. 1760.

Proclamation of king George III.

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An. 1760. "lities of your lordſhips, the ſupport and aſſiſt-
"ance of every honeſt man, I enter with chear-
"fulneſs into this arduous ſituation; and ſhall
"make it the buſineſs of my life to promote, in
"every thing, the glory and happineſs of theſe
"kingdoms; to preſerve and ſtrengthen the con-
"ſtitution, both in church and ſtate; and as I
"mount the throne in the midſt of an expenſive
"but juſt and neceſſary war, I ſhall endeavour to
"proſecute it in the manner the moſt likely to
"bring about an honourable and laſting peace,
"in concert with my allies." This declaration, implying a reſolution to proſecute the ſame meaſures which had been planned under the late king, was publiſhed at the requeſt of the lords aſſembled in council, and effectually quieted the apprehenſions of all thoſe who dreaded an alteration.

Steps taken by the new monarch.

His majeſty now took and ſigned the oath relating to the ſecurity of the church of Scotland, and ſubſcribed two inſtruments thereof, in preſence of the lords of the council, by whom they were witneſſed. One of theſe was tranſmitted to the court of ſeſſion, to be recorded in the books of Sederunt, and afterwards lodged in the public regiſter of Scotland; the other remained among the records of the council. The two houſes of parliament being aſſembled, the members were ſworn in; the peers by the lord keeper; the commons before the duke of Rutland, lord ſteward: then both houſes were adjourned. The lord mayor and aldermen of London attended the king with compliments of condolance and congratulation;

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tion; and directions were given for the funeral of the late king. An. 1760.

His royal highneſs Edward duke of York, the king's brother, being enrolled a member of the privy council, and John earl of Bute admitted to the ſame honour, his majeſty, by proclamation, required all perſons, who were in office of authority or government at the deceaſe of the late king, to proceed in the execution of their reſpective offices. Another proclamation was iſſued for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing vice, prophaneneſs, and immorality. The tide of affection towards the young monarch began to run ſo high, that addreſſes, couched in the warmeſt profeſſions of love and attachment, flowed in from every part of the kingdom. The magiſtrates of London led the way; and their example was followed by the merchants and traders of that city, amounting to ſuch a number as had never before appeared on the like occaſion *. The clergy of London and Weſtminſter,

* Though it would be ſuperfluous to inſert thoſe addreſſes, which contain nothing very remarkable, the reader will not be diſguſted to ſee the following letter, written to the king by the biſhop of London; a letter fraught with good ſenſe, piety, and affection, in all reſpects worthy of the character of that aged and venerable prelate.

Nov. 1, 1760.

"SIRE,

"Amidſt the congratulations that ſurround the throne, permit me to lay before your majeſty a heart, which, though oppreſſed with age and infirmity, is no ſtranger to the joys of my country.

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An. 1760. fter, headed by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, payed their compliments to his majeſty on his acceſſion to the throne; and the two univerſities were not ſlow in preſenting their addreſſes of congratulation. In a word, all the bodies politic and corporate, in all the cities and counties of the three kingdoms, ſeemed to vie with each other in expreſſions of loyalty and affection to their new ſovereign, who received them with ſuch affability and marks of regard as could not but be extremely pleaſing to a people remarkable for ſenſibility and ſentiment.

If

When the melancholy news of the late king's demiſe reached us, it naturally led us to conſider the loſs we had ſuſtained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The firſt part excited grief, and put all the tender paſſions into motion; but the ſecond brought life and ſpirit with it, and wiped away the tears from every face.

Oh! how graciouſly did the providence of God provide a ſucceſſor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event.

You, Sir, are the perſon whom the people ardently deſire; which affection of theirs is happily returned, by your majeſty's declared concern for their proſperity, and let nothing diſturb this mutual conſent. Let there be but one conteſt between them, whether the king loves the people beſt, or the people him: and may it be a long, a very long conteſt; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one ſide, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance.

This will probably be the laſt time I ſhall ever trouble your majeſty. I beg leave to expreſs my warmeſt wiſhes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of heaven and earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to ſeek his honour and glory in all you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increaſe of happineſs in this world, and in the next."

We

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If the expreſſions of their joy were ſo tumultuous before they could poſſibly be acquainted with the excel- An. 1760.

We ſhall alſo indulge the public with the addreſs of the Quakers, who, in manners, diction, and turn of thinking, ſeem to be a ſpecies diſtinct from the ordinary race of men.

To GEORGE *the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.*

The humble addreſs of his proteſtant ſubjects, the people called Quakers.

"May it pleaſe the king,

"Deeply afflicted with the ſudden and ſorrowful event, that leads our fellow ſubjects with condolance to the throne, we beg leave to expreſs the ſympathy we feel on this afflicting occaſion.

Juſtly ſenſible of the favour and protection we have enjoyed during the late mild and happy reign, and impreſſed with the warmeſt ſentiments of duty and gratitude to our deceaſed ſovereign, we pay this tribute of unaffected grief to the memory of the father and the friend of his people.

We have abundant reaſon to acknowledge the goodneſs of Almighty God, for continuing to this period a life of ſuch importance to the welfare of theſe kingdoms; a period, when we behold a prince, endowed with qualities that add luſtre to a crown, formed by tuition and example to protect the liberties of his people, aſcending the Britiſh throne, and, in the earlieſt acts of power, giving the moſt ample demonſtrations of his royal regard for piety and virtue.

Ever faithful and zealouſly affected to thy illuſtrious houſe, though differing in ſentiments and conduct from others of our fellow ſubjects, we embrace this opportunity to crave thy indulgence and protection: and beg leave to aſſure the king, that our diſſent proceeds not from a contumacious diſregard to the laws, to cuſtom, or authority, but from motives to us purely conſcientious.

The ſame religious principle that produces this diſſent, we truſt, through divine aſſiſtance, will continue to engage us, as it always hath done ſince we were a people, to exert whatever influence we may be poſſeſſed of, in promoting the fear of God, the honour of the king, and the proſperity of his ſubjects.

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An. 1760. Encomium on George III.

excellencies of the object which engaged their affection, what tranſports muſt they have felt when they found all their wiſhes even more than realized? No prince had ever aſcended the throne of Great Britain under happier auſpices, from the univerſal conſent and approbation of the people, than thoſe which attended the elevation of his preſent majeſty; yet no Engliſh prince was ever leſs known to the ſubjects whom Providence had decreed he ſhould one day govern. Inſtead of making himſelf familiar to the eyes of the public, mingling with ſociety, giving way to the ebullitions of youth, and ſometimes countenancing the gayer follies of the age, in imitation of former princes deſtined to ſway the ſceptre of England, who thus at once indulged their own paſſions and acquired popularity; he preſerved the laws of temperance and decorum inviolate: he reſtrained all the inordinate ſallies of youth: ſequeſtered from all participation in the meaſures of government, he lived within the boſom of retirement, ſurrounded by a few friends and dependants, to whom the virtues of his diſpoſition were known. The thinking part of the nation, precluded from this opportunity of contemplating the true character of their

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May the Almighty bleſs thy endeavours to put a ſtop to the effuſion of blood, and render thee the happy inſtrument of reſtoring peace and tranquillity. May ſacred and unerring wiſdom ever be thy guide, adorn thee with every virtue, and crown thee with every bleſſing, that future ages may commemorate the happineſs of thy reign with grateful admiration.

Signed in London, the firſt day of the twelfth month, 1760."

future

future ſovereign, conceived no ſublime idea of talents which had not yet ſhone diſtinguiſhed to the eyes of the public; and conſoled themſelves with ſuch comfortable preſages as they could derive from his good nature and benevolence, which were univerſally acknowledged. But when he emerged from that obſcurity which had ſhrouded him from the knowledge of his future ſubjects, and aſſumed the reins of government he was born to manage, he ſeemed to have inherited, together with the crown, the talent of wearing it with dignity, and already appeared perfect in the art of reigning. All his deportment diſplayed the moſt graceful eaſe; all his conduct ſpoke ſuperior ſenſe, ſerenity, and compoſure. When the people beheld their amiable ſovereign; when they ſurveyed the elegance of his perſon, his manly and majeſtic mien, his open, elevated, and ingenuous countenance, glowing with complacency, ſentiment, and humanity; they gazed with all the eagerneſs of the moſt loyal affection. But their love was heightened to rapture and admiration, when the excellency of his character unfolded itſelf more diſtinctly to their view; when they were made acquainted with the tranſcendent virtues of his heart, and the uncommon extent of his underſtanding; when they knew he was mild, affable, ſocial, and ſympathizing; ſuſceptible of all the emotions which private friendſhip inſpires; kind and generous to his dependents, liberal to merit, with a hand ever open and extended to the children of diſtreſs; when they knew his heart was intirely Britiſh, warmed with the moſt cordial love of his native country, and

An. 1760.

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An. 1760. and animated with plans of the moſt genuine patriotiſm; when they learned that his mind had been carefully cultivated with ſcience; that his taſte was poliſhed, his knowledge enlarged; and that he poſſeſſed almoſt every accompliſhment that art could communicate, or application acquire.

Thus affected, they could not withold their approbation from thoſe who had contributed to render him ſo worthy of the throne which he now aſcended. Their bleſſings were liberally poured forth on that excellent princeſs, who watched over his infancy with all the tenderneſs of maternal zeal; whoſe precepts enlightened his morals; whoſe example confirmed his virtue. Their veneration was extended to all thoſe who had ſo effectually laboured in his improvement; to the venerable prelate * who had ſuperintended his education; to the noble † lord who had been appointed the governor of his youth. But their applauſe was in a ſpecial manner due to the ability, aſſiduity, and unremitted attention of John earl of Bute; a nobleman of ſuch probity as no temptation could warp; of ſuch ſpirit as no adverſity could humble; ſeverely juſt in all his tranſactions; learned, liberal, courteous, and candid; an enthuſiaſt in patriotiſm, a noble example of public, an amiable pattern of domeſtic virtue. His inviolable attachment to his ſovereign's father was founded on perſonal regard, ſuſtained by his love of liberty and independence, which no conſideration of intereſt

Character of John earl of Bute.

* Dr. Thomas, now biſhop of Wincheſter.

† The earl of Harcourt.

could

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could ever induce him to forego. His affection for the father devolved upon the ſon, whom he may be ſaid to have cultivated from his cradle. He concurred in forming his young mind to virtue; in ſtoring it with ideas and ſentiment ſuitable to his birth and expectation; in improving his taſte, and directing his purſuit of knowledge. He was the conſtant companion of his ſolitude, whom he honoured with his friendſhip; the boſom-counſellor, on whoſe judgment and fidelity he with the moſt perfect confidence repoſed. Theſe connections being conſidered, the earl of Bute could not fail of being admitted to a ſhare in the adminiſtration when his maſter aſcended the throne; and this was a circumſtance not at all diſagreeable to the former miniſter, with whom he had lived on terms of friendly communication. An. 1760.

How much ſoever the king might have diſapproved of thoſe meaſures which had involved the nation in ſuch an expenſive war on the continent of Europe, affairs were ſo ſituated, that he could not abruptly renounce that ſyſtem of politics, with any regard to the dignity of his crown, or to the honour of the public faith, which was in ſome meaſure engaged to ſupport the German allies of Great Britain. With the crown he inherited a war, which he thought it his duty to proſecute with vigour, until it could be terminated by a general peace, in which the honour and advantage of the nation might be equally conſulted. It was therefore agreed, in an extraordinary council aſſembled on purpoſe, that the armament at Portſmouth ſhould proceed on the expedition for which it was

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An. 1760. originally intended; but it was countermanded in the ſequel. Mean while the king exhibited other agreeable ſpecimens of his diſpoſition, by doing juſtice to certain individuals who had ſuffered in the former reign, for having acted according to the dictates of conſcience and honour; by inviting to his councils the wiſe and virtuous of all denominations; by opening his royal arms to embrace all his people, without diſtinction of party: by favouring merit with his peculiar protection; by extending his notice and his royal bounty, unſolicited, even to genius ſequeſtered in the ſhade of obſcurity.

Merit patronized.

Funeral of the late king.

On the tenth day of November, in the evening, the body of the late king was removed from Kenſington to the apartment called the Prince's chamber, near the houſe of peers, where it lay in ſtate until next night, when it was interred with great funeral pomp in the royal vault in the chapel of Henry VII. adjoining to Weſtminſter-abbey, the duke of Cumberland appearing in the character of chief mourner. Theſe laſt duties to the deceaſed monarch being piouſly diſcharged, the eyes of the nation were turned upon their youthful ſovereign, and the majority ſeemed equally to wiſh and to hope that a new ſyſtem of politics would be embraced. They could not reflect without regret, that notwithſtanding the prodigious ſum of eighteen millions ſterling, granted in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for the proſecution of the war, not one expedition was carried into act upon the Britiſh element for the annoyance of the enemy; for, as to the reduction of Canada, it was the neceſſary conſe-

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consequence of those conquests made, and those measures taken, in the course of the preceding year. They reflected that a great number of capital ships lay inactive in the different harbours of Great Britain, while the French privateers insulted the Channel, disturbing the commerce of England; and that an armament equipped at a monstrous expence, and seemingly sufficient to reduce all the remaining French settlements in the West Indian islands, was detained in idle suspence at Spithead, until the season for action was intirely elapsed. They saw, with concern, that the eyes and efforts of the ad——n were more and more directed to the operations in Westphalia and Saxony; and, indeed, their perception, in this respect, was considerably assisted by a performance published at this juncture, under the title of "Considerations on the present German War;" a performance fraught with such perspicuity, candour, and precision, as could not fail to operate very powerfully on the conviction of the public, which accordingly, thus aroused, seemed to wake at once from an inconsistent dream of prejudice and infatuation. An. 1760.

Reflections upon the war in Germany.

As the sentiments of the author are exactly conformable to our own, and the subject of his inquiry extremely interesting to every honest Briton, we shall present the reader with a series of his chief arguments and positions, which will be found little more than a recapitulation of the remarks and reflections disseminated through the course of this history. He prefixes to his work, by way of advertisement, the rescript to a manifesto of the Prus-

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An. 1760. Pruſſian monarch, delivered and printed by his miniſter at London during the late war, importing, That as no German prince has a right to meddle with the internal policy of Great Britain, nor with the conſtitution of its government, he had reaſon to hope the Engliſh nation would not meddle with the domeſtic affairs of the empire; more eſpecially as England had no reaſon to interfere in this quarrel from any conſideration of commerce, or otherwiſe: and granting that England ſhould be more favourably inclined towards one German court than to another, yet he thought it too unreaſonable to pretend that ſuch powerful and reſpectable princes, as thoſe of the empire are, ſhould be obliged to regulate their conduct according to the inclinations of thoſe among the Engliſh, who ſtrive to involve their countrymen in foreign quarrels, that are of no manner of concern to England. He begins with a comparative view of the ſtrength of France and England; and undeniably proves, that France is by far the moſt powerful in the number of men, in the greatneſs of revenue, and the variety of reſources: every meaſure, therefore, which has a tendency to unite the powers of Europe among themſelves, and againſt France, muſt be for the general advantage of Europe, and the particular intereſt of Great Britain; and every meaſure tending to ſet the ſtates of Germany, Holland, and England, either at war with each other, or among themſelves, muſt be calculated for the advantage of France, and the prejudice of the other European powers. Of conſequence, whenever ſuch wars ſhall break out between any two ſtates of Europe,

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rope, or any two princes of the empire, it will be the policy of France to encourage and inflame the conqueſt, as it will be the intereſt of every other ſtate to compoſe theſe differences. He obſerves, that when France interferes in the quarrels of the empire, ſhould England or Holland eſpouſe the oppoſite cauſe, ſuch an interpoſition could only ſerve to extend and multiply the evil, and conſequently to weaken the power of the empire: that nothing but a hearty union of the emperor and the ſeveral ſtates which compoſe the empire, acting under one head, can either weaken France, or ſerve the general intereſt of Europe: that England, ſo long as it continues neuter in diſputes between any two ſtates of Germany, will always be courted by both parties, and generally be able to mediate a pacification; but this importance immediately vaniſhes, the moment ſhe commences a party: that if the French will promote diſſentions among the German princes, and theſe laſt become the dupes of ſuch policy, Great Britain is ſurely not anſwerable for the conſequences: that the powers of the empire, when united, are ſufficient of themſelves to repel every invaſion: if, therefore, they have ſo little affection for their country as to call in foreign troops to oppreſs it, the Engliſh can never be bound by any obligation to reſcue it from oppreſſion; and nothing can be more abſurd than to ſuppoſe that Great Britain ſhould conſtitute itſelf the general knight-errant of Europe, exhauſt itſelf, and neglect its own wars, in order to ſave men, in ſpite of themſelves, who will not take any ſtep towards their own preſervation. He then

An. 1760.

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An. 1760. then proceeds to demonſtrate the folly of ſuppoſing the proteſtant intereſt is in danger: he reminds us, that in the laſt war the pretended champion of Proteſtantiſm was univerſally decried, by the ſubjects of this kingdom, as a man void of faith, religion, and every good principle; and that Great Britain was then ſtrongly connected with the houſe of Auſtria, the head of the popiſh intereſt in Germany; yet the other religion was never ſuppoſed to be in the ſmalleſt jeopardy; that no popiſh power ſince that period had attempted to infringe the religious liberties of any proteſtant ſtate; nor had any innovation been made in the empire, to the prejudice of that perſuaſion, except by the k--- of P---a himſelf, who had built a popiſh church in his capital, and cauſed the foundation to be laid in his own name; a favour towards the Catholics, for which the pope wrote him a letter of thanks and acknowledgment: that as many proteſtant ſtates have declared againſt him as he can number among his allies; the Swedes and Saxons, the troops of Mecklembourg and Wirtemberg, the Palatines, Bohemians, and Hungarians, being actually at open variance with this proteſtant hero; while the Dutch and Danes keep aloof with ſuch indifference, as plainly proves they do not apprehend their religion is at all endangered: that no proteſtant power in Europe will thank England for what ſhe has done in the empire; nor will any German proteſtant ſtate act in concert with her, except thoſe only which ſhe has bought, and taken into her pay: that this ſuppoſed proteſtant champion commenced his operations by invading and taking

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taking poſſeſſion of the firſt proteſtant ſtate of the empire; and that though the miniſter of England accompanied him in this expedition, the miniſter of Hanover diſowned him at the diet of Ratiſbon, and even declared his maſter's deteſtation of ſuch proceedings: that neither a Gregory nor a Ferdinand could have wiſhed for any greater diſaſter to the proteſtants, than that Saxony, where the reformation began, ſhould be ravaged with all the cruelty of war, its country waſted, its cities ruined, their ſuburbs burned, its princes and nobles driven into baniſhment, its merchants beggared; its peaſants forced into arms, compelled to ſheath their ſwords in the bowels of their countrymen, allies, neighbours, and fellow-proteſtants of Sileſia, Hungary, and Bohemia; or obliged to take refuge in the ſervice of France, to fight under popiſh banners againſt the proteſtants of Hanover and Great Britain. To thoſe who plead the neceſſity of preventing France from making a conqueſt of Hanover, he replies, than an electorate of the empire cannot be annihilated but by the deſtruction of the whole Germanic conſtitution; and ſhould a king of France ſeize Hanover, and eject a whole family from its rights, every member of the empire, even Sweden and Denmark, would take the alarm, and riſe up againſt ſuch an act of violence: it were therefore to be wiſhed, that France ſhould attempt to hold ſuch a precarious conqueſt, that all Germany might be united againſt her encroaching power. Beſides, were it poſſible that the empire could tamely behold France in poſſeſſion of a German electorate, it would hardly quit the coſt of main- An. 1760.

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An. 1760. maintaining troops to defend it; or ſhould the French, contrary to all their uſual maxims of policy, oppreſs and pillage theſe conquered dominions, the Engliſh might have reaſon to ſympathize with their fellow-ſubjects in diſtreſs; but ſurely they could have no reaſon to expend perhaps twelve millions of their own, in fruitleſs endeavours to ſave the Hanoverians a twentieth part of that ſum, which is more than they could poſſibly loſe, were the French in poſſeſſion of their country: a truth aſcertained by experiment, inaſmuch as they actually were poſſeſſed of the whole electorate, and, excluſive of outrages committed by a rapacious general, whoſe conduct was condemned by his ſovereign, they contented themſelves with the uſual taxes and revenue; though this was no more than a temporary poſſeſſion, at which the other ſtates of the empire connived, becauſe the Hanoverians had rendered themſelves obnoxious to the reſt of the Germans by their union with the k--- of P----a, who had twice ſet all Germany in a flame, ravaged the richeſt parts of the empire, and ſacrificed his own ſubjects, as well as thoſe of other ſtates, by thouſands to his ambition. He obſerved, that the landgraviate of Heſſe, the fineſt country in the north of Germany, was every year occupied by French armies; and the landgrave thought himſelf fully compenſated for the damage it might ſuſtain from their invaſion by an Engliſh ſubſidy of three hundred and forty thouſand pounds, in conſideration of which he permitted his troops to ſerve in the army of Great Britain: if this was not deemed a full compenſation

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tion, he might have enjoyed the benefit of a neutrality. He affirmed, it was not with a view to oppreſs the Hanoverians that the French penetrated into Weſtphalia; but becauſe they knew the Engliſh would meet them there, and fight them at ſuch a diſadvantage as might ballance all the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in every other part of the world. The French have no other country in which they can act againſt the power of England. They cannot invade Great Britain: if they could, not a regiment would be ſent into Weſtphalia. They have neither tranſports to convey, nor a navy to protect their troops in the paſſage to any part of America, Africa, or the Eaſt Indies: they muſt therefore either remain at home unemployed, or be ſent into Germany; and ſurely while they are prevented from invading the Britiſh dominions, and all their iſlands in the Weſt Indies lie expoſed to the attempts of the Engliſh, they could not wiſh for a more effectual diverſion than that of transferring the war into Germany, where the utmoſt endeavours of the Britiſh nation ſerve only to intail miſery on that electorate which it attempts to defend; and to exhauſt thoſe treaſures, which, if applied to the purpoſes of a truly Britiſh war, would infallibly complete the conqueſt of every ſettlement poſſeſſed by France in America; conſequently cut off that ambitious power from the chief ſource of its wealth and commerce. He demonſtrated, that the Engliſh, inſtead of protecting the Hanoverians, had reduced them to the brink of ruin, by making their country the ſeat of war; and that there would be no end to the miſe- An. 1760.

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An 1760. ries of that unhappy people, if the Engliſh g----t, out of meer tenderneſs to their fellow-ſubjects, ſhould thus bring their own enemies into the country of Hanover, and make the back of the electorate rue the ſmart of every quarrel which may happen to ariſe between Britain and any other power on the continent of Europe. He then conſiders the nature of the connexion ſubſiſting between England and the k--- of P-----; and does not ſcruple to aſſert the Engliſh are tributaries to that monarch. He ſays a ſubſidy is an honourable penſion given by one ſtate to another, in conſideration of ſervices done, or benefits to be received. What England had agreed to pay to Ruſſia would have been a ſubſidy, becauſe, in conſideration of a certain ſtipulated ſum, the czarina obliged herſelf to furniſh an army of fifty-five thouſand men for the uſe of his Britannic majeſty: the money payed to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel is a ſubſidy, becauſe his country lies expoſed as a frontier to Hanover, and his troops actually ſerve in the army of Great Britain; but the k—— of P—— has done nothing for the immenſe ſums received from England, except having invaded, ſeized, and oppreſſed a proteſtant electorate; lighted up a civil war in Germany, which hath been fed with the lives of above one hundred thouſand proteſtants; involved Great Britain in a quarrel with the head and diet of the empire; compelled the queen of Hungary to unite with France, and, by ceding Nieuport and Oſtend to that rapacious power, give up in a great meaſure the advantages of the Barrier Treaty, which England gained at a prodigious expence of

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of blood and treasure. In the war of queen Anne, the k—— of P——a, for a subsidy of fifty thousand pounds, furnished a considerable body of troops to oppose the French in Savoy. In the present war, the k--- of P——a receives an annual payment of above thirteen times that sum, without supplying so many regiments; a sum exceeding the whole amount of the subsidies granted in queen Anne's war to all her German allies put together; and this sum given to a prince who does not even oblige himself to yield any specific assistance in return. Far from sending troops to protect Hanover, he, after the ratification of the first treaty, withdrew his garrison from Wesel, of which the French took immediate possession. The sum given, therefore, seems calculated not to secure his aid, but to purchase his forbearance; and this is strictly the definition of a tribute. An. 1760.

Having shewn the absurdity of supposing that Great Britain was obliged, either by promise or treaty, to prosecute measures so pernicious to her allies, and destructive to her own interest, he adduces many arguments to prove that England's persisting to carry on the war in Germany is in itself ruinous, and will be found impracticable. He observes, that in this war Britain stands single, and alone, to contend with France by land, where it is impossible she should be a match for her antagonist. It was, during the last session of parliament, declared in the house of commons, by a member, who, from the nature of his office, ought to understand the subject, that the standing revenue of France amounted to twelve millions, five of these being anticipated, and the remaining

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An. 1760. ſeven ſubject to any deficiences in the other five: beſides, the ſtate has borrowed two millions; ſo that their whole fund for carrying on the war is equal to nine millions ſterling. The ſtanding revenue of England, conſiſting of the land and malt taxes, amounts to two millions ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; to which may be added a million and an half from the ſinking fund, and theſe ſums will conſtitute four millions. Over and above this revenue, the ſtate hath borrowed twelve millions for the ſervice of the year. Let the ſame plan be purſued two years longer, France will owe ſix millions, and England thirty-ſix. The Engliſh navy for this year, coſts five millions ſix hundred thouſand pounds, though never employed in any actual ſervice: France equipped no fleet during the courſe of this year; ſo that the difference of expence, in this particular, reduces the funds of the two nations, with reſpect to the land war, to nine and ten millions. If we conſider the expence of tranſporting men and horſes from England to Germany, the fleet of tranſports to be kept in readineſs for all caſes of emergency, the difference between French and Engliſh pay, the facility which the French have in recruiting and maintaining their forces; we muſt allow, that their nine millions are more than equal to England's ten; and that, on the preſent plan of the war, their ordinary revenue of ſeven millions will enable them to bring a greater number of men into the field, without borrowing at all, than Great Britain can afford, by running every year eight millions in debt. He takes notice, that a war of defence

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fence is much more difficult than a war of offence, An. 1760.
becauſe it is almoſt impoſſible to defend a large extent of country from an enterpriſing enemy of ſuperior number: that the French have every year brought a ſuperiority of number into the field, and every ſummer penetrated into Heſſe and part of Hanover: that whatever force England may ſend into Germany, France will always ſend a greater, becauſe her troops are much more numerous: that while England, by running yearly ten or twelve millions in debt, is barely able to maintain an army of ninety-five thouſand men in Germany, France, with very little addition to her ordinary expence, can pour one hundred and twenty thouſand men into the ſame country; conſequently may protract the war until the credit of Britain ſhall be intirely bankrupt, as it is proſecuted in a country where victory can do the Engliſh little good, and where a defeat can do the French little harm. Should they loſe one battle, inſtead of maintaining their ground on the Weſer, they will retreat to the Mayne; that is, to a greater diſtance from England, and ſo much nearer to their own country. Should the Britiſh army obtain a ſecond victory, perhaps their enemies might repaſs the Rhine into France, where ſurely the Engliſh would not be ſo mad as to follow them, or undertake the reduction of their fortified frontier: they would therefore be recruited and reinforced, and return in the next campaign with ſuperior numbers: but, ſhould the fate of battle turn againſt the Britiſh arms, they would be obliged to retreat until cut off from all communication with the ſea; and, as they could

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An. 1760. neither be recruited nor reinforced, must at the long run submit to a capitulation. With respect to the loss of men, France never maintained a more innocent war; and all the advantages gained over them in Germany have served only to prevent their reduction of Hanover; but no decisive stroke hath been struck against them: for, though they have retreated for the present, they have returned every succeeding campaign with redoubled vigour. What purpose, therefore, can be answered by the prosecution of such a war, but the devastation of the territories belonging to the British allies, the accumulation of an enormous debt on the shoulders of Great Britain, and a deplorable slaughter of her bravest sons, whose lives have been squandered away with the most savage profusion, under the direction of a foreigner, whom England could not punish, or call to account, even though he had (which surely is not the case) made the most infamous use of the power and authority with which he was vested? Should Britain, by an extraordinary effort, and contracting an additional debt of twenty millions, be able to send a superior force into Germany, while the French are retired into their own country, this would undoubtedly be the consequence: the enemy would remain at home for that year, and, by saving their troops and their money, provide a better fund for the ensuing campaign, when England would be exhausted. At this rate, whatever the success of England may be in Germany, France can never be effectually injured by them: on the contrary, it will be her interest to keep alive the war in that quarter, as the most

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moſt effectual and infallible means of weakening the ſinews of her great rival. An. 1760.

After having farther diſcuſſed the merits of his P--n m--y, reſpecting Great Britain, deduced from his conduct towards her, both in the paſt and preſent war, the author proceeds to inveſtigate that great political queſtion, whether Britain ought to have any continental connections? He determines in the affirmative. He obſerves, that France is the only enemy upon the continent by which Britain can be endangered; and allows, that whenever the other nations of Europe will unite effectually in a war againſt France, it will then be the intereſt of England to join in that alliance; but to interfere as a party, or rather as an incendiary, in every quarrel between German princes, to take up the cudgels herſelf, and contract enormous debts by borrowing money to pay them for fighting their own quarrels, is ſuch an abſurdity in politics as one would think no nation could avow. He ſays, if king William III. inſtead of placing himſelf at the head of Europe, and uniting the ſeveral ſtates of it in arms againſt France, had conſtituted himſelf the chief of a German party, formed petty connections in that country, and involved Great Britain in the internal broils of the empire, the French monarch might have thanked him for adhering to ſuch a wretched ſyſtem, which no other power of Europe would have joined him in ſupporting. All the treaſures of England, in that caſe, had been expended to no purpoſe; and in the mean time Europe would have been enſlaved. A clamour was raiſed againſt that prince, charging him with

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An.1760. having involved the nation in a ruinous land war; whereas the whole ſum granted by parliament for the ſaid ſervice amounted to no more than two millions three hundred eighty thouſand ſix hundred and ninety eight pounds, deſtined for the maintenance of the forces in England and Ireland, of ſix thouſand Danes hired for the recovery of Ireland, and for the Engliſh proportion of the grand alliance*. Of this ſum not above one hundred thouſand pounds were payed in ſubſidies among the German princes, who maintained four different armies of forty and fifty thouſand men each on the frontiers of France. In thoſe days England payed her money by thouſands, to arm the whole empire againſt the dangerous ambition of the French monarch; whereas ſhe now ſends it to Germany by millions, without having any allies but ſuch as ſhe hires as mercenaries at an exorbitant price, or enables by tributary ſubſidies to maintain a civil war in the bowels of the empire. In the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix, the whole expence of the land army, including all

	l.	s.	d.
* For payment of her majeſty's proportion of the ſubſidies to be paid to her allies for part of her quota of 40000 men: 21,672 foreigners, 18,328 ſubjects,	55,272	00	0
To the king of Denmark,	37,500	00	0
To the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel,	11,848	00	0
To the elector of Treves,	5,924	00	0
To the ſtates of Suabia,	31,642	00	0
To the elector Palatine,	712	00	0
To M. Moncado, for loſs of waggons and horſes,	8,000	00	0
To the marquis Miremont,	400	00	0
	151,298	00	0

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the * ſubſidies payed by Great Britain, and her quota of troops employed in the common cauſe, did not exceed two millions eight hundred fourteen thouſand five hundred and eighty-three pounds fifteen ſhillings and nine pence. The French were oppoſed by different armies of the allies in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Savoy, Germany, and Flanders: they loſt twenty thouſand men at the battle of Ramillies; and a whole army, with half a million of treaſure, at the ſiege and battle of Turin. For this expence of about two million eight hundred thouſand pounds, advanced by England, the allies were induced to bring two hundred thouſand men into the field: but England has this year expended more than double that ſum in Germany, without being able to produce half the number. An. 1760.

Our ſenſible author, in the next place, conſiders that maxim which has been ſo ſtrongly inculcated on the public; namely, that the war in Germany is a diverſion in favour of the Engliſh. He denies that it is a diverſion either of the forces, or of the treaſures of France. The French forces are employed in a German war; but by no means diverted from any other ſervice by which they could

	l.	s.	d.
* To the king of Denmark	37,500	00	0
To the king of Portugal,	150,000	00	0
To the duke of Savoy,	160,000	00	0
To the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel,	5,952	7	6
To the elector of Treves,	5,852	7	6
To the elector Palatine,	4,761	18	6
To the king of Pruſſia,	50,000	00	0
	414,066	13	6

annoy

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An. 1760. annoy the Engliſh. They may aſſemble troops on the coaſt oppoſite to England; but they have neither ſhips to tranſport them, nor a fleet to protect them in their paſſage. Could they find means to throw over ten thouſand men by ſtealth, or even double that number, what reaſon could Britain have to fear ſuch an invaſion, were thoſe national troops, which ſhe now maintains in Germany, to the amount of five and twenty thouſand men, encamped or cantoned on the ſouthern coaſt of England, ready to be reinforced by the reſt of the regular forces and the militia of Great Britain? Could ſuch a deſcent be effected in ſpite of all the difficulties attending it, which appear almoſt inſurmountable while the Engliſh are maſters at ſea; the invaders muſt infallibly be defeated, and even obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion: but, granting ſuch an attempt was practicable, it would not ſurely be prevented by their proſecuting the war in Germany.

The army of France in time of war does not fall ſhort of three hundred thouſand men. About one hundred and twenty thouſand are employed in Germany: they have no other enemy to oppoſe on the continent of Europe; conſequently one hundred and eighty thouſand men remain inactive, and one half of theſe idle men would be more than ſufficient to invade Great Britain with a good proſpect of ſucceſs: they are not therefore in want of troops; but deſtitute of the means of conveyance; an undeniable proof that a German war is not a diverſion of the French forces. Neither can it be deemed a diviſion of their

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their treaſure; becauſe their treaſure could not be employed ſo effectually elſewhere in the annoyance of Great Britain. They were very ſenſible of the advantages they derived from their colonies in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and juſtly conſidered them as the great ſource of their wealth, and the chief ſupport of their marine. They knew that theſe ſettlements could not be protected againſt England, without a formidable fleet and a great number of tranſports, to waft over occaſional ſuccours and ſupplies. If we, therefore, ſuppoſe the French miniſtry governed by the dictates of true policy, or indeed of common ſenſe, they would have converted their treaſure and their whole endeavours to this, as the moſt important object that could engage their attention, had they not found the taſk altogether impracticable. Their ſhips were detained in Engliſh ports; their ſailors in Engliſh priſons. Their fiſhery was deſtroyed; their navigation at an end; and all their principal harbours, both in Europe and America, were blocked up by the ſquadrons of Great Britain. They might perhaps purchaſe ſhips from the Swedes, Danes, or Genoeſe; but as the ſea is covered with Engliſh cruiſers, and their ports are beſet by the ſquadrons of this nation, they would find it a very difficult taſk to aſſemble a navy; and ſhould they ſucceed in this particular, their ſhips muſt rot in the harbour; for ſhips can be of no ſervice without ſeamen; and ſeamen cannot be made but by the practice of navigation. In the beginning of the war, while there was any poſſibility of ſupporting their marine, they attended to this object with the An. 1760.

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An. 1760. the moſt aſſiduous care; and while there was any reaſonable proſpect of invading England, never dreamed of marching into Germany. The electorate of Hanover was ſo far from being thought in danger, that a body of its troops were brought over for the defence of England. In the ſequel, when France perceived that Britain was prepared againſt inſult; that her own navy was deſtroyed, and her colonies in danger of being conquered; then ſhe bethought herſelf of Germany; and it was ſhe in fact that made the diverſion in this country; and the German war was, on the part of England, not a war of diverſion, but a war of defence, in favour of a barren electorate, which, if put up to ſale, would not fetch one half of the money which is yearly expended in its behalf; for the protection of a country which cannot be protected, whoſe inhabitants are rendered miſerable by the aſſiſtance which they receive; and for the ſupport of an ally from whom no mutual ſervice can be expected. On the other hand, had one third part of the ſums expended in Germany, been employed in giving additional vigour to the naval armaments of Great Britain, France by this time would not have had one ſettlement left in the Weſt Indies: all the profits of her external commerce muſt have ceaſed, and ſhe muſt have been abſolutely obliged to accept ſuch terms of peace as England ſhould think proper to impoſe. Nay, without any ſuch additional reinforcement, this conſequence muſt have enſued from a ſpirited uſe of that armament which loitered inactive at Portſmouth, until the ſeaſon for action was elapſed.

Should

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Should Britain perſiſt in throwing her ineffectual ſhield before Hanover, it will be the ſignal for France to make that electorate the ſeat of war in every future quarrel. It will be giving up all the advantages of an inſular ſituation, and, as it were, chaining Great Britain to the continent, from which ſhe is ſo happily ſevered by nature. It is renouncing her naval ſuperiority, and leaving her enemy the choice of a field where diſcomfiture can do them little harm, and where ſhe herſelf muſt be infallibly exhauſted, even by a ſucceſſion of her own victories. Three ſuch victories as thoſe of Crevelt, Minden, and Warbourg, though obtained in the courſe of one campaign, could have little or no effect in bringing the war to a termination. The French army would retire to their own territories, and be ready to invade the electorate early in the next campaign. If France, therefore, can maintain the war for little more than the amount of its annual revenue, it can hardly be expected that ſhe will ſue for peace theſe ten years; before the expiration of which period the national debt of Great Britain will exceed two hundred millions, ſhould it continue to increaſe eight millions annually. This we conceive to be a very moderate calculation, conſidering that above fourteen millions were borrowed for the ſervice of the preſent year; and certainly it muſt afford very melancholy reflections to every lover of his country, who conſiders that the Britiſh manufactures cannot poſſibly bear the load of ſuch an augmented intereſt; and that national bankruptcy muſt be productive of horror, confuſion, anarchy, and ruin. An. 1760.

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An. 1760. The parliament being assembled on the eighteenth day of November, the king appeared in the house of lords, seated on the throne, and the commons attending as usual, he harangued both houses to this effect:

The king's first speech in parliament.

" My lords and gentlemen,

" The just concern which I have felt in my own " breast, on the sudden death of the late king, my " royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you " must all have been deeply affected with so severe " a loss. The present critical and difficult con- " juncture has made this loss the more sensible, as " he was the great support of that system, by which " alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight " and influence of these kingdoms can be pre- " served, and give life to measures, conducive to " those important ends.

" I need not tell you the addition of weight " which immediately falls upon me, in being called " to the government of this free and powerful " country at such a time, and under such circum- " stances. My consolation is in the uprightness of " my own intentions, your faithful and united assist- " ance, and the blessing of heaven upon our joint " endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

" Born and educated in this country, I glory in " the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness " of my life will ever consist in promoting the wel- " fare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affec- " tion to me, I consider as the greatest and most " permanent security of my throne; and I doubt " not, but their steadiness in those principles will

" equal

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" equal the firmneſs of my invariable reſolution to An. 1760.
" adhere to, and ſtrengthen, this excellent conſti-
" tution in church and ſtate; and to maintain the
" toleration inviolable. The civil and religious
" rights of my loving ſubjects are equally dear to
" me with the moſt valuable prerogatives of my
" crown: and, as the ſureſt foundation of the
" whole, and the beſt means to draw down the
" divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed pur-
" poſe to countenance and encourage the practice
" of true religion and virtue.

" I reflect, with pleaſure, on the ſucceſſes with
" which the Britiſh arms have been proſpered this
" laſt ſummer. The total reduction of the vaſt
" province of Canada, with the city of Montreal,
" is of the moſt intereſting conſequence, and muſt
" be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a
" conqueſt glorious to us; the more glorious, be-
" cauſe effected almoſt without effuſion of blood,
" and with that humanity which makes an amiable
" part of the character of this nation.

" Our advantages gained in the Eaſt Indies have
" been ſignal; and muſt greatly diminiſh the
" ſtrength and trade of France in thoſe parts, as
" well as procure the moſt ſolid benefits to the
" commerce and wealth of my ſubjects.

" In Germany, where the whole French force
" has been employed, the combined army, under
" the wiſe and able conduct of my general prince
" Ferdinand of Brunſwick, has not only ſtopt their
" progreſs, but has gained advantages over them,
" notwithſtanding their boaſted ſuperiority, and
" their not having hitherto come to a general en-
" gagement.

" My

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An. 1760. "My good brother and ally, the king of Pruſ-
"ſia, although ſurrounded with numerous armies
"of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perſe-
"verance almoſt beyond example, not only with-
"ſtood their various attacks, but has obtained
"very conſiderable victories over them.

"Of theſe events I ſhall ſay no more at this time,
"becauſe the nature of the war in thoſe parts has
"kept the campaign there ſtill depending.

"As my navy is the principal article of our na-
"val ſtrength, it gives me much ſatisfaction to
"receive it in ſuch good condition; whilſt the
"fleet of France is weakened to ſuch a degree, that
"the ſmall remains of it have continued blocked
"up by my ſhips in their own ports; at the ſame
"time the French trade is reduced to the loweſt
"ebb; and with joy of heart I ſee the commerce
"of my kingdoms, that great ſource of our riches,
"and fixed object of my never-failing care and
"protection, flouriſhing to an extent unknown in
"any former war.

"The valour and intrepidity of my officers and
"forces, both at ſea and land, have been diſtin-
"guiſhed ſo much to the glory of this nation, that I
"ſhould be wanting in juſtice to them, if I did not
"acknowledge it. This is a merit which I ſhall
"conſtantly encourage and reward; and I take this
"occaſion to declare, that the zealous and uſeful
"ſervice of the militia, in the preſent arduous con-
"juncture, is very acceptable to me.

"In this ſtate I have found things at my acceſ-
"ſion to the throne of my anceſtors: happy, in
"viewing the proſperous part of it; happier ſtill
"ſhould

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" ſhould I have been, had I found my kingdoms, An. 1760.
" whoſe true intereſt I have entirely at heart, in
" full peace: but ſince the ambition, injurious
" encroachments, and dangerous deſigns of my
" enemies, rendered the war both juſt and neceſ-
" ſary, and the generous overture, made laſt win-
" ter, towards a congreſs for a pacification, has
" not yet produced any ſuitable return, I am de-
" termined, with your chearful and powerful aſſiſt-
" ance, to proſecute this war with vigour, in order
" to that deſireable object, a ſafe and honourable
" peace. For this purpoſe, it is abſolutely incum-
" bent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely
" upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to ſup-
" port the king of Pruſſia, and the reſt of my al-
" lies, and to make ample proviſion for carrying
" on the war, as the only means to bring our ene-
" mies to equitable terms of accommodation.

" Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

" The greateſt uneaſineſs which I feel at this
" time, is in conſidering the uncommon burthens,
" neceſſarily brought upon my faithful ſubjects. I
" deſire only ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be requiſite to
" proſecute the war with advantage; be adequate
" to the neceſſary ſervices; and that they may be
" provided for in the moſt ſure and effectual man-
" ner. You may depend upon the faithful and
" punctual application of what ſhall be granted.
" I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the en-
" ſuing year to be laid before you; and alſo an
" account of the extraordinary expences, which,

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An. 1760. " from the nature of the different and remote " operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

" It is with peculiar reluctance that I am " obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing " which personally regards myself. But, as the " grant of the greatest part of the civil list reve- " nues is now determined, I trust in your duty and " affection to me, to make the proper provision " for supporting my civil government with honour " and dignity. On my part, you may be assured " of a regular and becoming œconomy.

" My lords and gentlemen,

" The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From " your resolutions the protestant interest hopes for " protection, as well as all our friends for the pre- " servation of their independency; and our ene- " mies fear the final disappointment of their am- " bitious and destructive views. Let these hopes " and fears be confirmed and augmented by the " vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our pro- " ceedings.

" In this expectation I am the more encou- " raged, by a pleasing circumstance, which I look " upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my " reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and " that union and good harmony which continue to " prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most " agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and " wish of my heart, are to cement and promote " them; and I promise myself that nothing will " arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situa- " tion

" tion ſo eſſential to the true and laſting felicity of An. 1760.
" this great people."

The king, in paſſing from the palace of St. James's to St. Stephen's chapel, was ſaluted by innumerable crowds of people, who rent the air with acclamation, and ſeemed to be tranſported to a very unuſual pitch of loyalty and affection; and thoſe who ſaw what paſſed in the houſe of peers were deeply affected with the ſcene. Their ears had been long accuſtomed to foreign accents from the throne; a circumſtance at all times ungracious to an Engliſh ear: they could not therefore unmoved behold it filled with an amiable prince, born and educated among them, with an open ingenuous countenance, expreſſing ſentiment and benevolence; but when they heard him declare himſelf a Briton, in the warmeſt terms of ſelf-gratulation; when they heard him pronounce his oration in a clear melodious tone of voice, with all the graces of elocution, they could not help thinking themſelves under the illuſion of an agreeable dream: they were hurried back, in idea, to the favourite æras of their admired Edwards and Henrys; and many were melted into tears of tenderneſs and joy. Theſe raptures, howſoever general and intereſting, did not hinder ſome individuals from regretting certain expreſſions contained in this popular harangue: they took exceptions to the declared intention of ſupporting a continental war; and were ſorry to hear the hackneyed pretence of the proteſtant intereſt repeated by a prince, who had ſo little occaſion to uſe any diſputable plea with a

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An. 1760. people by whom he was ſo warmly beloved: but this they imputed to the force of habit in certain counſellors, who had adopted theſe maxims of ſtate-policy under the auſpices and example of a former adminiſtration.

In the beginning of every new reign all the members of both houſes being obliged by law to take the oaths again, this ceremony was performed in both houſes, according to the uſual form, as ſoon as the king retired: then each prepared an addreſs, replete with the moſt endearing expreſſions of loyalty and affection, and reverberating every paragraph as it proceeded from the throne. As the ſubſtance of both was ſimilar, or rather the ſame, it will be ſufficient to repeat the addreſs of the commons, which ran in the following ſtrain.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, approach your royal preſence, to expreſs the deepeſt ſenſe of the great and ſevere loſs, which your majeſty, and theſe kingdoms, have ſuſtained by the death of your majeſty's royal grandfather, our late moſt excellent ſovereign; the memory of whoſe juſt and proſperous reign will be held in reverence by lateſt poſterity.

"We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on your happy acceſſion to the throne, the only conſideration that can alleviate our grief for ſuch a loſs. The knowledge of your majeſty's royal virtues, wiſdom, and firmneſs, opens to your faith-

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" faithful ſubjects the faireſt proſpect for their fu- An. 1760.
" ture happineſs at home, and for the continuance
" of that weight and influence of your majeſty's
" crown abroad, ſo eſſentially neceſſary, in this
" arduous and critical conjuncture, for the preſer-
" vation of that ſyſtem, upon which the liberties
" of Europe depend.

" We return your majeſty our humble thanks
" for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne;
" and acknowledge, with the livelieſt ſentiments
" of duty, gratitude, and exultation of mind, thoſe
" moſt affecting and animating words of our moſt
" gracious ſovereign. That, Born and Educated
" in this country, he glories in the name of Bri-
" ton. And we offer to your majeſty the full tri-
" bute of our hearts, for the warm expreſſions of
" your truly royal and tender affection towards
" your people. We venerate, and confide in,
" thoſe ſacred aſſurances of your majeſty's firm
" and invariable reſolution to adhere to, and
" ſtrengthen, this excellent conſtitution in church
" and ſtate; to maintain the toleration inviolate;
" and to protect your faithful ſubjects in that
" greateſt of human bleſſings, the ſecure enjoy-
" ment of their religious and civil rights.

" Permit us to congratulate your majeſty on the
" various ſucceſſes, which, under the protection of
" God, have attended the Britiſh arms, during the
" laſt ſummer; particularly in the reduction of
" Montreal, and the entire province of Canada;
" a conqueſt equally important and glorious, at-
" chieved with intrepidity, and cloſed with huma-
" nity, the genuine attributes of that Britiſh ſpirit,

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An. 1760. "which, under the benign auſpices of your majeſ-
"ty, will, we truſt, continue, by the divine aſſiſt-
"ance, to give additional luſtre to the arms of
"Great Britain.

"This valuable and extenſive acquiſition, joined
"to the ſignal advantages gained in the Eaſt In-
"dies; the flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce;
"the reſpectable condition of your majeſty's na-
"vy, by which the remains of the enemy's fleet
"continue blocked up in their harbours, whilſt
"their trade is almoſt annihilated; are conſidera-
"tions which fill our hearts with the moſt pleaſing
"hopes, that your majeſty will be thereby en-
"abled to proſecute this juſt and neceſſary war, to
"that great and deſireable object of eſtabliſhing,
"in conjunction with your allies, a ſafe, honour-
"able, and laſting peace.

"We ſee, with the greateſt pleaſure, that the
"progreſs of the French armies in Germany,
"notwithſtanding their ſuperiority of numbers,
"has been ſtopt, and, to the honour of your ma-
"jeſty's arms, their attempts hitherto baffled, by
"the wiſe and able conduct of his ſerene highneſs
"prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

"When we conſider the ſtupendous efforts,
"made, in every campaign, by your majeſty's
"great ally, the king of Pruſſia, the defeat of the
"Auſtrians in Sileſia, and that recent and glorious
"victory obtained over the army commanded by
"marſhal Daun, we cannot ſufficiently admire the
"invincible conſtancy of mind, and inexhauſtible
"reſources of genius, diſplayed by that magna-
"nimous monarch, to whom the moſt dangerous

"and

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" and difficult ſituations have only adminiſtred An. 1760.
" freſh occaſions for glory.

" Our moſt dutiful acknowledgments are due
" to your majeſty for the mention which you have
" ſo graciouſly made of the diſtinguiſhed valour
" and intrepidity of your officers and forces at ſea
" and land, and for the declaration of your ma-
" jeſty's conſtant reſolution to encourage and re-
" ward ſuch merit; and we return our moſt hum-
" ble thanks to your majeſty for your favourable
" acceptance of the zealous and uſeful ſervice of
" the militia, in the preſent arduous conjunc-
" ture.

" We aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful
" commons, thoroughly ſenſible of this impor-
" tant criſis, and deſirous, with the divine aſſiſt-
" ance, to render your majeſty's reign ſucceſsful
" and glorious in war, happy and honourable in
" peace (the natural return of a grateful people
" to a gracious and affectionate ſovereign) will
" concur in ſuch meaſures as ſhall be requiſite for
" the vigorous and effectual proſecution of the
" war; and that we will chearfully and ſpeedily
" grant ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary
" for that purpoſe, and for the ſupport of the king
" of Pruſſia, and the reſt of your majeſty's allies:
" firmly relying on your majeſty's wiſdom, good-
" neſs, and juſtice, that they will be applied in
" ſuch a manner as will moſt effectually anſwer
" the ends for which they are granted, and with
" the utmoſt œconomy that the nature of ſuch
" great and extenſive operations will allow; and
" that we will make ſuch an adequate proviſion

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An. 1760. " for your majesty's civil government as may be " sufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of " your crown with all proper and becoming " lustre.

" Your majesty's faithful commons approach " your royal person with hearts penetrated by the " warmest and liveliest sense of your unbounded " tenderness and concern for the welfare of your " people; and rejoicing at the high satisfaction " your majesty takes in the union which so uni- " versally prevails throughout your kingdoms: a " deep sense of that national strength and prospe- " rity visibly derived from this salutary source, " and, above all, your majesty's approbation of " that happy union, and the natural disposition " and wish of your royal heart to cement and pro- " mote it; are the strongest incentives to con- " cord, and the surest pledge of its duration. " The fixt resolution, which your majesty has de- " clared, to countenance and encourage the prac- " tice of true religion and virtue, will, we doubt " not, prove the best means of drawing down the " favour of God upon a dutiful and united nation: " and we shall never cease devoutly to offer up our " ardent vows to the Divine Providence, that, as " a recompence for these royal virtues, your ma- " jesty may reign in the hearts of a free and hap- " py people; and that they, excited by your ma- " jesty's benevolent care to discharge your royal " function, and animated by gratitude for the " enjoyment of so many blessings, may make the " due return, by a constant obedience to your " laws,

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"laws, and by the moſt ſteady attachment and "loyalty to your perſon and government." An. 1760.

The commons, not content with this manifeſtation of their love and attachment, agreed to a ſecond addreſs of thanks for the gracious manner in which the firſt had been received by his majeſty. Even before they had eſtabliſhed the orders and reſolutions renewed at the beginning of every ſeſſion, they proceeded to take this ſpeech into conſideration. A motion being made that a ſupply ſhould be granted to his majeſty, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, agreed to the motion, and immediately eſtabliſhed the committee of ſupply, which was continued to the ſixth day of March. It was in purſuance of their reſolutions, that the commons of England granted for the ſupport of his majeſty's houſhold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, during his life, ſuch a revenue as, together with the annuities payable by virtue of any acts of parliament made in the reign of the late king, out of the hereditary civil liſt revenues, ſhould amount to the clear yearly ſum of eight hundred thouſand pounds, to commence from the demiſe of his late majeſty; to be charged upon, and made payable out of the aggregate fund. At the ſame time they reſolved, that the ſeveral revenues payable to his late majeſty, during his life, which continued to the time of his demiſe (other than ſuch payments as were charged upon, and iſſuing out of the aggregate fund) ſhould be granted and continued from the time of the ſaid demiſe, to his preſent majeſty during

Grant of the civil liſt.

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An. 1760. ing his life; and the produce of the ſaid revenues, together with the produce of the hereditary revenues, which were ſettled, or appointed, towards the ſupport of the late king's houſhold, ſhould be, during the ſaid term, added to and conſolidated with the aggregate fund.

Number of ſeamen and ſoldiers voted for the ſervice of the year 1761.

They voted ſeventy thouſand men for the ſervice of the enſuing year, including eighteen thouſand three hundred and fifty-five marines; and a ſum not exceeding four pounds per man per month, for their maintenance, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, the whole amounting to three millions ſix hundred and forty thouſand pounds. They reſolved, that a number of land-forces, amounting to ſixty-four thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-one effective men, ſhould be employed for the ſervice of the ſame year; and that the ſum of one million five hundred and ſeventy-ſix thouſand nine hundred and eighty-five pounds ten ſhillings and ſeven-pence, ſhould be granted for the maintenance of theſe men for guards and garriſons, and other land-forces in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey. They granted nine hundred thirty-eight thouſand eight hundred and thirty-two pounds ſix ſhillings and eleven-pence, for the maintaining the forces at the garriſons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadalupe, Africa, the Eaſt Indies, Nova Scotia, Providence, Quebec, and Newfoundland; for defraying the charge of three foot regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment ſerving in North America; as well as for the pay of general, ſtaff officers, and officers of hoſpitals belonging to the army.

They

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They granted, for defraying the expence of the imbodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, of the Argyleſhire fencible men, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for the term of one hundred and twenty-two days; and, on account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia for the enſuing year, the ſum of one hundred ninety-ſix thouſand nine hundred and twenty-ſeven pounds fourteen ſhillings and ſix pence. They allowed, for the charge of the office of ordnance, for the enſuing year, and for defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by that office in the enſuing year, not provided for by parliament in the laſt ſeſſion, the ſum of ſeven hundred and twenty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and eleven pence. They allotted one million nine hundred fifty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety pounds ſeven ſhillings, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for the enſuing year; for compleating the works of the hoſpital for ſeamen, at Haſlar near Goſport; and for carrying on another near Plymouth; for the tranſport ſervice of the laſt and current year, including the expence of victualling his majeſty's land-forces, between the firſt day of October in the preceding, and the thirtieth day of September in the preſent year; and towards diſcharging the debts of the navy, the building, rebuilding, and repairs of ſhips of war. They granted one million to enable his majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum, raiſed in purſuance of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt

An. 1760. Supplies granted.

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An. 1760. first aids or supplies granted in this; and they allotted fifteen thousand pounds to be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-bridge. The sum of one million two hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds was voted, to enable the king to pay off and discharge such Exchequer-bills as were made out before the eleventh day of December in the present year, by virtue of an act passed in the last session of parliament, enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum of money towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, &c. and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session. They granted four hundred sixty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds nineteen shillings one penny one farthing, for defraying the charge of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and count of Buckebourg, actually employed against the common enemy in concert with the king of Prussia, for the service of the ensuing year, to be issued in advance every two months; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective roll thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces. They allotted two hundred sixty eight thousand three hundred and sixty pounds eight shillings and eight pence, for defraying the charge of two thousand one hundred and twenty horse, and nine thousand nine hundred infantry, together with the general and staff officers, and others, belonging to the train

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train of artillery, being the troops of the land- An. 1760.
grave of Heſſe Caſſel in the pay of Great Britain, for the enſuing year, including the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty. They moreover granted one hundred forty-ſeven thouſand ſeventy-one pounds five ſhillings and two pence, for the maintenance of an additional corps of fifteen hundred and ſeventy-ſix horſe, and eight thouſand eight hundred and eight infantry, likewiſe belonging to the ſame landgrave, in the pay of Great Britain, for the ſervice of the next campaign. They gave fifty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight pounds ſixteen ſhillings, for defraying the charge of twelve hundred and five cavalry, and two thouſand two hundred and eight infantry, being the troops of the reigning duke of Brunſwick in the pay of Great Britain, for the enſuing year, together with the ſubſidy for that time, purſuant to treaty; beſides two thouſand five hundred and ſixty-nine pounds ten ſhillings, to make good a deficiency in the ſum voted laſt ſeſſion of parliament for the charge of the troops of Brunſwick. They likewiſe allowed twenty-five thouſand five hundred and four pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence, for the charge of five battalions ſerving with his majeſty's army in Germany, each battalion conſiſting of one troop of one hundred and one men, and four companies of foot of one hundred and twenty-five men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for the enſuing campaign. They granted one million one hundred ſixty-ſeven thouſand nine hundred and three pounds twelve ſhillings and ſix pence, for the extraordinary expences

pences

An. 1760. pences of his majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the nineteenth day of November in the preſent year, and not provided for by parliament; as well as one million upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, proviſions, wood, ſtraw, and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his majeſty's combined army, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. They voted ſix hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds, to make good the engagements which the king of Great Britain had contracted with the Pruſſian monarch, purſuant to a convention concluded on the twelfth day of December in the preſent year. All theſe ſupplies were granted before Chriſtmas, within one month after the firſt eſtimates were laid before the houſe; a circumſtance which denotes the accuracy and preciſion with which the public accounts are exhibited; for we cannot ſuppoſe that the repreſentatives of the people would agree to any demands made by the miniſters of the crown, until they had ſtrictly examined every article of the eſtimate or account, upon which the demand was founded.

An. 1761. The committee proceeded in the beginning of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one, to complete what was left unfiniſhed of the annual ſupply. They aſſigned one hundred twenty-ſeven thouſand four hundred and four pounds nineteen ſhillings and eight pence half-penny, to replace in the ſinking fund the like ſums taken from thence to make good deficiencies in ſeveral duties on malt, offices, penſions,

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ſions, houſes, and window lights; as well as in the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate. They granted two hundred thouſand pounds for enabling the king to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them, in levying, cloathing, and paying the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhould be thought by his majeſty to deſerve. They indulged the Eaſt India company with twenty thouſand pounds, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their ſettlements, in lieu of a battalion removed from that ſervice. Thirty-four thouſand eight hundred and fifty-four pounds nine ſhillings and two pence were given on account of reduced officers for the enſuing year; two thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-three pounds nineteen ſhillings and two pence as allowance for the officers and private men of two troops of horſe-guards and a regiment of horſe reduced; one thouſand nine hundred and twenty-two pounds, for paying penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers as died on the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great Britain; eighteen thouſand three hundred and ſixty pounds two ſhillings and eleven pence, on account for out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital; ten thouſand five hundred and ninety-five pounds twelve ſhillings and nine pence, for maintaining the ſettlement of Nova-Scotia; and four thouſand fifty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings upon account, An. 1761.

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An. 1761. count, for the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia. They granted nine hundred ninety-three thouſand eight hundred and forty-four pounds four ſhillings four pence three farthings, for defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces and other ſervices, incurred in the courſe of the preceding year, and not provided for by parliament. They voted two hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand pounds, to enable his majeſty to pay off and diſcharge ſuch exchequer bills as had been made out ſince the tenth day of laſt December, by virtue of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion on paying off the navy debt, and charged upon the firſt aids or ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion. They allowed fifteen thouſand pounds for defraying the charges of the king's mints, and the coinage of gold and ſilver monies, and other incidental charges; and thereby to encourage the bringing in of gold and ſilver to be coined, a revenue, not exceeding fifteen thouſand pounds per annum, was ſettled and ſecured for ſeven years, commencing at the firſt day of next March. They reſolved that forty-four thouſand one hundred ninety-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings ſhould be granted upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in the preceding year, to the laſt day of the preſent year; and they allotted thirteen thouſand pounds to be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the fort of Anamaboe, and the other Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa. They allowed

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three hundred thirty-ſix thouſand four hundred ſeventy-nine pounds fourteen ſhillings one penny and one half-penny, for diſcharging the extraordinary expence of bread, forage, and fire-wood, furniſhed by the chancery of war at Hanover, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven, and the following, to the Heſſian and Pruſſian forces acting in the army in Germany. They allowed three hundred twenty-one thouſand and thirty pounds ten ſhillings and ſix pence, for the difference of pay to a regiment, which, though on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, was in actual ſervice; for ſeveral augmentations of the forces, ſince the eſtimates of the preſent year were preſented to parliament; and in addition to what had been already granted for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain. Seventy thouſand pounds were granted, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied; and for cloathing part of the militia, now unembodied, for the preſent year. They aſſigned eighty-nine thouſand five hundred and ten pounds twelve ſhillings and eleven pence, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the preceding year; and they allotted thirty-eight thouſand five hundred and fifty-three pounds twelve ſhillings one penny-farthing, upon account, for paying and diſcharging the debts and mortgages claimed and ſuſtained upon the lands and eſtate which became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Simon lord Lovat. They granted one million, upon account, for enabling his majeſty to defray any ex-

An. 1761. Sum total of the ſupplies for the year 1761.

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An. 1761. traordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the current year; and to take all ſuch meaſures as might be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of the enemies, and as the exigency of affairs might require; and the ſum of one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds was given, on account, for aſſiſting his majeſty to grant a reaſonable ſuccour in money to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to treaty. The ſum total of all the ſupplies granted for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one, amounted to nineteen millions ſix hundred ſixteen thouſand one hundred and nineteen pounds nineteen ſhillings nine pence three farthings. A ſum which no man, who knows the value of money, can reflect upon without equal aſtoniſhment and concern: a ſum ſeemingly the laſt effort of a mighty nation to terminate a deſtructive war, which, however, produced nothing but a petty triumph, diſtained with a vaſt effuſion of Britiſh blood.

Funds appropriated.

This immenſe ſupply was raiſed by a continuation of the land and malt taxes, which conſtituted the ſtanding revenue of the nation, and by borrowing the ſum of twelve millions *, the intereſt to

* December 18. Reſolved, 1. That the ſum of twelve millions be raiſed in manner following; that is to ſay, that the ſum of 11400000 l. be raiſed by annuities, after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per ann. transferrable at the bank of England, and redeemable by parliament; and that every contributor to the ſaid 11400000 l. ſhall alſo be intitled to an annuity of 11. 2 s. 6 d. for every 100 l. contributed, to continue, for a certain term of 99 years, irredeemable,

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to be payed by an additional duty on beer and ale. An. 1761.
By a continuation of the duties of ten ſhillings per ton

deemable, and to be tranſferrable at the bank of England; the ſaid annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent. to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, and to be payable half-yearly, on the 5th day of July, and the 5th day of January, in every year; and that the ſum of 600000l. be alſo raiſed, by a lottery, attendant on the ſaid annuities, the blanks and prizes whereof to be converted into like 3l. per cent. transferrable annuities, at the bank of England, with the abovementioned 3l. per cent. annuities, to be payable in reſpect of the ſaid 11400000l. the ſaid lottery annuities to be payable half-yearly, in like manner, to commence from the 5th of January, 1762; and that, as well the ſaid 3 per cent. annuities, payable in reſpect of 11400000l. as the annuities payable in reſpect of the ſaid 600000l. be added to, and made part of, the joint ſtock of 3 per cent. annuities, conſolidated at the bank of England; that every ſubſcriber ſhall, on or before the 3d day of January next, make a depoſit of 15l. per cent. on ſuch ſum as he ſhall chooſe to ſubſcribe towards the ſaid ſum of 12 millions, with the caſhiers of the bank of England, as a ſecurity for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein limited; that is to ſay,

On the 12000000l.

£ 15 per cent. depoſit, on or before the 3d day of January next, on the whole 12 millions.

On the 11400000l. in annuities.

£ 15 per cent. on or before the 28th day of February next.
10 per cent. on or before the 14th day of April next.
10 per cent. on or before the 27th day of May next.
10 per cent. on or before the 23d day of June next.
10 per cent. on or before the 31ſt day of July next.
10 per cent. on or before the 28th day of Auguſt next.
10 per cent. on or before the 25th day of September next.
10 per cent. on or before the 20th day of October next.

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An. 1761. ton upon all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, imported into Great Britain, formerly granted by act of parliament for defraying the charges of the mint: by loans or exchequer-bills for one million five hundred thouſand pounds, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament: by a ſum remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, being part of ninety thouſand

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On the Lottery for 600000l.

£ 25 per cent. on or before the 21ſt day of March next.

30 per cent. on or before the 29th day of April next.

30 per cent. on or before the 15th day of July next.

Which ſeveral ſums, ſo received, ſhall, by the ſaid caſhiers, be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices, as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe, in this ſeſſion of parliament, and not otherwiſe; and that every ſubſcriber, who ſhall pay in the whole of his ſubſcription to the ſaid 1140000l. on or before the 18th day of September, 1761, ſhall be allowed a diſcount, after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. from the day ſuch ſubſcription ſhall be ſo completed, to the 20th day of October next; and that all ſuch perſons, as ſhall make their full payments on the ſaid lottery, ſhall have their tickets delivered, as ſoon as they can conveniently be made out.

2. That an additional duty be paid for every barrel of beer, or ale, above ſix ſhillings the barrel (excluſive of the duties of exciſe) brewed by the common brewer, or any other perſon or perſons, who doth, or ſhall, ſell, or tap out, beer or ale, publickly or privately, (to be paid by the common brewer, or by ſuch other perſon or perſons reſpectively) of three ſhillings, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer quantity.

December 20.

That the annuities which ſhall be payable, in purſuance of a reſolution of this houſe, of the 18th of this inſtant December, be charged upon the additional duties upon beer and ale, mentioned in a reſolution of this houſe of the ſame day, for which the ſinking fund ſhall be the collateral ſecurity, 1200000l.

pounds

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pounds granted to the late king in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the militia: by iſſuing one million ſeven hundred ſixty-two thouſand four hundred pounds from the ſinking fund. The whole of the proviſions made in this ſeſſion, fell very little ſhort of twenty millions ſterling. This, which may be termed the *giving parliament*, increaſed annually in their grants from their ſecond ſeſſion to their final diſſolution. That the reader may have a ſummary idea of their bounty, we ſhall inform him that this, the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, raiſed at different times upon the ſubject, in the courſe of ſeven ſeſſions, the ſum of ſeventy-eight millions twenty thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-four pounds five pence one farthing *. An. 1761.

A man who reflects upon the vaſt diſproportion between the ſums now allotted for the annual ſervice of the nation, and thoſe ſupplies which were granted in the beginning of the century, for the maintenance of an extenſive and ſucceſsful war; Reflections on the ſupply.

* No money was granted in the firſt ſeſſion, which ſat but a few days.

By the ſecond ſeſſion there was granted	4073779	11	6 ½
By the third - -	7229117	4	6 ¾
By the fourth - -	8350325	9	3
By the fifth - -	10486457	0	1
By the ſixth - -	12761310	19	5 ⅞
By the ſeventh - -	15503563	15	9 ½
And, by the eighth and laſt -	19616119	19	9 ¾
Sum total of the money granted by laſt parliament - -	78020674	0	5 ¾

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An. 1761. when he compares the operations of these two wars, and considers that the pay and subsistence of armies and fleets was the same in both; when he sees how little the value of money is changed in the course of fifty years, and finds the supply of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, considerably more than three times as much as was ever granted in the reign of queen Anne, when half the potentates of Europe received subsidies from Great Britain; in revolving these circumstances, he would find it impossible to account for the difference, without detracting in his own mind from the integrity, wisdom, or œconomy of the ad----n. It would, therefore, become the guardians of the constitution to appoint a select committee, in the beginning of every session, to examine carefully the separate articles of the public accounts, in which it is very certain a thousand frauds may be concealed by the artifices of clerks and agents, actuated by undue influence.

Establishment of the civil list.

In the beginning of the session, before the committee had taken the civil list into consideration, the king sent a message by the chancellor of the Exchequer, informing the house of commons, that, being ever ready and desirous to give the most substantial proofs of his tender regard to the welfare of his people, he was willing, that whenever the house should enter upon the consideration of making provision for the support of his household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, such disposition might be made of his majesty's interest in the hereditary revenues of the crown, as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of

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of the public. By the accounts laid before the house it appeared, that for the last thirty-three years the funds appropriated for raising the civil list revenue, had, on the whole, fallen short of producing the annual sum of eight hundred thousand pounds: a circumstance the more surprising, as the civil list revenue, immediately before the Union, produced at the rate of six hundred ninety-one thousand two hundred and four pounds; and those revenues have been greatly increased since the union of the two kingdoms: for the new subsidy of tonnage and poundage, which is one of the chief branches of the civil list fund, as well as the hereditary and temporary excise, which is another, must have been considerably increased since the Union, by the consumption of East India and other goods in Scotland, which are always entered, and pay the new subsidy in England, as well as by the expence incurred by great numbers of the Scottish nobility and gentry who reside in England. At the accession of king George I. therefore, the civil list revenues must have produced a great deal more than seven hundred thousand pounds per annum; and to this was added a certain and clear revenue of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds per annum out of the aggregate fund: which addition having been continued during the whole succeeding reign, the civil list revenues, thus augmented, must either have considerably exceeded the annual sum of eight hundred thousand pounds, or been greatly mismanaged in the collection. Be that as it may, the king now willingly accepted a certain provision of An. 1761.

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An. 1761. eight hundred thouſand pounds per annum, ſettled by act of parliament, in lieu of the former funds appropriated for the civil liſt revenue; and this conſent was undoubtedly an inſtance of royal moderation, conſidering that this annuity is charged with fifty thouſand pounds a year to his mother the princeſs dowager of Wales, fifteen thouſand pounds per annum to the duke of Cumberland, and twelve thouſand to the princeſs Amelia. After theſe deductions, his majeſty touches no more than ſeven hundred and twenty-three thouſand pounds annually, for the ſupport of his royal ſtate, the ſubſiſtence of all his brothers and ſiſters, and the maintenance of that progeny which it is to be hoped will be the fruit of his marriage.

Bills paſſed. The bills founded on the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means were regularly introduced, and paſſed into laws, according to the uſual form, without any oppoſition or debate; for the whole houſe ſeemed to be actuated by the ſame ſpirit of loyalty and condeſcenſion. The navy bill and the mutiny bill underwent the annual diſcuſſion as uſual; and the proviſions in this laſt, relating to the trial and puniſhment for mutiny and deſertion of officers and ſoldiers in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company, were by a new bill extended to the company's ſettlement of Fort Marlborough, and to ſuch other principal ſettlements, wherein the company might be hereafter impowered to hold courts of judicature. Among other regulations, they protracted the law intituled "An act to continue, for a limited time, the importation of

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of ſalted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland;" becauſe it was found conducive to the intereſt of Great Britain. In conſequence of a meſſage from the king, acquainting them that the South Sea company had intreated his majeſty to become their governor, that he had complied with their requeſt, and now deſired the commons would conſider of proper methods to render his compliance effectual, they paſſed a bill for that purpoſe, and it was enacted into a law. An. 1761.

As the acceſſion of a new king to the throne of Great Britain has been generally diſtinguiſhed by acts of grace in favour of debtors and delinquents, petitions were now preſented to the houſe of commons by perſons confined for debt in the different gaols of London, the borough of Southwark, and other parts of the kingdom, explaining their miſerable ſituation, and imploring relief from the legiſlature. An act in behalf of theſe objects had generally paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of every parliament; but they were now encouraged to hope for immediate relief, not only from the elevation and character of the new ſovereign, but alſo from theſe other conſiderations; that all the priſons in the kingdom were crouded; and many thouſands of uſeful ſubjects loſt to their country, at a time when the people were thinned by a cruel ſanguinary war; and many branches of manufacture abandoned for want of labourers. The univerſal benevolence of the young monarch had even diffuſed a dawn of hope to thoſe objects diſtinguiſhed by the term of crown-priſoners, of all other captives the moſt wretched and forlorn; inaſmuch as they are indulged

Petitions from confined debtors.

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An. 1761. dulged with no ſort of allowance, and have no proſpect of obtaining their liberty, except upon ſuch an auſpicious occaſion. The ſame hope was extended to thoſe unfortunate outlaws who were exiled from their country, for having obeyed the dictates of what they conceived to be their indiſpenſible duty, and embraced ruin in their endeavours to ſupport a family which Providence ſeems to have devoted to deſtruction. All theſe fond illuſions, however, vaniſhed in diſappointment and deſpair. By pardoning atrocious crimes, a monarch certainly injures the community he was born to protect. But an act of grace, framed under proper exceptions and reſtrictions, would undoubtedly be an exertion of the royal prerogative, in which the generoſity of the prince might happily coincide with the advantage of the people.

Act of inſolvency. To the cries of the debtors the legiſlature lent a favourable ear, and a bill in their behalf was brought into the houſe of commons. While they deliberated on this meaſure, an humble remonſtrance was offered by the bankrupts confined within the priſon of the King's Bench, repreſenting the hardſhips to which they were expoſed from a clauſe in the bill now depending, by which thoſe unfortunate bankrupts, who had not obtained their certificates, would be excluded from the benefit of the act; and expreſſing their hope, that, as the legiſlature had hitherto judged other inſolvents to be proper objects of favour, they ſhould be no longer debarred the benefit of that mercy which their fellow-ſufferers enjoyed. Little attention, however, was payed to this requeſt; though we can-

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cannot see any good reason to distinguish, in the distribution of mercy, between a bankrupt, who has honestly conformed to the statute, and any other kind of insolvent debtor. The bill, which was now passed into an act for the relief of these prisoners, contained a clause which indeed operates as a perpetual indulgence*. It imports, that as many persons too often choose rather to continue in An. 1761.

* By the present insolvent act, no prisoner can take the benefit of it, that was not actually in custody before the 25th of October last; but those who were arrested before the said 25th of October, and surrendered themselves before the 28th of Nov. last, may receive the benefit of this: also debtors who were beyond the seas on the same 25th of October, surrendering themselves, may have the same benefit. All persons discharged by this act, are not liable to be arrested for debts contracted before the 25th of October. Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded in this act. All attorneys embezzling their clients money are also excluded. The future effects and estates of prisoners discharged, liable to their creditors. Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000l. to one person, unless the creditors consent, are excluded in this act; and creditors opposing the prisoner's discharge, to allow him 3s. 6d. per week; on non-payment to be discharged. All persons entitled to the benefit of this act, are to obtain their discharges before the 31st of March, 1763. Creditors may compel any prisoner, charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-session, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver in a schedule of his estate, and on his subscribing the same, and making a discovery of his estate, he is to be discharged; on refusing so to do, or concealing to the amount of 20l. suffers as a felon. Prisoners upon process out of the courts of conscience are included in this act; and all who took the benefit of the act 28th George II. to be excluded. Mariners, and those who have been in the sea or land service, are upon their discharge, if under fifty years of age, and approved of, to serve during

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An. 1761. in prison, and spend their substance there, than discover and deliver up to their creditors their estates or effects, towards satisfying their just debts; the creditor may compel any prisoner, committed, or who shall hereafter be committed, and charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-sessions, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver, upon oath, a just schedule of his estate; that a prisoner, subscribing the schedule, and making a discovery of his estate, shall be discharged at the general or quarter sessions, under this act; and that on his refusal so to do, or concealing to the amount of twenty pounds, he shall suffer as a felon.

Bad consequences of the compelling clause.

This compulsive clause was attended with a consequence, which, in all probability, the legislature did not foresee. Great numbers of tradesmen, and people in the lower classes of life, and even many who had moved in a superior sphere, were said to have laid hold on this opportunity of disencumbering themselves from their debts, which might have been honestly payed by a proper exertion of industry and temperance. Every person, desirous of reaping the benefit of the act, prevailed upon some relation or friend to perform the part of compelling creditor. The public complained that the gaols about London were crouded with a succession of these voluntary captives; and that a great number of honest men were ruined by this indulgence shewn to their debtors by the clemency of parliament. Certain it is, the common council

during the present war; and if they desert, may be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of their creditors.

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of the city of London, in their inſtructions to their repreſentatives in the new parliament, recommended to them to uſe their beſt endeavours to procure the repeal of this compulſive clauſe, as a manifeſt grievance to the public. That it is an encouragement to idleneſs and profligacy, and a ſtrong temptation to fraud, in the minds of the vulgar, are truths which cannot be denied. At the ſame time we muſt conſider, that the greateſt national advantage may be attended with ſome inconvenience; that the advantage flowing from this clauſe is great and manifeſt, as it emancipates many citizens from the worſt kind of ſlavery, prevents great numbers from abandoning their country, and reunites to the community many uſeful members, of whoſe talents and induſtry it would otherwiſe be totally deprived. An. 1761.

A bill was formed, and paſſed into a law, for extending to hog's lard and greaſe the late act to diſcontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable upon tallow imported from Ireland. They took meaſures for continuing the act "For the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his majeſty's ſugar-colonies in America," which was near expiring. A bill was prepared, and paſſed, enabling the king to make leaſes, and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of his dutchy of Cornwal, or annexed to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned. Another was eſtabliſhed for preventing frauds committed by perſons navigating ſmall boats, with proviſions and refreſhments, upon the river Thames. This meaſure was the effect of a petition, repreſenting the nume- Other bills that received the royal aſſent.

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An. 1761. numerous thefts and robberies that were committed upon the river, to the great loſs and detriment of merchants, owners of ſhips, veſſels, and other crafts belonging to the port of London, as well as to the inhabitants and occupiers of wharfs, yards, and tenements adjoining to the river. The ſanction of the legiſlature was alſo given to a bill for amending the law intituled, "An act to amend, and render more effectual, a former act for the further qualification of juſtices of the peace," ſo far as it obliged thoſe who had already taken and ſubſcribed the qualification-oath, to take and ſubſcribe the ſame again at the general or quarter ſeſſion of the peace for the county, riding, or diviſion, for which they intend to act in quality of juſtices. Earl Mariſchal of Scotland, who had ſo lately obtained his pardon, was now further indulged by the royal bounty: a ſmall ballance on the purchaſe of one of his family eſtates, which had been forfeited in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixteen, remaining ſtill unpaid to the government by the truſtees of the purchaſer, the earl preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, expreſſing his hope that his preſent majeſty would, in compaſſion to the ſufferings of the petitioner, and the diſtreſſes of his family, be graciouſly pleaſed to grant unto him, for his preſent ſupport, what remained due to the crown of the purchaſe-money, provided his majeſty was enabled ſo to do by the authority of parliament: he therefore prayed, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for this purpoſe. The king reinforced this petition with a gracious meſſage, ſignified to the houſe by the chancellor of the Ex-

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Exchequer. The requeſt was granted; and the bill being admitted, ſoon paſſed into a law. In conſequence of this favour, the earl, in his old age, retrieved about ſix thouſand pounds of his original fortune, which was valued at above fifty thouſand pounds when he ſuffered attainder: but this wretched pittance being inſufficient to maintain him in his own country, he found himſelf obliged to reſide abroad; ſo that he ſeemed to reap very little comfort from the pardon which he had been ſo ſolicitous to obtain. An. 1761.

In the month of January the king ſent a meſſage to the commons, importing, that his majeſty being ſenſible of the zeal and vigour with which his faithful ſubjects in North America have exerted themſelves, in defence of his juſt rights and poſſeſſions, recommended it to the houſe to take their ſervices into conſideration, and enable his majeſty to give them a proper recompence for the expence incurred by the reſpective provinces in levying, cloathing, and maintaining the troops they had raiſed, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhould appear to merit. This intimation was referred to the committee of ſupply, and that reſolution taken in favour of the American provinces which we have mentioned above among the grants of the year. The royal meſſage was likewiſe procured in favour of the Eaſt India company, for enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in India; and they were accordingly gratified with the ſum already ſpecified under that article. The ſums which the commons granted for the ſupport of the Meſſages from the king to the commons.

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An. 1761. the Foundling-hoſpital, and the further reparation of London-bridge, were the reſult of accurate inquiry. The parliament paſſed ſeveral private bills for the naturalization of foreigners; and a good number relating to the improvement of highways, as well as of waſtes or commons.

King's ſpeech in favour of the judges.

In the beginning of March the king propoſed a ſtep for ſecuring the independency of the judges, which could not fail to impreſs the ſubject with the moſt favourable opinion of his royal candour and moderation. In a ſpeech from the throne he informed both houſes of parliament, that, upon granting new commiſſions to the judges, the preſent ſtate of their offices fell naturally under conſideration: that notwithſtanding the act paſſed in the reign of king William III. for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the crown, by which act the commiſſions of the judges were continued in force during their good behaviour; yet their offices had determined at the demiſe of the crown, or in ſix months after that event, as often as it had happened: that as he looked upon the independency and uprightneſs of the judges as eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of his ſubjects, as well as conducive to the honour of the crown, he recommended this intereſting object to the conſideration of parliament, in order that ſuch further proviſion might be made for ſecuring the judges in the enjoyment of their offices during their good behaviour, notwithſtanding any ſuch demiſe, as ſhould be moſt expedient. He deſired of the commons, in particular, that he might be enabled to grant, and

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and eſtabliſh upon the judges, ſuch ſalaries as he ſhould think proper, ſo as to be abſolutely ſecured to them during the continuance of their commiſſions. He thanked both houſes for the great unanimity and application with which they had hitherto carried on the public buſineſs; exhorting them to proceed with the ſame good diſpoſition, and with ſuch diſpatch, that this ſeſſion might be brought to a happy concluſion. An. 1761.

The ſpeech was received with that applauſe which was due to ſuch a declaration. The commons unanimouſly reſolved to diſplay their ſatisfaction in an addreſs to the throne. They acknowledged the moſt grateful ſenſe of his majeſty's attention to an object ſo intereſting to his people. They aſſured him, that his faithful commons ſaw with joy and veneration the warm regard and concern which animated his royal breaſt for the ſecurity of the religion, laws, liberties, and properties of his ſubjects; that the houſe would immediately proceed upon the important work recommended by his majeſty with ſuch tender care of his people; and would enable him to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judges in ſuch a permanent manner, that they might be enjoyed during the continuance of their commiſſions. They forthwith began to deliberate upon this ſubject; and their reſolutions terminated in a law, importing, among other articles, That ſuch part of the ſalaries of the judges as was before payable out of the yearly ſums granted for the ſupport of the king's houſhold, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, ſhould, after the demiſe of his preſent majeſty, be charged upon Reſolutions taken in conſequence of that ſpeech.

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An. 1761. and payable out of all or any such duties or revenues, granted for the uses of the civil government, as should subsist after the demise of his majesty, or of any of his heirs and successors. Thus the individuals, intrusted with the administration of the laws, were effectually emancipated from the power of the prerogative, and of all undue influence.

King's message to the house of commons.

It was also in the beginning of March that the chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from the king to the commons, couched in these terms: "His majesty, relying on the known zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and considering that in this critical conjuncture emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." The message was immediately referred to the consideration of the committee of supply; and his majesty was provided with one million, upon account, as we have specified above.

Honours conferred upon Mr. Onslow.

Mr. Onslow, who had so long filled the speaker's chair with dignity, capacity, and candour, having declared his intention to retire from business, in consequence of age, infirmities, and other motives

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of a private nature, the commons immediately honoured him with very diſtinguiſhing marks of regard. They unanimouſly reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe ſhould be given to Mr. Speaker, for his conſtant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the courſe of above thirty-three years, in five ſucceſſive parliaments; for the unſhaken integrity and ſteady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indefatigable pains he had, with uncommon abilities, conſtantly taken to promote the real intereſt of his king and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preſerve inviolable the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain. The venerable patriot was ſo much affected by this proof of their love and eſteem, that he could not anſwer but in broken ſentences, burſting unconnectedly from a heart that ſwelled too big for eaſy utterance *. For An. 1761

* "I was never under ſo great a difficulty in my life to know what to ſay in this place, as I am at preſent—Indeed it is almoſt too much for me.—I can ſtand againſt misfortunes and diſtreſſes: I have ſtood againſt misfortunes and diſtreſſes; and may do ſo again; but I am not able to ſtand this overflow of good will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all the ſtrength of language, I could never expreſs the full ſentiments of my heart, upon this occaſion, of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any ſervices here, that are acceptable to the houſe, I am ſure I now receive the nobleſt reward for them; the nobleſt that any man can receive for any merit, far ſuperior, in my eſtimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this houſe; I not only owe to this houſe, that I am in this place, but that I have had their conſtant ſupport in it; and to their good will and aſſiſtance, their

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n. 1761. For that reaſon his ſpeech was the more agreeable to the houſe, who forthwith reſolved, that thanks ſhould be given to Mr. Speaker for what he now ſaid; that his anſwer ſhould be printed in the votes of the day; that an addreſs ſhould be preſented to the king, humbly to beſeech his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome ſignal mark of his royal favour upon the right honourable Arthur Onſlow, eſquire, ſpeaker of their houſe, for his great and eminent ſervices performed to his country, for the ſpace of thirty-three years and upwards, during which he had with ſuch diſtinguiſhed ability and integrity preſided in the chair; and to aſſure his majeſty, that whatever expence he

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tenderneſs and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is, that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: thanks therefore are not ſo much due to me for theſe ſervices, as to the houſe itſelf, who made them to be ſervices in me.

"When I began my duty here, I ſet out with a reſolution, and promiſe to the houſe, to be impartial in every thing, and to ſhew reſpect to every body. The firſt I know I have done, it is the only merit I can aſſume: if I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I aſk their pardon, moſt ſincerely, to whomſoever it may have happened.—I can truly ſay, the giving ſatisfaction to all has been my conſtant aim, my ſtudy, and my pride.

"And now, Sirs, I am to take my laſt leave of you. It is, I confeſs, with regret, becauſe the being within theſe walls has ever been the chief pleaſure of my life: but my advanced age and infirmities, and ſome other reaſons, call for retirement and obſcurity. There I ſhall ſpend the remainder of my days; and ſhall only have power to hope and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayer, will be, for the continuance of the conſtitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this houſe may be perpetual."

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ſhould think proper to be incurred upon that account, the houſe would make it good. This application was very agreeable to the king's own generous diſpoſition. He expreſſed a proper ſenſe of the ſpeaker's great ſervices, and unblemiſhed character; and he was gratified with an annual penſion of three thouſand pounds, payable out of his majeſty's treaſure at the Exchequer, for his own life and that of his ſon. All the buſineſs of the ſeſſion being diſpatched, and all the bills having received the royal ſanction, the king cloſed the ſcene with a ſpeech from the throne on the nineteenth day of March †. He afterwards diſſolved the preſent, and iſſued out writs for electing a new parliament. An. 1761.

The

† "My lords and gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this ſeſſion, without declaring my entire ſatisfaction in your proceedings during the courſe of it. The zeal you have ſhewn for the honour of my crown, as well as for my true intereſt, and that of your country, which are ever the ſame, is the cleareſt demonſtration of that duty and affection to my perſon and government, of which you ſo unanimouſly aſſured me at your firſt meeting. Nothing could ſo much add to the pleaſure, which theſe conſiderations afford me, as that I am now able to acquaint you with the great progreſs made of late by the combined army in Germany, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. I formerly told you, that the nature of the war, in thoſe parts, had kept the campaign there ſtill depending; and it now appears, to the ſurprize of my enemies, that the ſuperior ability and indefatigable activity of my general, and the ſpirit and ardour of my officers and troops, have greatly profited of this perſeverance, notwithſtanding all the difficulties ariſing from the ſeaſon.

"By your aſſiſtance, I have taken the beſt care to recruit

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n. 1761. The new tax laid upon beer excited loud clamours among the claſs of labouring people, eſpecially

that army, in an effectual manner; and have made ſuch a diſpoſition of my fleet, for the next ſummer, as may moſt advantageouſly defend my kingdoms, protect the commerce of my ſubjects, maintain and extend our poſſeſſions and acquiſitions, and annoy the enemy.

"As in all my meaſures I have nothing in view but the ſecurity and felicity of my dominions, the ſupport of my allies, and the reſtoring of the public tranquillity, I truſt in the divine Providence, to give a happy iſſue to our further operations.

"Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I cannot ſufficiently thank you for your unanimity, and diſpatch, in providing for the expences of my civil government, and the honour and dignity of the crown: and I think myſelf as much obliged to you, for the prudent uſe, which, in framing that proviſion, you have made of my conſent to leave my own hereditary revenues to ſuch diſpoſition of parliament, as might beſt conduce to the utility and ſatisfaction of the public, as for what more immediately concerns myſelf.

"In making my acknowledgments for the large and extenſive ſupplies, which you have granted me this ſeſſion, I am at a loſs, whether moſt to applaud your chearfulneſs in giving, or your wiſdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary occaſions of the public, notwithſtanding thoſe uncommon burthens, which I heartily regret. No care ſhall be wanting, on my part, to ſee them duly applied to the national ends for which you intended them.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The expiration of this parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the neceſſary orders for calling a new one. But I cannot take my leave of you, without returning my thanks for the many eminent proofs you have given of your fidelity and affection to my family and government, and of your zeal for this happy and excellent conſtitution.

"During this parliament, the flame of war was kindled by the injurious encroachments and uſurpations of our enemies; and therefore it became

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cially in the metropolis, where ſome few publicans attempted to raiſe the price, in conſequence of this impoſition: but, as they did not act in concert, thoſe houſes in which the experiment was made were immediately abandoned by their cuſtomers. Menacing letters and intimations were ſent to ſome individuals, ſuppoſed to have adviſed the new duty. The ſtreets reſounded with the noiſe of vulgar diſcontent, which did not even reſpect the young ſ----n, although the meaſure had been ſettled before his acceſſion to the th---e; and if the price of ſtrong beer had been actually raiſed An. 1761. Popular clamour againſt the new tax upon beer.

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came juſt and neceſſary on our part. In the proſecution of it you have given ſuch ſupport to my royal grandfather and myſelf, and ſuch aſſiſtance to our allies, as have manifeſted your publick-ſpirited concern for the honour of the nation, and the maintenance of its undoubted rights and poſſeſſions, and been attended with glorious ſucceſſes, and great acquiſitions, in various parts of the world; particularly in the entire reduction of Canada, a conqueſt of the utmoſt importance to the ſecurity of our colonies in North America, and to the extenſion of the commerce and navigation of my ſubjects.

"May God Almighty grant continuance to theſe ſucceſſes! The uſe which I propoſe to make of them is, to ſecure and promote the welfare of my kingdoms, and to carry on the war with vigour, in order to procure to them the bleſſings of peace, on ſafe and honourable conditions for me and my allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

"Firm in theſe reſolutions, I do, with entire confidence, rely on the good diſpoſitions of my faithful ſubjects in the choice of their repreſentatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonſtrate the ſincerity of thoſe aſſurances, which have been ſo cordially and univerſally given me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addreſſes of my people."

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An. 1761. to the conſumer, in all probability ſome dangerous tumult would have enſued.

The committee appointed to prepare an eſtimate of the pay of the militia of England, when unembodied, having duly deliberated on this ſubject, which was alſo recommended to their attention by a meſſage from the throne, certain reſolutions were formed; and theſe conſtituted the baſis of a bill, which paſſed into a law, for applying the money granted in this ſeſſion of parliament towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, for one year, commencing at the twenty-fifth day of March *.

Not

* By this new militia law it is enacted, that within ten days after, that his majeſty's lieutenant, or, in his abſence, three deputy-lieutenants of any county, &c. where pay has not been iſſued for the militia, ſhall have certified to the commiſſioners of the treaſury, that three-fifths of the number of private men of any regiment, battalion, or independent company of ſuch county, &c. have been choſen and inrolled, and that the like proportion of commiſſion-officers have been appointed, and have taken out their commiſſions, and entered their qualifications, as is by law required; they ſhall alſo certify the ſame to the receiver, or receivers-general of the land-tax for ſuch county, &c. and ſhall alſo certify to ſuch receivers-general, when any regiment, battalion, or independent company, that ſhall have been embodied and called out into actual ſervice, ſhall be diſembodied, and return home by order of their commanding officers, and thereby be no longer intitled to full pay; and the receivers-general, upon receipt of any ſuch certificate, ſhall iſſue the whole ſums required for the ſeveral uſes herein after mentioned, viz. For the pay of the ſaid militia, for four months in advance, from the date of ſuch certificate, at the rate of 6s. a day, for each adjutant, where an adjutant is by

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Not a year passes without some furious commotion among the populace of England. As the militia in the northern counties had already served the term of three years, prescribed by law, it was necessary to ballot for a succession of men; and in the month of March the justices of the peace in the county of Northumberland were assembled at Hexham for this purpose. The common people being determined to oppose this regulation, as an insupportable grievance, assembled to the number of five thousand, of both sexes, and of all ages, some of them armed with clubs, and some with fire-arms. The justices, apprehensive of some such

An. 1761.

Dangerous commotion at Hexham.

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by this act allowed; 1s. a day for each serjeant, with the addition of 2s. 6d. a week for each serjeant-major, where a serjeant-major is allowed; 6d. a day for each drummer, with the addition of 6d. a day for each drum-major, where a drum-major is allowed; 1s. for each private militia-man, with the addition of 6d. to each corporal, for every day in which such private militia-man or corporal shall be respectively employed in the militia; 2s. for each private militia-man, with the addition of 1s. to each corporal, for his march, on the Monday and Saturday in Whitsun week, to and from the place of general exercise; and also 5d. a month for each private man and drummer, for defraying the contingent expences of each regiment, battalion, or independent company; half a year's sallary for the clerk of each regiment, or battalion, at the rate of 50l. a year; and for the allowances to the clerk of the general meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each meeting; and to the clerks of the sub-division meetings, at the rate of 1l. 1s. for each meeting; and also for the cloathing of the militia for such county, &c. where the militia hath not already been cloathed, at the rate of 1l. 10s. for each private man, 2l. for each drummer, and 3l. 10s. for each serjeant. All which issues or payments the receivers-general shall make, without any new or other certificate for that purpose."

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An. 1761. diſorder, had procured a battalion of the Yorkſhire militia for their guard, and theſe were drawn up in the market-place. The populace being reinforced by a body of deſperate keelmen from Newcaſtle, began to inſult the guard with reproaches, miſſiles, and even with blows, which the militia for ſome time ſuſtained with all the temperance of perfect diſcipline. The riot-act was read, and the people were exhorted to retire to their reſpective habitations. But, inſtead of complying with this advice, they became more intractable. Encouraged by the forbearance of the militia, and poſſeſſed with a notion that they would not commit hoſtilities, they proceeded from one act of outrage to another; aſſaulted them as they ſtood arranged in order of battle, and with firearms killed an officer and a private ſoldier. Thus exaſperated, the militia poured in upon them a regular diſcharge, by which forty-five of the populace were killed upon the ſpot, and three hundred miſerably wounded. The ſurvivors immediately betook themſelves to flight, and many dropped down upon the road in their retreat. The moſt lamentable part of this diſaſter was a circumſtance which attends all ſuch unfortunate occaſions: ſome hapleſs women and children, drawn thither by curioſity, or the more laudable motive of perſuading their huſbands, parents, or kinſmen, to retire, were confounded and periſhed in the undiſtinguiſhing vengeance of the day. Some of the rioters, being apprehended, were tried for high treaſon, convicted, condemned, and executed for examples.

The

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The ſpirit of murder and aſſaſſination ſtill exerted itſelf in different parts of the kingdom. Women attempted the lives of their huſbands; and men embrued their hands in the blood of their own wives. As the laſt year was diſtinguiſhed by an atrocious murder committed in London by a foreigner, ſo the preſent exhibited an inſtance of another ſtranger, who, in the ſame city, performed a deed of the ſame kind, though attended with much more ſavage and horrible circumſtances. One Theodore Gardelle, a Swiſs painter, being warmed with ſome trivial provocation, layed violent hands on Mrs. King, in whoſe houſe he lodged, near Leiceſter-ſquare, and deprived her of life in her own apartment. The rage of paſſion which prompted him to this exceſs was ſucceeded by a tranſport of terror, which hurried him into ſuch meaſures for his own preſervation as the humane reader will not underſtand without ſhuddering. He concealed what had paſſed by locking the apartment where the body lay, and by diſmiſſing the maid-ſervant, who happened to be abſent when the murder was committed. He had ſent her upon ſome errand to a different part of the town, as if the murder had been a premeditated ſcheme: when ſhe returned, he told her Mrs. King was gone ſuddenly to the country, and had directed him to diſmiſs her from her ſervice. He accordingly payed what wages were due to this woman, and ſhe retired. Being now in poſſeſſion of the houſe, he paſſed the night alone in his own apartment. Next morning he deſcended to the chamber where the body of the unhappy woman lay, ſeparated the head,

An. 1761.

Remarkable murder by one Gardelle.

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An. 1761. head, and even diſſected it with the moſt gloomy deliberation. This he conſumed by fire: the bowels he took out, and buried in the ſoil of the privy. He then diſmembered the body, and deſtroyed the limbs with a fire made of green wood, that the ſmell of fleſh might not alarm the neighbours. He divided the trunk in ſmall pieces, and carrying part of them in a ſack, threw them into the river. This was a work of time, which he ſeemed to brood over with a kind of horrid enjoyment. In the intervals of his labour, he ſolaced himſelf with the converſation of a proſtitute, who lay with him in the houſe, and from whoſe ſide he roſe early in the morning, in order to finiſh his dreadful taſk. His guilt could not be long concealed. The ſudden diſappearance of Mrs. King, and the diſtracted behaviour of the aſſaſſin, created ſuſpicion. He found it neceſſary to employ an occaſional domeſtic, who perceived ſigns of blood. The ſervant whom he had diſmiſſed exerted herſelf in his detection: a warrant was granted for apprehending Gardelle; and ſearch being made in the houſe, parcels of the body were found. The murderer, being brought to trial, was convicted on the fulleſt evidence, and executed in the open ſtreet, not far from the place where the crime was committed. He confeſſed the murder; but denied that it was premeditated. He declared that Mrs. King had firſt reproached, and then ſtruck him; that in puſhing her from him, he was the occaſion of her falling backwards; that her head pitching on the ſide of a bed, ſhe ſeemed to have ſuſtained a fracture of the ſkull; that, terrified by her cries, which

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which were loud and continued, he, in deſpair, ſtabbed her in the neck with an ivory bodkin, which happened to lie on her toilet, and finiſhed the tragedy by ſtifling her with the bedcloaths; that the meaſures he took in the ſequel were prompted by the terrors of detection; that the few days intervening between the murder and the diſcovery, he paſſed in a continual perturbation of mind, a kind of hideous dream of horror, from which he waked to penitence and reſignation. An. 1761.

In the beginning of the year the attention of government was ſufficiently employed in renewing commiſſions for the officers and ſervants of the crown, in their different departments; in executing meaſures for proſecuting the war with vigour; in eſtabliſhing the adminiſtration on a ſolid baſis; in conferring poſts and dignities on thoſe whom the king was pleaſed to diſtinguiſh and honour; in communicating to allies the political ſyſtem of the new reign; and in receiving or acknowledging the felicitation of foreign powers on the king's ſucceſſion to the crown of Great Britain. With reſpect to the new parliament, his majeſty, with the genuine ſpirit of a patriot king, declared he would in no ſhape intermeddle with the freedom of election. He rejected, with diſdain, the expedient, practiſed in former reigns, of employing the public money to ſecure what were called the c——n b——ghs. He would not ſuffer one farthing to be iſſued from the treaſury on this account; but is ſaid to have told a certain m——r, who pleaded the cuſtom of former times, that, as his whole ambition was to render the nation flou- Patriotical declaration of the king.

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An. 1761. riſhing and happy, he would truſt intirely to the loyalty of his people, not doubting that their affection would ſufficiently ſtrengthen the hands of his government.

Appointment of the great officers of ſtate.

No revolution of any conſequence took place in any branch of religious, civil, or military adminiſtration. The metropolitan ſee of Canterbury was worthily filled by Secker, renowned for his piety, candour, and urbanity. The office of lord high chancellor was conferred upon lord Henley, baron Grange, who had eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the bar by his independent ſpirit, knowledge, and integrity. Lord Mansfield maintained his ſeat on the King's Bench, and judge Willes in the Common Pleas. The miniſtry and cabinet council underwent no material alteration, except in the acceſſion of the earl of Bute, who ſucceeded the earl of Holderneſſe as ſecretary of ſtate for the northern department, and was ſuppoſed to ſtand with Mr. Pitt, the other ſecretary, as joint pilot at the helm of adminiſtration. The duke of Newcaſtle ſtill directed the treaſury, and, like Fortune's chief miniſter, diſpenſed the bleſſings of preferment among a vaſt number of dependants. Earl Granville preſided at the council; and lord Anſon at the board of admiralty. Earl Temple kept the privy ſeal; and Mr. Legge acted as chancellor of the Exchequer, though in a little time he was diſmiſſed from that employment. Mr. Charles Townſhend, being appointed ſecretary at war, ſoon proved by his conduct the fallacy of that maxim which holds genius inconſiſtent with induſtry; and performed every part of his office with ſuch accu-

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racy and expedition, as had never before appeared in that ſcene of tranſaction. The lucrative poſt of paymaſter remained with Mr. Henry Fox, who had fought a ſurpriſing battle with the firſt demagogues of the age; and who, in ſhrewdneſs, policy, and perſeverance, yielded to none of his cotemporaries. The management of the king's houſhold devolved upon noblemen of unblemiſhed characters. The chamberlain's wand was delivered to the duke of Devonſhire, univerſally beloved for his generoſity and ſweetneſs of diſpoſition. The duke of Rutland, ſo diſtinguiſhed for his benevolence, was created maſter of the horſe; and the office of lord ſteward was beſtowed upon earl Talbot, whoſe ſenſe and probity added luſtre to that unconquerable ſpirit of patriotiſm which he poſſeſſed. To the irreſiſtible penetration and invincible courage of this nobleman the Herculean taſk was left of reforming the numerous and enormous abuſes which had crept into the œconomy of the king's houſhold; and this arduous taſk he performed with unremitting vigour, unmoved by clamour, unſeduced by ſolicitation: unneceſſary offices were extinguiſhed, pluralities diſſolved, unconſcionable perquiſites retrenched, and all ſorts of fraud aboliſhed. The earl of Halifax was nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland. Divers young noblemen were appointed lords of the king's bedchamber *; and a very few alterations made in places An. 1761.

* The earl of Kildare was created a marquis of the kingdom of Ireland. Lord Delaware was promoted to the rank of earl of Cantalupe. The honourable John Spencer,

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An. 1761. places of truſt and profit: but, in general, all the members of the great offices, and all the commiſſioners of the revenue, throughout the three kingdoms, were retained in their reſpective employments.

Commanders in the army and navy.

The chief command of the army in Great Britain reſted in the perſon of lord Ligonier. The German army in Weſtphalia, payed by England, remained under the auſpices of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; the marquis of Granby commanded the Britiſh forces on that ſervice; and the direction of the troops in America was ſtill retained by Sir Jeffery Amherſt. Neither was any material change produced in the diſpoſition of the different ſquadrons which conſtituted the navy of Great Britain. Admiral Holborne's flag continued flying at Spithead. Sir Edward Hawke and

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Spencer, firſt couſin to the duke of Marlborough, was ennobled by the title of baron Spencer of Althorp in the county of Northampton, and viſcount Spencer. George Doddington was made lord Melcomb, baron of Melcomb-Regis in the county of Dorſet. Sir Thomas Robinſon was created baron Grantham in Lincolnſhire; Sir Richard Groſvenor, baron Groſvenor of Eaton in Cheſhire; Sir Nathaniel Curzon, baron Scarſdale in the county of Derby; and Sir William Irby, lord Boſton, baron of Boſton in the county of Lincoln. Mary counteſs of Bute was veſted with the title of baroneſs Mountſtuart, of Wortley in the county of York; the title of baron to devolve to her lawful iſſue male by John earl of Bute.

Archibald duke of Argyle dying in April, the title and eſtate devolved on his couſin lieut. general John Campbell. The marquis of Tweedale was conſtituted juſtice-general of Scotland, in the room of the deceaſed duke; whoſe poſt of keeper of the ſeal for Scotland was given to Charles duke of Queenſberry.

Sir

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Sir Charles Hardy were ſtationed in the bay of Quiberon. Sir Charles Saunders kept the ſea in the Mediterranean. The rear-admirals Stevens and Corniſh commanded one ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies; rear-admiral Holmes another at Jamaica; Sir James Douglas a third at the Leeward Iſlands; Lord Colvil a fourth at Halifax in Nova Scotia. Theſe were ſtationary; but other ſquadrons were equipped occaſionally, under different commanders; beſides the ſingle ſhips that cruiſed in and about the Channel, and thoſe that were ſtationed to protect the trade of Great Britain in different parts of the world. An. 1761.

At this period the ſtrength of Great Britain appeared in the zenith of its power and ſplendour. The people of England were ſeemingly tranſported beyond the limits of ſober reaſon and reflection. The trophies of war with which their fancies were dazzled, in a ſucceſſion of favourable events, had accuſtomed them to idleneſs, arrogance, and feſtivity. The ſpirit of revelry maddened through the land. Even to the extremities of the kingdom the highways were crouded with the votaries of pleaſure, whirled to and fro in gaudy equipages, as if they had been actuated by the demons of deſperation. In the metropolis the ſnares of luxury were extended to the refuſe of the people. The loweſt traders were hurried into the vortex of diſſipation: they grew enamoured of diverſion, and vied with their ſuperiors in finery and expence. They had their balls, and their muſick-meetings. They affected to rival the firſt quality of the kingdom in their manners, habit, and domeſtic parties. They Increaſe of luxury and riot.

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An. 1761. intruded themſelves into all public aſſemblies, which degenerated accordingly in point of elegance and decorum. Every place of polite reſort became a temple of brutal confuſion; and the conductors of theatrical exhibitions thought their entertainments but indifferently received, if every repeated repreſentation did not produce a tumult, and ſome lives were not endangered by the thronging of the audience. This riotous diſpoſition was inflamed by thoſe ſcenes of military parade and preparation, which were continually paſſing before the eyes of the people; the proceſſions of recruiting parties, the evolutions of diſcipline, new levies of troops, marches and countermarches of intire battalions, and the warlike appearance of the national militia, which was by this time improved into a body of eſtabliſhed troops fit for ſervice. All theſe circumſtances uſhered in a profuſion of idle pageantry, diſplayed in ſcenes of barbarous pomp, preſcribed by the forms of the conſtitution, for celebrating the king's coronation. A proclamation was iſſued, appointing the twenty-ſecond day of September for this ceremony; ſo that the curioſity of weak minds was foſtered, during the whole ſummer, to ſuch a degree of impatience, that the whole attention of the people ſeemed to center in this gaudy ſpectacle: ſuch preparations were made, and ſuch eagerneſs was expreſſed by perſons of all degrees, that one would have imagined the whole nation on the brink of lunacy.

The king, ever attentive to the great purpoſes of his elevation, and deſirous of giving all poſſible permanency to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, re-

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resolved to chuse a consort, whose participation might sweeten the cares of government, and whose virtues should make his private happiness coincide with the satisfaction of his people. Struck with the character of the princess Charlotta-Sophia, princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz *, he privately employed persons, in whom he could confide, to ascertain the report of her engaging qualifications: being fully convinced of her personal attractions, her amiable disposition, and superior understanding, he made a formal demand of her in marriage. The proposal of such an illustrious alliance could not but be acceptable to the court of Mecklenburg; and the princess herself was not insensible to the extraordinary accomplishments of the young monarch, who had thus distinguished her by his affection and esteem. In the month of July, the members of the privy council being assembled to a very considerable number, the king gave them to understand, that, "having nothing so much at heart as

An. 1761.

The king's declaration in council, with respect to his intended marriage.

* The dutchy of Mecklenburg lies between Lunenburg and the Baltick, and is neither rich nor extensive. The dukes are said to be derived from the kings of the Vandals. The people were converted to the christian religion in the twelfth century, and at present profess the Lutheran persuasion. The duke of Mecklenburg Swerin, being the eldest branch, possesses a yearly revenue amounting to about forty thousand pounds. The duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz does not receive above twenty thousand pounds a year; but he has a voice in the diet of the empire. The princess Charlotta-Sophia, now in the seventeenth year of her age, is sister to this prince, born of Elizabeth, daughter of Erneſt-Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

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An. 1761. to procure the welfare and happineſs of his people, and to render the ſame ſtable and permanent to poſterity, he had ever ſince his acceſſion to the throne, turned his thoughts towards the choice of a princeſs for his conſort; and now with great ſatisfaction acquainted them, that, after the fulleſt information, and mature deliberation, he had come to a reſolution to demand in marriage the princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; a princeſs diſtinguiſhed by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment; whoſe illuſtrious line had conſtantly ſhewn the firmeſt zeal for the proteſtant religion, and a particular attachment to his family; that he had judged proper to communicate to them theſe his intentions, in order that they might be fully apprized of a matter ſo highly important to him and to his kingdoms, and which he perſuaded himſelf would be moſt acceptable to all his loving ſubjects."

This declaration was ſo agreeable to the council, that they unanimouſly requeſted it might be made public, for the ſatisfaction of the nation in general. The earl of Harcourt was appointed ambaſſador-plenipotentiary to the court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to demand the princeſs, and ſign the contract of marriage; and the royal yachts were prepared, under convoy of a ſquadron commanded by lord Anſon, to convey the future queen to England. Mean while, her houſhold being eſtabliſhed, the ambaſſador ſet out for the continent on this important affair. The dutcheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton were appointed ladies of the bed chamber, to attend her from the court of Mecklenburg in her

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her passage to England; and embarking at Harwich, the whole fleet set sail for Stade on the eighth day of August. The contract of marriage being signed by the earl of Harcourt at Strelitz, her royal highness was complimented by the states of the country, and the deputies of the towns. The ambassador and the ladies were magnificently entertained; and the event was celebrated with the most splendid rejoicings. On the seventeenth day of the month, the princess, accompanied by the reigning duke her brother, set out with all her attendants for Mirow, and proceeded to Perleberg, where the count de Gotter complimented her in the name of the Prussian monarch. From thence she continued her journey to Leutzen and Gourde, and on the twenty-second arrived at Stade, under a general discharge of cannon, and amidst the acclamations of the people. She was received by all the burgesses in arms: the whole town was illuminated: triumphant arches were erected; and the public joy appeared in all the variety of expression. Next day she embarked in the yacht at Cuxhaven, where she was saluted by the British squadron assembled for her convoy, the officers and mariners of which were enchanted by the dignity of her deportment, and the affability of her address.

An. 1761.

Contract of marriage between the king of Great Britain and the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

In this interval the expectation of the English people arose to a surprising pitch of eagerness and impatience. The king having signified his intention that the princess should land at Greenwich, both sides of the Thames were for several days lined with innumerable multitudes. The river itself was covered with pleasure-boats, wherries,

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An. 1761. and other veſſels filled with ſpectators, and cruiſing between Blackwall and Graveſend, in order to meet and welcome their future queen's arrival. Seats and ſcaffolds were prepared along the ſhore for ſeveral miles; and all the publicans reſiding near the banks of the river, both in Kent and Eſſex, were enriched by an amazing conflux of company. Every individual obſerved the wind as earneſtly as if his whole fortune depended on the firſt change of weather; and London poured forth her ſwarms, like an immenſe hive, during the firſt gleams of vernal ſunſhine. All the medicinal wells, to which wealthy people reſort in the ſummer, either for health or pleaſure, were now deſerted; and numbers flocked to the metropolis from all parts of the united kingdom to ſee their ſovereign's bride, and be eye-witneſſes of the enſuing coronation. After a tedious voyage of ten days, during which the fleet was expoſed to contrary winds and tempeſtuous weather, the princeſs landed on the ſeventh day of September in the afternoon at Harwich, where ſhe was received by the mayor and aldermen in their formalities. She advanced with her attendants by the way of Colcheſter to Witham, and lodged at a houſe belonging to the earl of Abercorn, where ſhe gratified the curioſity of the people with the moſt obliging condeſcenſion. Mean while the king, whoſe ardour far ſurpaſſed the impatience of his ſubjects, being apprized by couriers of her arrival, diſpatched his own coaches, with a party of the horſe-guards, who met her at Rumford, and conducted her to London through innumerable crowds of people, aſſembled

Her arrival and nuptials.

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assembled on the road to gratify their curiosity, and welcome her arrival. Their applause was signified in tumultuous acclamations, which attended her for several miles; and the eagerness of the populace was carried even to a degree of licentious zeal, which the guards could hardly restrain within the bounds of decent respect. Thus accompanied by great numbers of people in carriages, on horseback, and a-foot, this amiable princess proceeded through Hyde-park, down Constitution-hill, to the garden-gate of the palace of St. James, where she was handed out of her coach by the duke of Devonshire, in quality of lord chamberlain. At the gate she was received by the duke of York, and in the garden she was met by the king himself, whose looks declared the transports of his joy. When she made her obeisance, he raised her by the hand, which he kissed, and then led her up-stairs to the palace, where they dined together, with the whole royal family. At nine the nuptial ceremony was performed in the royal chapel, which had been magnificently decorated for the occasion. Besides the royal family, all the great officers of state, the nobility, peers and peeresses, and the foreign ministers, were present at the service, the conclusion of which was announced to the people by the discharge of the artillery in the Park and at the Tower; and the cities of London and Westminster were illuminated in honour of this auspicious event. Nothing was now seen at court but splendour and festivity, exhibiting all the marks of mirth and satisfaction. The great accession of domestic happiness that the king enjoyed in this connexion, en- An. 1761.

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An. 1761. abled him to support the fatigue of receiving fresh addresses of felicitation, which were ushered in as usual by the city of London, and poured upon him by the clergy, the universities, the different sects of religionists, the cities, towns, and corporations in all parts of the British dominions.

Ceremony of the coronation.

But the ceremony of the coronation still remained to be undergone, and was undoubtedly a severe trial of patience to a prince of true taste and sentiment. A commission had long ago passed the great seal, constituting a court to decide the pretensions of a great number of people, who laid claim to different offices and privileges in the celebration of this necessary form; many of these so frivolous, and uncouth, as to throw an air of ridicule on the whole transaction. Westminster-hall was prepared for the coronation-banquet, by removing the courts of judicature, boarding the floor, erecting canopies, and building three rows of galleries for the accommodation of spectators. A platform was laid between this Hall and the Abbey-church, where the king is actually crowned. All the houses and streets within sight of the procession were faced and crowded with benches and scaffolding, which extended on both sides within the Abbey from the western entrance almost up to the choir. The prospect formed by these occasional erections, which were surprisingly calculated for security and convenience, could not fail to awaken the expectation of the spectator for something solemn and sublime: but when all these benches were filled with above two hundred thousand people, of both sexes, arrayed in gay apparel, they

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they filled the mind with an aſtoniſhing idea of the wealth and populoſity of Great Britain, and intirely eclipſed the proceſſion, notwithſtanding the incredible profuſion of jewels and finery, and all the other circumſtances of pomp by which it was diſtinguiſhed. The principal objects, however, ſtill maintained their importance in the eyes and boſoms of all the ſpectators, who could not without the moſt lively emotions of admiration and joy behold ſuch attractive accompliſhments in the royal pair, whoſe virtues adorned the crowns they were deſtined to wear; he, like Titus, the delight of every eye; and ſhe the faireſt pattern of ſweetneſs and complacency. An. 1761.

The oſtentation of this year was cloſed with the anniverſary pageants that celebrate the election of a new lord-mayor in the city of London. As the kings and queens of Great Britain are always entertained at Guildhall by the magiſtrate who happens to be choſen in the year of the coronation, extraordinary preparations were made for the reception of their majeſties; who, with a great number of the nobility, honoured the banquet, in the midſt of the moſt tumultuous expreſſions of loyalty and attachment that ever were known on any former occaſion.

A French frigate taken on the coaſt of Holland.

Having thus particularized the moſt remarkable occurrences of the year, as it revolved in Great Britain, except one material tranſaction, which will be recorded in its proper place; we ſhall now review the operations of the war by ſea and land, as they occurred in the different climates of Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America.

Even

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An. 1761. Even from the beginning of winter, the ſingle ſhips that cruiſed in the Channel were conducted with ſuch care and dexterity, that they made prize of a great number of French privateers; a circumſtance that evinced their own vigilance and the enemy's activity. In the month of January captain Elphinſton, commander of the Richmond, mounted with thirty-two guns, fell in with the Felicite, a French frigate, of the ſame force, off the coaſt of Holland; and a ſevere engagement began about ten in the morning, near Graveſande, about eight miles from the Hague; to which place the prince of Orange, general Yorke the Britiſh envoy, and the count d'Affry the French ambaſſador, repaired with a great multitude of people, to behold the progreſs and iſſue of the battle. About noon both ſhips ran aſhore: nevertheleſs the action was ſtill maintained, until the enemy deſerted their quarters: they afterwards abandoned the ſhip, which was intirely deſtroyed, after having loſt their captain and about one hundred men, who fell in the diſpute. The Richmond ſoon floated, without any damage; and the victory coſt but three men killed, and thirteen wounded. The French court loudly exclaimed againſt this attack as a violation of the Dutch neutrality, and demanded ſignal ſatisfaction for the inſult and damage they had ſuſtained. Accordingly the States General made ſome remonſtrances to the court of London, which found means to remove all cauſe of miſunderſtanding on this ſubject. The Felicite was bound for Martinique, with a valuable cargo, in company with another

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another frigate of the ſame force, which ſuffered ſhipwreck on the coaſt of Dunkirk. An. 1761.

In the courſe of the ſame month, captain Hood, commander of the Minerva frigate, cruiſing in the chops of the Channel, deſcried a great ſhip of two decks ſteering to the weſtward, and found it was the Warwick, an Engliſh ſhip, which had carried ſixty cannon, and been taken by the enemy. She was now mounted with thirty-five guns, and commanded by Mr. le Verger de Belair, with a commiſſion from the French king. Her crew amounted to about three hundred men, including a detachment of ſoldiers; and he was bound to Pondicherry in the Eaſt Indies. Captain Hood, notwithſtanding her ſuperior ſize, attacked her without heſitation, and was very warmly received. Several maſts in both ſhips were ſhot away, and they fell foul of one another, while the ſea ran very high; ſo that the crews on both ſides were greatly encumbered by their broken maſts and ſhattered rigging. At length the waves ſeparated them, and the Warwick fell to leeward. Captain Hood, having cleared ſhip, bore directly down upon the enemy: then the engagement was renewed, and laſted about an hour; at the expiration of which the captain of the Warwick ſtruck his colours, having loſt about fourteen men killed outright, beſides thirty-five wounded. The loſs in number of men was equal on board the Minerva, and all her maſts went by the board: nevertheleſs the prize was brought in triumph to Spithead. In the progreſs of the ſame cruize captain Hood had alſo taken the Ecurneil privateer from Bayonne

Engagement by captain Hood.

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An. 1761. Bayonne, of fourteen guns, and one hundred and twenty-two men.

Exploit by capt. Nightingale.

In March another French ſhip, called the Entreprenant, pierced for forty-four guns, but mounted with twenty-ſix only, having two hundred men on board, and a rich cargo, bound for St. Domingo, was encountered near the Land's-end by the Vengeance frigate of twenty-ſix guns, commanded by captain Nightingale. The action was maintained on both ſides with uncommon fury, until the Vengeance being ſet on fire by the enemy's wadding, the French reſolved to take advantage of the confuſion produced by this accident, and, running their bowſprit upon the taffaril of the Engliſh frigate, attempted to board her. In this deſign however they miſcarried, through the courage and activity of captain Nightingale, who found means to diſengage himſelf, and ſheered off to repair his rigging, which had greatly ſuffered in the engagement. The ſhip was no ſooner in proper condition than he ranged up again cloſe to the enemy, and renewed the conteſt, which laſted a full hour: then the Entreprenant bore away. Captain Nightingale, though a ſecond time diſabled in his maſts and rigging, wore ſhip, ran within piſtol-ſhot, and began a third vigorous attack, which laſted an hour and a half before the enemy called for quarter. Fifteen of their men were killed, and about twice that number wounded. The victors loſt about half as many. The iſſue of all theſe engagements, between ſingle ſhips, proves, to demonſtration, that the French mariners neither work their ſhips nor manage their artillery with

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with that skill and dexterity which appear in the English navy: a circumstance the more remarkable, as all the French seamen are regularly taught the practical part of gunnery; whereas no such pains are taken with the sailors of Great Britain. An. 1761.

In April another French frigate, called the Comete, of two and thirty guns, and two hundred and fifty men, just sailed from Brest, was taken to the westward of Ushant by the Bedford, an English ship of the line, commanded by captain Deane, who conveyed her in safety to Plymouth. About the same period, and near the same place, a fourth frigate of the enemy, called the Pheasant, manned with one hundred and twenty-five mariners, was engaged, taken, and brought to Spithead, by captain Brograve, commander of the Albany sloop, whose victory was the cheaper, as the crew of the Pheasant had thrown fourteen of their guns overboard during the chace. In the course of the same month a large East-India ship, fitted out from France, with twenty-eight guns, and three hundred and fifty men, fell in with the Hero and the Venus, commanded by the captains Fortescue and Harrison, and, being taken without opposition, were carried into Plymouth. Other ships taken from the enemy.

The cruizers belonging to the squadron commanded by vice-admiral Saunders in the Mediterranean, were distinguished by the same spirit of enterprize and activity. In the beginning of this very month the Oriflame, a French ship of forty guns, being off Cape Tres Foreas, was descried by the Isis, under the command of captain Wheeler, who Exploits in the Mediterranean.

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An. 1761. who came up with her at six in the evening, and a running fight was maintained until half an hour after ten. Captain Wheeler being unfortunately killed in the beginning of the action, the command devolved to lieutenant Cunningham, who perceiving at length that the enemy's design was to reach, if possible, the Spanish shore, boarded her without further hesitation; and in a little time, her commander submitting, she was brought into the bay of Gibraltar. The number of her killed and wounded amounted to forty-five, out of a complement of three hundred and seventy: the loss of the Isis did not exceed four killed and nine wounded. In July another exploit was performed by a small detachment from the squadron commanded by the same admiral. Captain Proby, in the Thunderer, together with the Modeste, Thetis, and Favourite sloop, being ordered to cruize upon the coast of Spain, with a view to intercept the Achilles and Bouffon, two French ships of war, which lay in the harbour of Cadiz: they at length ventured to come forth, and on the sixteenth day of the month were descried by the British cruizers. About midnight the Thunderer came up with the Achilles, which struck, after a warm engagement of half an hour: yet, in this short action, captain Proby had near forty men killed, and above one hundred wounded, he himself having sustained a slight hurt in the right arm. About seven in the same morning the Thetis engaged the Bouffon, and the fire was maintained on both sides with great vivacity for half an hour, when the Modeste ranging up, and firing a few guns, the French captain submitted.

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mitted. His ſhip and her conſort ſuffered conſiderably, both in their crews and rigging; nevertheleſs, the victors carried them ſafely into the bay of Gibraltar. An. 1761.

Remarkable engagement by the captains Faulkner and Logie.

One of the moſt remarkable and ſhining actions that diſtinguiſhed this war, and proved beyond all contradiction the ſuperiority which the Engliſh claimed over the French in point of naval diſcipline, was an incident which we ſhall now relate. On Monday the tenth of Auguſt, captain Faulkner of the Bellona, a ſhip of the line, and captain Logie of the Brilliant, a frigate of thirty guns, ſailed from the river Tagus for England, having on board a conſiderable ſum of money for the merchants of London. On Thurſday in the afternoon, being then off Vigo, they diſcovered three ſail of ſhips ſtanding in for the land, one of the line of battle, and two frigates. They no ſooner deſcried captain Faulkner than they bore down upon him, until within the diſtance of ſeven miles, when, ſeeing the Bellona and the frigate through the magnifying medium of a hazy atmoſphere, they miſtook them both for two-decked ſhips, and, dreading the iſſue of an engagement, reſolved to avoid the encounter. For this purpoſe they ſuddenly wore round, filled all their ſails, and crouded away. Captain Faulkner being by this time convinced of their ſize, and conjecturing, from the intelligence he had received, that the large ſhip was the Courageux (in which particular he was not miſtaken), he hoiſted all the canvas he could carry, and gave chace until ſun-ſet, when one of the French frigates hauling out in the offing, he diſplayed a ſignal

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An. 1761. ſignal to the Brilliant to purſue in that direction, and his order was immediately obeyed. They kept ſight of the enemy during the whole night, and at ſun-riſe had gained but about two miles upon them in a chace of fourteen hours; ſo that the French commodore might have ſtill avoided an engagement for the whole day, and enjoyed the chance of eſcaping in the darkneſs of the ſucceeding night; but he no longer declined the action. The air being perfectly ſerene, he now perceived that one of the Engliſh ſhips was a frigate; and the Bellona herſelf, which was one of the beſt conſtituted ſhips in the Engliſh navy, lay ſo fluſh in the water as to appear at a diſtance conſiderably ſmaller than ſhe really was. The French commander, therefore, being a man of ſpirit, hoiſted a red enſign on the mizzen ſhrouds, as a ſignal for his two frigates to cloſe with and engage the Brilliant. At the ſame time he hauled down his ſtudding ſails, wore round, and ſtood for the Bellona under his topſails; while captain Faulkner advanced towards her with an eaſy ſail, and ordered his quarters to be manned. The ſea was undulated by a gentle breeze, which facilitated the working of the ſhips, and at the ſame time permitted the full uſe of their heavy artillery. The two ſhips were equal in burthen, in number of guns, and in weight of metal. The crew on board of the Courageux amounted to ſeven hundred men, able to ſtand to their quarters; and they were commanded by M. du Guy Lambert, an officer of approved valour and ability. The Bellona's complement conſiſted of five hundred and fifty choſen

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men, accuſtomed to diſcipline, and inured to ſervice. All the officers were gentlemen of known merit, and the commander had on many occaſions diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and conduct. The fire on both ſides was ſuſpended until they were within muſket ſhot of each other, and then the engagement began with a dreadful diſcharge of fire-arms and artillery. In leſs than nine minutes all the Bellona's braces, bowlings, ſhrowds, and rigging, were cut and ſhattered by the ſhot, and the mizen-maſt fell over the ſtern, with all the men on the round top, who, nevertheleſs, ſaved their lives, by clambering into the port-holes of the gun-room. Captain Faulkener, apprehenſive that the enemy would ſeize the opportunity of his being diſabled, and endeavour to eſcape, gave orders for immediate boarding; an attempt which the poſition of the two ſhips ſoon rendered altogether impracticable. The Courageux was now falling athwart the fore-foot or bows of the Bellona, in which caſe the Engliſh ſhip muſt have been raked fore and aft with great execution. The haul-yards, and moſt of the other ropes by which the Bellona could be worked, were already ſhot away. Captain Faulkener, however, with the aſſiſtance of his maſter, made uſe of the ſtudding ſails with ſuch dexterity, as to ware the ſhip quite round, and fall upon the oppoſite quarter of the Courageux. His preſence of mind and activity in this delicate ſituation, were not more admirable than the diſcipline and diſpatch of his officers and men, who, perceiving this change in their poſition, flew to the guns on the other ſide,

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An. 1761. ſide, now oppoſed to the enemy, from whence they poured in a moſt terrible diſcharge, and maintained it without intermiſſion or abatement. Every ſhot took place, and bore deſtruction along with it. The ſides of the Courageux were ſhattered and torn by every ſucceſſive broadſide, and her decks were ſtrewed with carnage. About twenty minutes did the enemy ſuſtain the havock made by this battery, ſo inceſſantly plied, and ſo fatally directed. At length it became ſo intolerable, that the French enſign was hauled down: the rage of battle ceaſed; the Engliſh mariners had left their quarters, and the officers congratulated each other on the ſucceſs of the day. At this juncture a ſhot being unexpectedly fired from the lower tier of the Courageux, the Britiſh ſeamen ran to their quarters, and, without orders, poured in two broadſides upon the enemy, who now called for quarter, and an end was put to the engagement. The damage done to the rigging of the Bellona was conſiderable, but ſhe ſuffered very little in the hull, and the number of the killed and wounded did not exceed forty. The caſe was very different with the Courageux, which now appeared like a wreck upon the water. Nothing was ſeen ſtanding but her foremaſt and bowſprit; large breaches were made in her ſides; her decks were torn up in ſeveral parts; many of her guns were diſmounted; and her quarters were filled with the mangled bodies of the dying and the dead. Above two hundred and twenty were killed outright, and half that number was brought aſhore wounded to Liſbon, to which place the prize

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prize was conveyed. Captain Faulkener was not more commendable for his gallantry in the action, than for the humanity and politeneſs with which he treated his priſoners, whoſe grateful acknowledgement, and unſolicited applauſe, conſtitute the faireſt teſtimony that a man of honour can enjoy. Nor ought we to with-hold our praiſe from Capt. Logie of the Brilliant, whoſe valour and dexterity, in a great meaſure, contributed to the ſucceſs of his commodore. Perceiving it would be impoſſible for him to acquire any thing but laurels from two frigates, the leaſt of which was of equal ſtrength with the ſhip he commanded; he reſolved to amuſe them both, ſo as to hinder either from aſſiſting the Courageux. He accordingly began the action by engaging one of them, called la Malicieuſe. The other coming up, he withſtood their joint efforts, ſo as to employ their whole fire, while the great ſhips were engaged, and even above half an hour after the Courageux had ſtruck her colours. Finally, he obliged them both to ſheer off, and to conſult their ſafety in flight, after they had ſuffered conſiderably in their maſts and rigging. Captain Faulkner returned to Liſbon with his prize, which had well nigh periſhed by accident, before he reached the Tagus. A caſk of ſpirituous liquor catching fire near one of the magazines, the ſhip muſt have blown up, had not ſhe been ſaved by the preſence of mind and reſolution of Mr. Male, the firſt lieutenant. Obſerving the flames already communicated to ſome combuſtibles that happened to be in the way, he leaped down the hatch way into the midſt of An. 1761

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n. 1761. them, and by his perſonal endeavours they were happily extinguiſhed. The centinel, who had kindled the fire by admitting a candle too near the ſpirits, was burned to death; and twenty French priſoners hearing the alarm, leaped into the ſea, where they periſhed. The two Engliſh captains joined in a liberal ſubſcription with the Britiſh factory at Liſbon, for the relief of the wounded French priſoners, who, without this generous interpoſition, muſt have ſtarved, as no proviſion was made by their own ſovereign.

Reduction of Mihie in the Eaſt-ndies.

Nothing elſe of any importance was atchieved againſt the enemy in this part of the world: but ſome advantages were gained in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. After the reduction of Pondicherry on the coaſt of Coromandel, an armament was equipped againſt the French ſettlement of Mihie, ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, about thirty miles to the northward of Tillichery. A body of forces was embarked at Bombay for this expedition, under the command of Major Hector Monro, who took his meaſures ſo well, in concert with Mr. Hodges, commander for the Engliſh at Tillicherry, and acted with ſo much vigour in the execution of the ſcheme, that in the beginning of February, Mr. Louet, commander in chief of the French garriſon at Mihie, ſurrendered the place, with all its dependencies. Though this acquiſition is of no great conſequence to the Engliſh, merely as a trading port, the loſs of it muſt be ſeverely felt by the enemy, who had fortified it at a conſiderable expence, and mounted the fortifications with above two hundred pieces of cannon.

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The French officers in the Eaſt-Indies, notwithſtanding the loſs of Pondicherry, employed the arts of inſinuation with ſuch ſucceſs, as to intereſt in their cauſe a prince of the Mogul empire, called Shah Zadda, who took the field at the head of fourſcore thouſand men, againſt the forces of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, commanded by Major John Carnack, and reinforced by the ſuba of Bengal. This whole army conſiſted of five hundred Europeans, two thouſand five hundred ſepoys, and twenty thouſand black troops, with twelve pieces of cannon. Both ſides advanced to the neighbourhood of Guya, and on the fifteenth day of January, the Mogul army was defeated in a pitched battle. All their artillery was taken, together with part of their baggage, and a number of French officers, including Mr. Law, their principal commander. The ſhah made an effort to join two rajas, who had taken up arms againſt the ſuba; but, receiving intelligence that they were already reduced by the Engliſh troops, he ſurrendered at diſcretion to the ſuba, who treated him with great reſpect, and promiſed, with the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh company, to ſupport him in his pretenſions to the Mogul empire. An. 1761 Victory obtained by the Engliſh over the Mogul forces.

In the oppoſite ſcale to theſe ſucceſſes of the Engliſh, we muſt place the atchievements of the Count d'Eſtaing, who, with a ſmall ſquadron, had, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, made himſelf maſter of the Engliſh fort of Bender-Abaſſi, in the gulph of Perſia, taken two frigates, with three other veſſels belong- Succeſs of the French in the gulph of Perſia, and at Sumatra.

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n. 1761. ing to the company. In the ſucceding year the fort of Nattal ſurrendered to him at diſcretion, and he found two ſhips in the road. After theſe exploits, he ſailed to Sumatra, where he reduced Bencouli, Tappanopoli, and Marlborough fort; which laſt, though in a good ſtate of defence, was inglorioufly given up by the Engliſh, after they had themſelves burned a rich company's ſhip that lay in the harbour. *

A Dutch ettle- nent de- troyed on the ſland of Ceylon.

In the courſe of the ſucceeding month a revolution happened in the iſland of Ceylon, lying off Cape Comorin, the extremity of the peninſula of Indus. The Dutch ſettled on this iſland, having diſcontinued the payment of certain duties demanded by the king of Candia, and being ſuſpected of a deſign to render that kingdom tributary to their power; the prince marched with a conſiderable army againſt their ſettlements; ſurprized Point de Galle, and having taken Colombo, their principal eſtabliſhment, maſſacred all that were found in it, without diſtinction of ſex or age. Then he ordered his troops to hew down all the cinnamon and other ſpice trees that grew in the part of the country to which the European traders had acceſs, and threatened to extirpate every Dutch family from the iſland.

* It may not be amiſs to inform the reader, that in the latter end of the preceding year, Jaffier Ali Kawn, who had been eſtabliſhed nabob or ſubah of Bengal, by the arms of the Engliſh, was now, for his cruelty and mal-adminiſtration, depoſed by the influence and addreſs of the Engliſh preſident Vanſittart, and the government conferred on his ſon-in-law Mir Mahmoud Coſſum Ali Kawn, who confirmed and augmented the privileges of the Engliſh company.

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The operations of war on the continent of America, during this campaign, were confined to an expedition againſt the Cherokee Indians, under the direction of Colonel Grant, a brave and vigilant officer, at the head of two thouſand ſix hundred men, who, in the beginning of July, began his march from Fort Prince George, on the frontiers of Carolina, for the country of the Cherokees, which he reſolved to ravage with fire and ſword. On the tenth day of the month, he was attacked on his march by a body of Indians, who fired for ſome time with great vivacity, but little effect, and then diſappeared. After this attempt he met with no oppoſition in traverſing their country. He reduced fifteen towns to aſhes, beſides little villages and farm houſes; deſtroyed about fourteen hundred acres of corn, drove the inhabitants to ſtarve in the mountains, and filled their whole nation with diſmay. This terror produced the deſired effect, and compelled them to ſue for peace. A deputation of their chiefs waited on the colonel, to explain their diſtreſſes, and ſignify their ſentiments on the ſubject, and he forwarded them to the lieutenant-governor at Charles-Town, where a new treaty was actually concluded. Sir William Johnſon made a tour round the other Indian nations, in order to quiet their fears, arouſed at the conqueſts of Great-Britain; which fears the French emiſſaries had fomented with their uſual induſtry and ſucceſs. A conference was held between the Six Nations and ſome of the American governors, in order to ratify the treaties ſubſiſting with thoſe

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Operations againſt the Cherokees in America.

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tribes; but a warm diſpute aroſe from a demand of certain lands, made by a Delaware chief, who complained that the Engliſh ſettlers had taken poſſeſſion of them in conſequence of a fraudulent purchaſe; and though the riſing animoſity was ſtifled for the preſent, it may acquire new force, and be productive of miſchievous conſequences, unleſs proper means ſhall be uſed for the ſatisfaction of thoſe ſavages. The more northern Indians ſettled on the frontiers of Nova Scotia, ſeemed extremely well-pleaſed with their new protectors and allies. Their chiefs in great numbers viſited the governor of Halifax, owned their dependence on the king of Great-Britain, and, in token of perpetual friendſhip and alliance, buried the hatchet with the uſual ſolemnity.

Prize taken by rear-admiral Holmes.

In the Weſt-Indies, rear-admiral Holmes, commander of the ſquadron at Jamaica, planned his cruiſes with equal judgment and ſucceſs. Having received intelligence in the beginning of June, that ſeveral ſhips of war belonging to the enemy had ſailed from Port Louis, and in particular that the St. Anne had juſt quitted Port au Prince, he forthwith made ſuch a diſpoſition of his ſquadron as was moſt likely to intercept them; and on the thirteenth day of the month, he himſelf in the Hampſhire fell in with the St. Anne, and chaſed her to leeward down upon the Centaur. Her captain diſcovering this laſt ſhip, hauled up between them, and ran cloſe in ſhore, until he was becalmed, about a league to the northward of Donna Maria bay. Then he began to fire his ſtern chaſe; but when the Centaur came along-ſide, he ſtruck his

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his colours, and ſurrendered. The St. Anne was a beautiful new ſhip, pierced for ſixty-four cannon, but mounting only forty, manned with near four hundred mariners and ſoldiers, under the command of Mr. Aiguillon, and loaded with a rich cargo of coffee, indigo, and ſugar. Nor was the ſquadron ſtationed off the Leeward Iſlands, under the direction of Sir James Douglas, leſs alert and effectual in protecting the Britiſh traders, and ſcouring thoſe ſeas of the Martinico privateers, of which he took a great number. An. 1761.

In the month of June, the iſland of Dominique, which the French had ſettled and put in a poſture of defence, was attacked and reduced by a ſmall body of troops commanded by Lord Rollo, and conveyed thither from Guadalupe by Sir James Douglas, with four ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates. Two officers being ſent on ſhore at Roſeau, with a manifeſto directed to the inhabitants, two deputies came off in order to treat of a ſurrender; but the firſt tranſports of their fear ſubſiding, and Monſieur Longprie, their governor, encouraging them to ſtand upon their defence, they afterwards refuſed to ſubmit, and manned their intrenchments with a face of reſolution. The ſhips immediately anchored cloſe to the ſhore, and a diſpoſition was made for diſembarking. The troop landed in the evening, and formed on the beach ſide, under the fire of the ſquadron. Lord Rollo ſeeing the forces galled by an irregular fire from trees and buſhes; conſidering that the intrenchments commanded the town, which he had already occupied; that the country Reduction of the iſland of Dominique.

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An. 1761. was naturally ſtrong, and the enemy might be reinforced before morning; moved by theſe conſiderations, he reſolved to attack their intrenchments without delay; and this ſervice was performed by himſelf and Colonel Melville at the head of the grenadiers, with ſuch vigour and ſucceſs, that the enemy were driven ſucceſſively from all their batteries and intrenchments: Mr. Longprie, their commandant, and ſome other officers, were taken at their head-quarters. Next day the inhabitants ſubmitted, delivered up their arms, and took the oaths of allegiance to his Britannick majeſty. Thus the whole iſland was conquered at a very ſmall expence, and a defenſible poſt eſtabliſhed at Roſeau by the Britiſh commander.

Very little of conſequence happened in the Britiſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, except the deſtruction of the town of Goree, which was conſumed by fire; and an attempt on James fort, in the mouth of the river Gambia, by two French ſnows, one of which periſhed by running on ſhore, and the other ſailed away, after having ſuſtained ſome damage.

Tranſaction in the bay of Baſque.

According to the laudable cuſtom of theſe latter times, a powerful ſquadron had been ſtationed all the winter in the bay of Quiberon, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke and Sir Charles Hardy. In the month of January, they took two ſmall French frigates bound to the coaſt of Guiney, and a few merchant-ſhips of little value; and in the month of March the two admirals returned to Spithead: but another ſquadron was afafterwards ſent to occupy the ſame ſtation. In the

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month of July, while the Engliſh were employed in demoliſhing the fortifications on the iſle of Aix, the great ſhips that protected this ſervice were attacked by a French armament from the Charente, conſiſting of ſix prames*, a few row-gallies, and a great number of launches crowded with men. They dropped down with the ebb, and placing themſelves between the iſle d'Enet and fort Fouras, played upon the Engliſh ſhips in Aix road, with twelve mortars, and ſeventy large cannon: but they met with ſuch a warm reception from the Britiſh ſquadron, that in a few hours they retreated to their former ſtation, where the water was too ſhallow for the Engliſh ſhips to return the attack. An. 1761.

Theſe were part of that armament which had loitered in the preceding year at Spithead, until the ſeaſon for action was elapſed. It had been a favourite ſcheme of the miniſter, to reduce the iſland of Belleiſle on the coaſt of Brittany, and this was the aim of the expedition. Belleiſle lies about four leagues from the point of Quiberon, about half way between Port Louis and the mouth of the Loire. It extends about ſix leagues in length, and little more than two in breadth; contains a pretty large town called Palais, fortified with a citadel, beſides a good number of villages, and the whole number of inhabitants, excluſive Armament againſt Belleiſle.

* A prame is a long, broad veſſel of two decks, mounted with ſix and twenty large cannon below, and three mortars above. They are rigged like ketches, and draw very little water.

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An. 1761. of the garriſon, may amount to ſix thouſand, chiefly maintained by the fiſhery of pilchards. It was ſuppoſed the reduction of this iſland would be eaſily atchieved, and the conqueſt attended with manifold advantages: that it would alarm the French nation, and oblige them to maintain a numerous body of forces on the oppoſite continent; conſequently make a conſiderable diverſion in favour of the Britiſh army in the north of Germany: that its central ſituation would render it an effectual check upon Port l'Orient, and diſable the enemy from equipping any naval armament at Breſt; as all the materials for building and fitting out ſhips in time of war, were brought thither from Port Louis, Nantz, and Rochfort, through the channel between Belleiſle and the main land, which conveyance they could not pretend to uſe, if the Engliſh were maſters of Belleiſle: finally, that as all the French ſhips homeward bound from the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, as well as from other parts of the world, ran in with the land, ſo as firſt to make Belleiſle, the Engliſh, by keeping a ſmall ſquadron between the iſland and the main, and a good look-out in the offing, would be able to make prize of all thoſe veſſels. Such were the reaſons urged in favour of this expedition; to which, however, many plauſible objections might have been ſtarted. Suppoſing the French miniſtry ſo alarmed at this enterprize as to keep twenty thouſand men aſſembled on the oppoſite ſhore, this ſtep they could have eaſily taken, without draughting one man from the war in Germany. The whole forces of France amount to above two hundred and

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and thirty thouſand men: the German war does not require half that number; conſequently they could ſpare three times the number that would be neceſſary to defend their ſea-coaſt from invaſion; therefore the reduction of Belleiſle could make no ſort of diverſion in favour of the Britiſh army in Germany, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. With reſpect to the interruption of the French navigation, the ſame purpoſe is more effectually anſwered by maintaining a ſquadron in the bay of Quiberon, without which the iſland can be of no uſe, as it affords not one harbour in which a ſhip of war could lie at anchor. But the ſtrongeſt argument againſt this expedition, was derived from the nature of the iſland, fenced around by inacceſſible rocks, except at a few openings, which the enemy had raiſed ſtrong bulwarks to defend. In the courſe of the laſt ſummer they had been apprized of the deſtination of the Britiſh armament, and taken great pains to intrench and fortify every place where they thought it was poſſible to make a deſcent. The citadel of Palais, planned and executed by the celebrated engineer Vauban, was counted one of the ſtrongeſt fortifications belonging to France; and the garriſon, amounting to above three thouſand choice men, was commanded by the Chevalier de St. Croix, one of the moſt reſolute and active officers of that kingdom. Why this ſcheme was preferred to other objects of ſeemingly greater importance, we ſhall not pretend to explain: far leſs can we account for its being delayed a whole year at ſuch an expence to the nation; as if hoſtilities had been An. 1761.

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An. 1761. been purpoſely ſuſpended, until the enemy ſhould be prepared to oppoſe them: certain it is, the troops which had been diſembarked and quartered around Portſmouth, during the winter, were reaſſembled in March, and again put on board of the tranſports, to the amount of ten battalions, under the command of Major-general Hodgſon, aſſiſted by Major-general Crauford, with proper engineers, ſome troops of light horſe, and a detachment of artillery.

Unſucceſsful attempt to land. The ſquadron equipped for this enterprize conſiſted of ten ſhips of the line, ſeveral frigates, two fire-ſhips, and two bomb-ketches, commanded by Commodore Keppel, brother to the earl of Albemarle, a gallant officer, who had ſignalized himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, in the courſe of this and the laſt war. The whole armament ſailed from Spithead on the 29th day of March; and on the ſeventh of April came to anchor in the great road of Belleiſle, where a diſpoſition was made for landing the forces. The commanders having agreed that the deſcent ſhould be made on the ſandy beach near the point of Lomaria, towards the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland, a feint was made to attack the citadel of Palais, while two large ſhips convoyed the troops to the landing-place, and ſilenced a battery which the enemy had there erected. This ſervice being performed, the flat-bottomed boats advanced to the ſhore; and about two hundred and ſixty landed, under the command of Major Purcel and Captain Oſborne; but the enemy, who had intrenched themſelves on the heights, appeared ſuddenly above them, and poured in ſuch a ſevere fire,

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fire, as threw them into confuſion, and intimidated the reſt of the troops from landing. Capt. Oſborne, at the head of ſixty grenadiers, advanced with great intrepidity ſo near as to exchange ſeveral thruſts with the French officer, until having received three ſhots in the body, he fell dead on the ſpot. Major Purcel ſhared the ſame fate, which was extended to ſeveral other officers. In a word, this handful of men being overpowered with numbers, were totally routed, and either killed or taken priſoners; ſo that this attempt was attended with the loſs of near five hundred men, including two ſea-officers, and about fifty mariners belonging to the ſhips that endeavoured to cover the landing. This diſcouraging check was ſucceeded by tempeſtuous weather, which damaged ſome of the tranſports. When the wind abated, the Prince of Orange ſhip of war ſailed round the iſland, in order to ſurvey the coaſt, and diſcover, if poſſible, ſome other place for diſembarkation: but the whole ſeemed to be ſecured by rocks and batteries in ſuch a manner, as precluded all acceſs. An. 1761.

Nowithſtanding this unfavourable proſpect, another ſcheme was laid, and the execution of it crowned with ſucceſs. On the twenty-ſecond day of the month in the morning, the troops were diſpoſed in the flat-bottomed boats, and rowed to different parts of the iſland, as if they intended to land in different places: thus the attention of the enemy was diſtracted in ſuch a manner, that they knew not where to expect the deſcent, and were obliged to divide their forces at random. The troops are diſembarked.

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An. 1761. Mean while brigadier Lambert pitched upon the rocky point of Lomaria, where Captain Paterſon, at the head of Beauclerk's grenadiers, and Captain Murray, with a detachment of marines, climbed the precipice with aſtoniſhing intrepidity, and ſuſtained the fire of a ſtrong body of the enemy, until they were ſupported by the reſt of the Engliſh troops, who now landed in great numbers. Then the French abandoned their batteries, and retired with precipitation: but this advantage was not gained without bloodſhed. About forty men were killed, and a conſiderable number wounded, including Colonel Mackenzie and Captain Murray of the marines, who ſeemed to vie with the marching regiments in valour and activity, and Captain Paterſon of Beauclerk's grenadiers, who loſt his arm in the diſpute. Monſieur de St. Croix perceiving that all the Engliſh troops were diſembarked, to the number of eight thouſand men, recalled all his detachments to Palais, and prepared for a vigorous defence, his forces, now joined by the militia of the iſland, amounting to four thouſand men fit for ſervice.

Palais inveſted. On the twenty-third of April, the Engliſh troops were formed into columns, and began their march towards the capital of the iſland. Next day General Hodgſon ordered a detachment of light horſe to take poſt at Sauzon; and on the twenty-fifth, a corps of infantry took poſſeſſion of a village called Bordilla, where they began to throw up an intrenchment; but they were diſlodged by a party of the enemy's grenadiers: the whole army, however, entrenched itſelf in the neighbourhood. The artillery

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artillery, and implements of ſiege for breaking ground, being ſtill on board the fleet, and the tempeſtuous weather rendering it impracticable to ſend them aſhore, the French governor ſeized this opportunity for erecting ſix redoubts to defend the avenues of Palais; and theſe were finiſhed with admirable ſkill and activity, before general Hodgſon had it in his power to commence his operations. All that he could do, in the mean time, was to publiſh a manifeſto, addreſſed to the inhabitants, declaring, that, if they would put themſelves under the protection of the Britiſh government, they ſhould be indulged with the free exerciſe of their religion, and retain all the rights and privileges which they had ever enjoyed. This aſſurance produced a conſiderable effect among the natives, a good number of whom immediately cloſed with the propoſal. The next ſtep the general took was to ſummon the French commandant, who remained encamped under the walls of the citadel, and declared he would defend the place to the laſt extremity; and indeed it muſt be owned, for the honour of this gentleman, that, in the courſe of the ſiege, he performed every thing that could be expected from a gallant officer, conſummate in the art of war. About the latter end of April, ſome mortars being brought up, began to play upon the town, within the walls of which the enemy now retired; and at this juncture Sir William Peere Williams, a captain in Burgoyne's light horſe, was ſhot by a French centinel, in reconnoitring their ſituation. He was a gallant young gentleman, of a good family and great hopes; conſequently his fate was univerſally regretted. An. 1761.

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An. 1761. Successful sally of the besieged.

The besiegers broke ground on the second of May; but next night the trenches were attacked by the enemy with such vigour, that the piquets on the left were thrown into confusion. Major-general Crawford, who commanded in the trenches, rallied the troops, and endeavoured to animate them by his own example; but on this occasion they did not act with their usual spirit: some hundreds were killed, and the major-general with his two aids-du-camp fell into the hands of the enemy, who retreated without having made any attempt upon the right, where the piquets stood their ground, determined to give them a warm reception. The damage they had done was next day repaired: a redoubt was begun near the right of their works; and from this period the operations of the siege were prosecuted with unremitting vigour, notwithstanding a severe fire maintained without interruption, and a succession of well-concerted sallies, which were not executed without a considerable effusion of blood.

The French redoubts taken by assault.

The ingineers giving it as their opinion that the works could not be properly advanced, until the French redoubts should be taken, the general made the disposition for the attack, which began on the thirteenth at day-break. A terrible fire from four pieces of cannon, and above thirty cohorns, was poured into the redoubt on the right of the enemy's flank: then a detachment of marines, sustained by part of Loudon's regiment, advanced to the parapet, drove the French from the works, and, after a very obstinate dispute with their bayonets fixed, took possession of the place. All the other five were reduced, one after another, by the

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ſame detachments, reinforced by Colvil's regiment, under the command of colonel Teeſdale and major Neſbit; and a conſiderable ſlaughter was made of the enemy, who retired into the citadel with ſome precipitation. Such was the ardour of the aſſailants, that they entered the ſtreets of Palais pell-mell with the fugitives, made a good number of priſoners, and took poſſeſſion of the town, in which they found the French hoſpital, and ſome Engliſh priſoners, who had been taken in different ſallies. An. 1761.

The Engliſh being now maſters of the whole iſland, except the citadel of Palais, bent all their endeavours to the reduction of this fortreſs, which was very ſtrong both by art and ſituation, and defended with uncommon courage and perſeverance on the ſide of the beſiegers. Parallels were finiſhed, barricadoes made, and batteries conſtructed; and an inceſſant fire from mortars and artillery was mutually maintained, by night and by day, from the thirteenth of May to the twenty-fifth, when that of the enemy began to abate. In the courſe of ſuch deſperate ſervice, a great number of men muſt have been killed, and many died of diſtemper. The iſland was in itſelf ſo barren, and Monſ. de St. Croix had taken ſuch effectual precautions to remove its produce, that the Engliſh army had neither freſh proviſion nor refreſhments, except what was brought by ſea from England. From thence, indeed, they were tolerably well ſupplied with live cattle: they were alſo reinforced by one regiment from Portſmouth, and another from the iſland of Jerſey. By the end of May a breach was made in the citadel; and notwithſtanding the The citadel capitulates.

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An. 1761. indefatigable induſtry of the garriſon and the governor in repairing the damage, the fire of the beſiegers increaſed to ſuch a degree, that great part of their defences was ruined, and the breach practicable by the ſeventh day of June, when Monſ. de St. Croix, being apprehenſive of a general aſſault, demanded a capitulation. He was indulged with the moſt honourable conditions, in conſideration of the noble defence he had made. The articles were immediately ſigned and executed, and Beauclerc's grenadiers took poſſeſſion of the citadel *.

Thus,

* *Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleiſle, made June 7, 1761.*

Preliminary Article.

"The chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, and commandant of the citadel of Belleiſle, propoſes that the place ſhall ſurrender on the 12th of June, in caſe no ſuccours arrive before that time; and that, in the mean while, no works ſhall be carried on, on either ſide, nor any act of hoſtility, nor any communication between the Engliſh beſieging, and the French beſieged.

Refuſed.

Article I. The entire garriſon ſhall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and three pieces of cannon, with twelve rounds each. Each ſoldier ſhall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch-box. All the officers, ſerjeants, ſoldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage; the women to go with their huſbands.

Art. I. Granted. In favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the chevalier de St. Croix.

Article II. Two covered waggons ſhall be provided, and the effects which they carry ſhall be depoſited in two covered boats, which are not to be viſited.

Art. II. The covered waggons are refuſed; but care ſhall be taken to tranſport all the baggage to the continent by the ſhorteſt way.

Article III. Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed for carrying the French

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Thus, at the expence of an exorbitant ſum, and about two thouſand choice troops that periſhed in the An. 1761.

French troops by the ſhorteſt way into the neareſt ports of France, by the firſt fair wind.

Art. III. Granted.

Article IV. The French troops that are to embark are to be victualled in the ſame proportion with the troops of his Britannick majeſty; and the ſame proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and ſoldiers which the Engliſh troops have.

Art. IV. Granted.

Article V. When the troops ſhall be embarked, a veſſel is to be furniſhed for the chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, to M. de la Ville the king's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet of commandant in the abſence of the chevalier de St. Croix, and to the field-officers, including thoſe of the artillery, and engineers; as alſo for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the ſoldiers of the cour royale, to be tranſported to Nantz, with their wives, ſervants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be viſited. They are to be victualled in the ſame proportion with the Engliſh officers of the ſame rank.

Art. V. Care ſhall be taken that all thoſe who are mentioned in this article ſhall be tranſported, without loſs of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon, granted by the firſt article.

Article VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the firſt article, a gate of the citadel ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannick majeſty, at which there ſhall be kept a French guard of equal number, until the king's troops ſhall march out to embark. Thoſe guards ſhall be ordered to permit no Engliſh ſoldier to enter, nor no French ſoldier to go out.

Art. VI. A gate ſhall be delivered to the troops of his Britannick majeſty, the moment the capitulation is ſigned; and an equal number of French troops ſhall occupy the ſame gate.

Article VII. A veſſel ſhall be furniſhed to the commiſſaries of war, and to the treaſurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their ſecretaries, clerks, and ſervants, without being moleſted or viſited. They ſhall be conducted, as well as the other

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An. 1761. the expedition, the Engliſh atchieved the conqueſt of a barren rock, without produce, harbour, convenience,

troops, to the neareſt port of France.

Art. VII. Granted.

Article VIII. Meſſ. de Taille, captain-general of the garde coſte, lamp, major, two lieutenants of cannoneers of the garde coſte, and ninety bombardeers, cannoneers, ſerjeants and fuſileers, gardes coſtes of Belleiſle, paid by the king, ſhall have it in their choice to remain in the iſland, as well as all the other inhabitants, without being moleſted, either as to their perſons or goods. And if they have a mind to ſell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and in general any effects which belong to them, within ſix months, and to paſs over to the continent, they ſhall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they ſhall have proper aſſiſtance, and the neceſſary paſſports.

Art. VIII. They ſhall remain in the iſland under protection of the king of Great Britain, as the other inhabitants, or ſhall be tranſported to the continent, if they pleaſe, with the garriſon.

Article IX. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treaſury of the French troops, the armourer, the bourgeois cannoneers, the ſtore-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleiſle with their families, or go to the continent with the ſame privileges as above mentioned.

Art. IX. Granted. To remain in the iſland, upon the ſame footing with the other inhabitants, or to be tranſported with the garriſon to the continent, as they ſhall think proper.

Article X. The Roman catholick religion ſhall be exerciſed in the iſland with the ſame freedom as under a French government. The churches ſhall be preſerved, and the rectors and other prieſts continued: and in caſe of death, they ſhall be replaced by the biſhop of Vannes. They ſhall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

Art. X. All the inhabitants, without diſtinction, ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The other part of this article muſt neceſſarily depend on the pleaſure of his Britannick majeſty.

Article XI. The officers and ſoldiers who are in the hoſpi-

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venience, or consequence; while the enemy were suffered quietly to strengthen and improve their establish- An. 1761.

hospitals of the town and citadel, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and after their recovery, they shall be furnished with vessels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they shall be supplied with subsistance and remedies till their departure, according to the state which the comptroller and surgeons shall give in.

Art. XI. Granted.

Article XII. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders shall be given, that the commissaries of artillery, engineers, and provisions, shall make an inventory of what shall be found in the king's magazines; out of which bread, and wine, and meat, shall be furnished to subsist the French troops to the moment of their departure.

Art. XII. They shall be furnished with necessary subsistance till their departure, on the same footing with the troops of his Britannick majesty.

Article XIII. Major-general Craufurd, as well as all the English officers and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April, 1761, inclusive, shall be set at liberty after the signing of the capitulation; and shall be disengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, serjeants, and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April, shall also be set at liberty.

Art. XIII. The English officers and soldiers, prisoners of war in the citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is signed. The French officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war, shall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles shall be executed faithfully on both sides, and such as may be doubtful shall be fairly interpreted.

Granted.

After the signature, hostages shall be sent on both sides, for the security of the articles of the capitulation.

Granted.

All the archives, registers, publick papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of this island, shall be faithfully given up to his Britannick majesty's commissary: two days shall be

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An. 1761. eſtabliſhment on the river Miſſiſſippi, from whence they might have been driven by part of the forces under Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, without ſending one additional regiment from Great Britain.

General ſtate of Europe.

In Germany, fortune had not ſo far declared in favour of any one belligerant power, as to produce the leaſt alteration in the political ſyſtem of Europe. Thoſe ſtates that profeſſed a neutrality ſtill kept aloof, and enjoyed the fruits of their forbearance. The Dutch continued to trade, and grumble at the interruption which their navigation received from the Engliſh cruiſers: nay, the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland reſolved, in conſequence of the proceedings of the Engliſh, that twelve ſhips of the line ſhould be equipped with all expedition, and employed in cruiſing in the Mediterranean for the protection of their commerce. The Danes extended their trade in ſilence. The Spaniards at laſt began to feel the benefit of an active traffick. The Portugueſe monarch was engroſſed by the trial and expulſion of jeſuits and conſpirators. The court of Vienna ſeemed more and more determined againſt a pacification. The empreſs of Ruſſia promiſed to act

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allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the tranſports, neceſſary for the embarkation, ſhall be ready to receive the garriſon and their effects. A French officer ſhall be ordered to deliver up all the warlike ſtores and proviſions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to an Engliſh commiſſary appointed for that purpoſe. And an officer ſhall be ordered to ſhew us all the mines and ſouterains of the place.

S. Hodgſon. A. Keppel.

Le Chevalier de St. Croix".

with

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with redoubled vigour in behalf of her allies: the Swedes appeared ſtill irreſolute: as for the French monarch, whatever ambition or intereſt he might have to atchieve conqueſts, or to retrieve what he had loſt in the war, his finances were reduced to ſuch a low ebb, that he could no longer pay the ſubſidies which he had promiſed to the allies of his crown; and therefore profeſſed an earneſt deſire to terminate the troubles in which great part of Europe was ſo deeply involved. An. 1761.

In the month of February his ambaſſador at the court of Stockholm delivered a declaration to the Swediſh monarch, importing, that the moſt Chriſtian king, moved by the calamities of war, ſo widely diffuſed, and ſo ſeverely felt in different parts of the world, thought it his indiſpenſible duty to declare, that his humanity in general, and his regard to his own ſubjects in particular, prompted him to expreſs his deſire that his allies would concur with him in reſtoring the peace of Europe: that, in adjuſting the differences between France and England, he would abundantly diſplay his moderation, whenever Great Britain ſhould be inclined to acquieſce in reaſonable terms: that common humanity required his allies to concert with him a plan of pacification; and he hoped every member of the alliance would labour to ſtrengthen, if poſſible, the bands of amity with which they were connected: that, in the mean time, an accumulation of diſtreſs among his unhappy ſubjects, an additional depopulation of countries, a diſorder in the finances of ſeveral powers, and the greateſt doubt whether an advantageous peace could be made in Ger- Declaration of the French king to the court of Stockholm.

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An. 1761. Germany, induced him to declare, that, as the war had conſiderably diminiſhed his reſources, he was conſtrained to leſſen his ſubſidies, and even to give notice, that, ſhould the war continue, he could no longer promiſe an exact compliance with the letter of his engagements.

Proceedings againſt the Jeſuits in France.

France was not only exhauſted by external wars, but likewiſe embroiled with internal diſſenſions. The diſputes between the clergy and the civil adminiſtration of juſtice, far from being quieted by the royal authority, ſeemed to derive freſh rancour from ſome late complaints exhibited againſt the Jeſuits; a ſociety which at this juncture incurred univerſal odium, from the intrigues and conſpiracy which ſome of their members had conducted in the kingdom of Portugal. They were extremely unpopular in France, not only on account of the doctrines which they taught and promulgated in their ſeminaries and writings, but alſo for their officious interfering in temporal concerns; and particularly for ſome frauds in commerce, of which they were loudly accuſed. They had carried on a conſiderable trade with the iſland of Martinique; and ſome of their veſſels being taken by the Engliſh cruiſers, ſeized this pretence for ſtopping payment, in order to defraud their creditors: but they were cited before the tribunals of the kingdom, and compelled to do juſtice to thoſe whom they had intended to injure. The iſſue of this proſecution was attended with new diſgrace to the whole order, and the people in general wiſhed for their expulſion from France. The parliament of Paris took cognizance of their books, ſome of which they

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they condemned to the flames, as containing doctrines subversive of all government and morality. They moreover issued some severe edicts against the society; but the king, interposing in their behalf, published an arret, suspending all proceedings against them for a twelvemonth. This the parliament agreed to register, on condition that it should continue in force no longer than the first of April: at the same time they directed their first president to represent, in the strongest terms, to his majesty the ill consequences of protecting such a pernicious order; the more dangerous from their great number, which in France alone was computed to exceed twenty thousand. An. 1761.

We shall now turn our attention to the operations of war, as it hath been prosecuted in Germany during the last campaign. In the beginning of January, while both armies remained in winter-quarters, the head-quarters of prince Ferdinand being at Usslar, and those of the French general in Hesse-Cassel, divers hot skirmishes happened in different parts of Westphalia. General Luckner, with four thousand men of the allied army, had in December been driven from Heligenstadt by a more numerous body of French, under the command of the count de Broglio. In the beginning of January the same count, reinforced by Mr. de Stainville, compelled general Mansberg to abandon the town of Duderstadt, where he was posted; but a reinforcement arriving, under Kilmansegge and Luckner, the French were expelled in their turn, and pursued with considerable loss as far as Witzenhausen. Operations in Germany.

Prince

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An. 1761. Fritzlar taken by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick.

Prince Ferdinand, having aſſembled his army in the beginning of February, began his march towards Caſſel on the eleventh day of the month, in four columns, by the way of Warbourg, Liebenau, Sielen, and Dringelbourg, the command of the vanguard being aſſigned to the marquis of Granby, who advanced to Kerchberg and Metze. In the mean time, the hereditary prince having received intelligence that the French garriſon of Fritzlar was not prepared for an attack, he marched thither with a few battalions, in hope of carrying the place by a ſudden aſſault with muſquetry only: but he met with ſuch a warm reception, that he was obliged to wait for the arrival of ſome cannon and mortars, which were plied with great vivacity; and the garriſon being deſtitute of artillery, colonel de Narbonne, their commander, capitulated on honourable terms, after having made a very gallant defence. During theſe tranſactions, lieutenant-general Briedenbach took poſſeſſion of a large magazine at Roſenthal, and made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Marpurg, in which he loſt his life; but this place was afterwards abandoned by the French at the approach of the marquis of Granby, who took poſſeſſion of it without oppoſition. Gudeſberg likewiſe ſurrendered to the ſame nobleman *.

* This month was diſtinguiſhed by the death of Clement-Auguſtus, elector and archbiſhop of Cologne, biſhop of Munſter, Paderborn, Oſnabrug, and Hildeſheim, and grand maſter of the Teutonic Order. The biſhopric of Oſnabrug ſhould now devolve to a prince of the houſe of Hanover.

General

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General Sporcken, with the united corps of Kilmanſegge and Wangenheim, had advanced by the way of Dargelſtadt to Thomas-ſpruck, upon the Unſtrut. There being joined by a body of Pruſſians, he attacked the Saxon forces, cantoned between Mulhauſen and Eyſenach, with ſuch vigour and ſucceſs, that a great number were ſlain, and five intire battalions made priſoners of war. On the other hand, the enemy attacked the poſt of Gentzungen near Filtzberg, from whence they were repulſed with ſome damage. The deſign of prince Ferdinand was to reduce Ziegenhayn and Caſſel, before the duke de Broglio ſhould receive his reinforcements; and theſe two places were accordingly inveſted. An. 1761. Succeſs of general Sporcken on the Unſtrut.

The allied army was cantoned in two lines, with the right extending to the Lahne, and the left ſtretched towards Fulda; while prince Ferdinand eſtabliſhed his quarters at Schwienſberg. Lord Granby, having left a garriſon in Marpurg, moved into the neighbourhood of Lohr. Another body, under general Hardenberg, advanced to Kircham; while the detachment employed at the ſiege of Caſſel proceeded very ſlowly in their operations, and ſuſtained ſome mortifying checks from vigorous ſallies that were made by the garriſon. At length the marechal de Broglio, being reinforced by all the detachments he expected from the Lower Rhine, advanced towards the army of the allies, which at this time was in no condition to give him battle. On the twenty-firſt day of March the detachment under the hereditary prince was, in its retreat from Heimbach, attacked by a numerous body Caſſel beſieged by the allies.

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An. 1761. body of the enemy near the village of Stangerode, in the neighbourhood of Grunberg. Baron Cloſen, who commanded the French troops on this occaſion, charged nine regiments of Hanoverians, Heſſians, and Brunſwickers, at the head of his dragoons, with ſuch impetuoſity, juſt as they were entering a defile, that they were totally routed, with the loſs of two thouſand men either killed or taken, eighteen pair of colours, and twelve pieces of artillery. Major-general de Rhede fell in the action, and the reſt of the detachment retired in tolerable order.

Prince Ferdinand retreats.

After this diſaſter, the allies continued to retreat as the enemy advanced. They abandoned the ſiege of Ziegenhayn, from which they did not retire without conſiderable loſs. All the places they had lately reduced were now deſerted. The ſiege of Caſſel was raiſed; the army retired behind the Dymel, and prince Ferdinand eſtabliſhed his headquarters at Neuhaus near Paderborn. In conſequence of theſe motions, the French were again in poſſeſſion of the whole landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, maſters of Gottingen and Munden in Hanover, and at liberty to penetrate into the heart of that electorate. The ſituation of the allies ſeemed the more critical, as the prince de Soubiſe was at the head of a ſecond French army, cantoned on the Lower Rhine; and if he had heartily co-operated with the marechal de Broglio, there is no doubt but they might have terminated the war before the cloſe of ſummer. It was, however, the intereſt of France to protract the war in Germany, until England ſhould be exhauſted; and the g—— of the allied

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allied army found his own private account in favouring this ſcheme, by remaining ever on the defenſive. The general hoſpital of the allies was now eſtabliſhed at Bremen. An. 1761.

The progreſs of the French was retarded by the loſs of a large magazine of hay, collected at Weſel on the Rhine, which was conſumed by fire, not without ſuſpicion that it was wilfully deſtroyed. The hereditary prince of Brunſwick, at the head of a ſeparate body, advanced to Nettelen, in the neighbourhood of Munſter, about the middle of May, to obſerve the motions of the army under Soubiſe, who ordered three different camps to be formed at Duſſeldorff, Burich, and Rees, though part of his forces ſtill remained in cantonment. The war was in the mean time carried on by detached parties, and ſkirmiſhes were fought with various ſucceſs. The army of the duke de Broglio, having paſſed the Dymel about the latter end of June, drove general Sporcken from his poſt on the left of that river, with the loſs of eight hundred men taken priſoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, four hundred horſes, and two hundred waggons. After this exploit, the French made themſelves maſters of Warburg, Paderborn, and Dringelbroen, and obliged prince Ferdinand to repaſs the Lippe on the ſecond day of July. Theſe ſucceſſes, however, were overballanced by the atchievements of detached parties, which he ſent forth from time to time to harraſs them in their motions, and intercept their convoys of proviſion. On the thirteenth day of July, in the morning, general Luckner with his detachment advanced to Salme, where the count de Chabot Progreſs of detached parties.

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An. 1761. bot was encamped with a ſtrong body of horſe and foot; which he attacked with ſuch impetuoſity, that they were obliged to repaſs the Lippe with precipitation, and loſt about two hundred men, and as many horſes, in their retreat. Other parties deſtroyed the French convoys in the neighbourhood of Caſſel, and did ſuch conſiderable damage to the enemy, that they reſolved to join the armies, and give battle to prince Ferdinand.

Battle of Kirch-Denckern.

The allies were encamped at Hohenover: the right wing, at the extremity of which the hereditary prince was poſted, extended as far as the village of Buderch, and this was guarded by a detachment. The body of the army occupied the heights of Wambeln; and the prince of Anhalt poſſeſſed the ground between Illingen and Hohenover. The marquis of Granby maintained his poſition on the heights of Kirch-Denckern: lieutenant-general Wutgenau, moving from the heath of Untrup, marched by his right, in order to approach the village of Kirch-Denckern: the avenues and poſts on the little rivers Aaſt and Sultzbah were guarded by the piquets of the army. On the fifteenth day of July, in the evening, the army of Soubiſe, having ſtruck their tents, advanced on the left of the allies, and diſlodged the advanced poſts of lord Granby, againſt whoſe corps their chief effort was directed. Prince Ferdinand now thought proper to make a new diſpoſition. The marquis was directed to maintain his ground to the laſt extremity. Wutgenau was ordered to make a motion to the left, to block up the high road from Lipſtadt to Ham, and to act in concert with the

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marquis, whose right was moreover supported by the left of the body commanded by the prince of Anhalt, and this general's own right extended to the Aast, above Kirch Denckern. Lieutenant-general Conway replaced the prince of Anhalt, between Illingen and Hohenover. The hereditary prince ordered lieutenant-general Bose to occupy the heights of Wambeln, leaving count Kilmansegge on the side of Buderich. The greatest part of the artillery was distributed by count Schaumbourg-Lippe on the front of the left. General Sporcken, who encamped with a separate body at Hortzfeld, was ordered to detach six squadrons, and as many battalions, over the Lippe, to support M. de Wutgenau, and to act with the rest as he should judge most effectual for the advantage of the whole. Lord Granby, being furiously attacked by the enemy, sustained a prodigious fire of artillery and small arms, and with unshaken resolution withstood all their efforts until the arrival of Wutgenau; who, advancing on his left, and charging them in flank, obliged them to retire into the woods with precipitation: then he extended his right to Haus-Vilinghausen, and turned his left towards the high road of Ham, the defence of which place was his chief object. Prince Ferdinand having learned from the prisoners that marechal Broglio had decamped from Erwite at break of day, in order to join Soubise, and give battle to the allies, concluded that the strongest efforts would be made upon his left, and took his precautions accordingly. He ordered general Howard to bring up the brigade of infantry commanded by An. 1761.

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An. 1761. lord Frederick Cavendiſh, and the cavalry of lord Pembroke. Colonel Grevendorff was detached with two battalions to barricade and fortify the village of Kirch-Denckern, and to be there ſupported, in caſe of neceſſity, by general Howard. Mean while, the enemy kept poſſeſſion of ſome poſts oppoſite to the piquets of the allied army, and the patroles ſkirmiſhed all night. At three in the morning the whole French army advanced again to the attack on the ſide where Wutgenau was poſted, and a dreadful fire of cannon and muſquetry was maintained on both ſides for five hours, during which the enemy was not able to gain one inch of ground. About nine, prince Ferdinand receiving intimation that their deſign was to cannonade the camp of lord Granby from an oppoſite eminence, immediately ordered a body of troops to anticipate this operation by a vigorous charge. This movement proved deciſive. The troops advanced with amazing intrepidity, and attacked with ſuch vigour as in a little time obliged the enemy to give way, and abandon the field in confuſion. Their left, which ſtill maintained a ſevere cannonade on that ſide where the hereditary prince commanded, no ſooner underſtood the miſcarriage on their right than they deſiſted from the attack, and retreated in order. The left of the enemy was purſued as far as Hiltrup, about a league from the field of battle; but as the nature of the ground did not permit the cavalry to act, they ſuſtained the leſs damage in their retreat. In this unſucceſsful attack they loſt about four thouſand men, killed or taken, with a few colours and pieces

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pieces of cannon; whereas the loſs on the ſide of the allies did not exceed twelve hundred. In other reſpects, the victory would have been attended with little advantage, had the enemy continued to act in concert, and avail themſelves of their great ſuperiority in point of number. But their generals were ſaid to be actuated by motives of perſonal pique, and to have mutually thwarted the ſchemes of each other. Broglio, proud, warm, and enterpriſing, valued himſelf upon his military talents, and owed his command to the prevailing opinion that he was the beſt general in France. The prince de Soubiſe was deemed a better citizen than a ſoldier: generous, humane, and amiable in his private character, he aſpired not to military glory; but ſuffered himſelf to be uſed as an inſtrument to gratify the reſentment of the marchioneſs de Pompadour, who hated the marechal duke de Broglio. An. 1761.

Soubiſe retreats to the Roer.

Certain it is, after the action of Kirch-Denckern, which the French denominate from the village of Fillinghauſen, their two armies were diſunited. Broglio marched back towards Caſſel; and Soubiſe, retreating to Dortmund, paſſed the Roer; as if they had laid aſide for that campaign all thoughts of acting further on the offenſive. But his paſſage of the Roer was deſigned to ſecure a great number of barges coming down the Rhine, loaden with forage for his army; and, before he took this ſtep, he ſent off two large detachments to reinforce Broglio. Having received his forage, he repaſſed both the Roer and the Lippe, and advanced as far as Dulmen; while Broglio, penetrating further into the electorate of Hanover, took poſſeſſion of

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An. 1761. Keſter, which he fortified, and ſeemed reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Hamelen. Prince Ferdinand, being greatly outnumbered, retired to Dumolt, and called in moſt of his detachments. The French general encamped in his neighbourhood, on the heights of Neim, and many ſkirmiſhes enſued; in one of which prince Henry, brother to the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, was mortally wounded. About the middle of Auguſt an advantage was gained at Daſſel by general Luckner, who attacked and routed a body of the enemy, from whom he took a conſiderable number of men and horſes.

Wolfembuttle taken by the French.

Marechal Broglio having paſſed the Weſer with his whole army, as if his intention had been to attack the city of Hanover, prince Ferdinand made a forced march, paſſed the Dymel, and approached Caſſel. This movement obliged the French general to return with the greater part of his army: then prince Ferdinand, retreating to Paderborn, eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Buhne, from whence he extended his forces towards Hamelen. Broglio once more paſſed the Weſer, encamped near Eimbeck, and laid the whole country under contribution. In the mean time, Soubiſe having eſtabliſhed his ovens at Dorſten, and garriſoned the place with one battalion, the hereditary prince found means to attack and reduce the town, to make priſoners of the garriſon, to demoliſh the ovens, and deſtroy the magazines there provided: an exploit, in conſequence of which the prince de Soubiſe retreated to the other ſide of the Lippe; but he ſoon repaſſed that river, and advanced again

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towards Caeffelt, from whence his detachments overſpread all the northern parts of Weſtphalia. While prince Ferdinand lay encamped at Willhemſthall in the neighbourhood of Hamelen, and the hereditary prince at the head of a detachment ſcoured the open country of Heſſe-Caſſel, the marechal Broglio made repriſals in the Hartz, where he reduced and demoliſhed the ſtrong caſtle of Schutzfels, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. A detachment, commanded by his brother the count de Broglio, and prince Xavier of Saxony, having made a forced march, took poſſeſſion of Wolfembuttle, and then inveſted Brunſwick; but before they could reduce this city, the hereditary prince being joined by general Luckner, flew to the relief of his own capital. At his approach they abandoned their enterprize, and evacuated Wolfembuttle with ſuch precipitation as to leave ſome of their cannon behind, and about five hundred men, who were taken. An. 1761.

Embden and Oſnabrug laid under contribution.

Towards the end of September, a detachment from the army of Soubiſe, commanded by the marquis de Conflans, appeared before Embden, which was garriſoned by two companies of Engliſh invalids, who obtained an advantageous capitulation, and embarked for Bremen: then the French troops laid the town under contribution, and evacuated the place; but the boors of the country riſing in arms, and ſinking the pontoons on which the enemy had paſſed the river, the French general ſent a ſecond detachment, which brought off the firſt, after having diſperſed and hanged ſome of the peaſants in terrorem. Another party from the army

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An. 1761. of Soubiſe entered the city of Oſnabrug, which the ſoldiers were permitted to pillage, as the inhabitants could not pay the exorbitant contribution which was demanded. A third made an attempt upon Bremen; but the inhabitants joining the garriſon, obliged the French to retreat with precipitation; and they were afterwards reinforced by two battalions of the Britiſh legion, the better to ſecure the magazines depoſited in that place for the uſe of the allied army. This period ſeems to have been altogether critical. Had Soubiſe reduced Bremen, paſſed the Weſer, and cut off prince Ferdinand's communication with Stade, while Broglio co-operated with vigour in the countries of Hanover and Brunſwick, by proſecuting every meaſure which his ſuperiority of numbers enabled him to take; in all probability the allied army would have been reduced to the neceſſity of demanding a capitulation; but, as we have already obſerved, it was not the intereſt of France to terminate the war in this part of Germany.

The allies offer battle to Broglio at Eimbeck.

Broglio lay inactive at Eimbeck, without attempting any thing of conſequence; nor was he at all diſturbed in his poſition until the beginning of November, when prince Ferdinand had formed a plan for attacking him ſuddenly, before he could call in his detachments; or, at leaſt, to intercept and cut off a large body of fifteen battalions poſted at Eſcherſhauſen, under the command of Monſ. de Chabot. With this view he ordered the hereditary prince and general Luckner, reinforced by the garriſon of Wolfembuttle, to advance from their reſpective poſts, ſo as to be in the neighbourhood of

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of Eimbeck at a certain hour on the fifth of November. He directed the marquis of Granby to force the French poſt at Cappelnhagen on the fourth; to advance next day to Wickenſen, and block up a defile in that neighbourhood, on the road from Eſcherſhauſen to Eimbeck. He ſent general Hardenberg with a detachment to paſs the Weſer at Badenwerder, that he might at the appointed time take poſſeſſion of a defile at Amelunxhorn, on the other road from Eſcherſhauſen to Eimbeck. Having taken theſe precautions, he himſelf with the main body of the army paſſed the Weſer on the fourth near Haſtenbeck, and advanced towards Eſcherſhauſen. M. de Chabot no ſooner underſtood that he had paſſed the river, than he began early in the morning of the fifth to retreat towards Eimbeck; but, when he approached Wickenſen, he found the road poſſeſſed by a ſtrong body of Britiſh grenadiers and Highlanders: for the marquis of Granby had gallantly forced the enemy's poſt at Cappelnhagen, and blocked up the defile by the hour appointed. Chabot, perceiving himſelf intercepted, retreated immediately towards Eſcherſhauſen, and ſtruck into the other road to Eimbeck, which general Hardenberg had been ordered to occupy: but in his march to Badenwerder ſome of his pontoons were overturned, and this accident retarded him ſo long, that he did not reach the place appointed until ſeven in the morning; and by that time Chabot had paſſed the defile in his way to Eimbeck, where he arrived at noon, without further interruption. Thus the plan miſcarried; and this will generally be the fate

An. 1761.

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An. 1761. of every ſcheme that depends upon a variety of incidents. Prince Ferdinand, notwithſtanding the diſappointment, advanced to the French camp, which he found too ſtrong to be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs. Then he reſolved to turn their flank, as if he intended to cut off their communication with Gottingen; a motion which he knew would either bring Broglio to an engagement on equal terms, or oblige him to retreat. The laſt part of the alternative he choſe to embrace, and on the ninth retired with his whole army. This was the laſt tranſaction of any conſequence that happened between the contending armies in Weſtphalia. Broglio quartered his army in Caſſel, and that neighbourhood. The forces of Soubiſe were diſtributed at Duſſeldorp, and along the Lower Rhine. The allies eſtabliſhed their quarters at Hilderſham, Munſter, Hamelen, and Eimbeck. The Britiſh cavalry wintered in Eaſt Frieſland, and the infantry in the biſhopric of Oſnabrug.

Inactivity of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies in Saxony and Sileſia.

The Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies remained quietly in their winter-quarters in Saxony and Sileſia, until the ſpring was far advanced. Whether they found it difficult to provide forage, or thought it more for their intereſt to remain on the defenſive, and obſerve each other's motions, than to hazard any movement of conſequence, we cannot pretend to determine. Certain it is, the generals on both ſides were, by a long courſe of mutual hoſtilities, become perfectly well acquainted with the genius, manner, and reſources of each other; while the forces that conſtituted both armies had attained

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to the ſame ſtrength of body, and the ſame perfection of diſcipline; ſo that little or no advantage remained on either ſide in point of conduct, courage, and military inſtitution. The king of P—— had derived caution and circumſpection from a repetition of miſcarriages and diſappointments. He knew too well the vigilance, activity, and fortitude of the Auſtrian general Laudohn, to hope he ſhould acquire any material advantage from a ſudden impetuoſity of attack. The number of his forces was conſiderably diminiſhed by the diſeaſes of the camp, as well as by a ſucceſſion of indeciſive battles. His dominions were already half depopulated by the draughts he had made to recruit his armies; whereas the countries poſſeſſed by his enemies were much more capable to ſupply ſuch continual drains. The ſtake which he hazarded was therefore the more important; and he plainly perceived, that even a repetition of victory would complete his ruin. Beſides, Laudohn had taken his meaſures ſo artfully, that he could not be attacked with any proſpect of advantage; and the Pruſſian monarch could not ſhift the ſcene into another country, without abandoning his magazines and cities of refuge in Sileſia. Such indeed was his ſituation, that he could not move, without expoſing himſelf to loſs or diſcomfiture. He therefore determined to maintain his ground, and act upon the defenſive; and inſtructions to the ſame purpoſe were communicated to his brother prince Henry, whoſe army was cantoned in Saxony, in the neighbourhood of that commanded by count Daun, the Auſtrian general. An. 1761.

While

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An. 1761. While the main armies were thus disposed, their partizans exerted themselves, as usual, in bold and sudden incursions. In the beginning of April the Prussian majors-general Schenkendorff and Sybourg, advancing with a body of troops from Gera towards Neustadt on the Orla, continued their march to Saalfield, where they attacked an Austrian detachment commanded by general Kleist, who was routed with considerable loss. They likewise drove a body of the army of the Empire from the village of Schwartz, which they had occupied with two battalions, as a post of importance. In this expedition the Prussians took several pieces of cannon, colours, waggons loaded with baggage and ammunition, and above eleven hundred men, including two and thirty officers. After this exploit, the Prussian generals sent a detachment to attack the corps under general Guasco near Plaune in Voightland, who was obliged to retire with loss, and abandon four pieces of cannon, with all his baggage. Other petty advantages of the same kind were obtained in the beginning of summer by the Prussian detachments; but the king in person undertook nothing of consequence in the field.

Exploits of partizans.

Surrounded by enemies on every hand, and all other resources beginning to fail, he is said to have turned his eyes towards Constantinople, and contracted an alliance with the Ottoman Porte. That he made some efforts of this kind is not to be doubted; and certainly he could not have pursued a more effectual measure, than that of prevailing upon the Turk to make a diversion in his favour by sending an army into Hungary, and ordering a body

Alliance between the Ottoman Porte and the k—— of P——.

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body of troops to advance into the Ukraine. But, probably, the Porte was too pacifically inclined to take such vigorous steps in behalf of such a remote and inconsiderable ally. An. 1761.

In Pomerania the Swedes were not in motion till the month of August, when prince Henry, having received intelligence that they had begun to advance towards the Prussian territories, detached general Stutterheim to reinforce colonel Belling in that country with a few battalions, at whose approach the enemy retreated. It was in the beginning of the same month, that the army of the empire advancing in Saxony as if they intended to attack Leipsic, prince Henry sent general Seydlitz with a detachment of seven thousand men, who fell upon them with such impetuosity, that they were obliged to give way, and retreated with great precipitation to a considerable distance from the Prussian cantonments, which they never afterwards presumed to approach. The Russian ministry, having been long sensible of the inconveniences to which their operations were subject from their great distance from the scene of action, resolved, if possible, to reduce Colberg, which would serve as a magazine and a key to Pomerania. For this purpose, general Romanzoff was detached, in the month of July, with a considerable body of forces to invest that fortress by land, while it should be blocked up by sea by a strong squadron, in which an additional number of troops with the artillery and warlike stores were transported. This was joined by the Swedish fleet in August, and Romanzoff began to canonade the place; but, as he did

Colberg invested by the Russians.

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An. 1761. did not open the trenches in a regular manner; as the town was ſtrongly fortified and defended by a numerous garriſon under the command of an excellent officer; as the Ruſſians were little accuſtomed to ſieges, and the ſeaſon was pretty far advanced; the Pruſſian monarch hoped it would hold out until the froſt ſhould ſet in, and render the approaches of the enemy impracticable. The Swedes, at the ſame time, ſeemed to favour the operations of their allies. Their army in weſtern Pomerania, having received a reinforcement, began to advance again to the Pruſſian territories, and ſkirmiſhed with Stutterheim; but no action of conſequence was hazarded on either ſide.

Ruſſian detachments penetrate into Sileſia.

The main Ruſſian army, commanded by Butturlin, could not take the field till the ſeaſon was far advanced. In May, however, a detachment advanced towards Sileſia without artillery, and formed a camp at Bojanovo: another body eſtabliſhed a conſiderable magazine at Poſen; a third, under count Tottleben, penetrated into Pomerania in the beginning of June, and made a furious attack upon Belgarde, from whence he was repulſed with conſiderable loſs. After this miſcarriage, he ſent out detachments as far as the frontiers of the New Marche, where they took poſſeſſion of Landſberg upon the Wartha. In the month of Auguſt, while the head quarters of the Pruſſian monarch were at Strehlen, the Ruſſian general Czernicheff advanced, with the van-guard of that army, to Wohlau; and the Coſſacks, with other light troops, paſſing the Oder, ravaged the country in the neighbourhood of Jauer. Another detachment, more conſiderable, pene-

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penetrated into Silesia as far as Breslau, and began to canonade that capital: but lieutenant-general Tauſein, who commanded the garriſon, being reinforced by a body of troops under major-general Knoblock, marched out of the place, and attacked the enemy with ſuch reſolution, that they abandoned their batteries and decamped, after having ſuſtained ſome damages. An. 1761.

At length general Butturlin advanced with the grand army of the Ruſſians; and, notwithſtanding all the vigilance and activity of the Pruſſian king, whoſe motions and meaſures for ſome time prevented their junction with the Auſtrian army under Laudohn, this was effected; and now his affairs ſeemed altogether deſperate. Yet, far from being abandoned by his courage and recollection, he had recourſe to expedients, which ſeem to have fruſtrated the deſigns of his enemies. He detached a conſiderable body of forces into Poland under the command of general Platen, whoſe motions were conducted with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition, that he had burned three Ruſſian magazines in that kingdom, before the object of his march was known; and the great magazine at Poſen narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. Immediately after this atchievement, general Butturlin ſeparated the main body of his army from the Auſtrians, and retreated towards Poland; yet he left general Czernicheff with a conſiderable body of forces to co-operate with Laudohn, who, about this juncture, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an extraordinary exploit, which proved very detrimental to the Pruſſian monarch's affairs. Butturlin retreats towards Poland.

Scheweid-

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An. 1761. Scheweidnitz, which had changed maſters more than once in the courſe of this war, he conſidered as the moſt valuable place he now poſſeſſed in Sileſia. It was central in its ſituation, ſtrongly fortified, and contained a great magazine of military ſtores and artillery. Laudohn formed a ſcheme for reducing it by ſurprize, and it ſucceeded beyond expectation. On the firſt day of October, at three in the morning, the troops ſelected for this ſervice advanced to the attack in four different places, and, under the favour of a thick fog, not only approached, but even fixed their ſcaling ladders, before they were perceived by the garriſon, who ſcarce had time to fire a few cannon at the aſſailants. The conteſt, however, was maintained for ſome time with ſmall arms, until a powder-magazine in one of the outworks blew up, and about ſix hundred men on both ſides were deſtroyed by the exploſion. The Auſtrians, taking advantage of the confuſion occaſioned by this accident, advanced to the body of the place, and burſting open the gates, entered the town without much oppoſition. At day-break they found themſelves maſters of the place; and the governor, lieutenant-general Zaſtrow, with all his garriſon, amounting to three thouſand men, were made priſoners. Thus Laudohn, at the expence of about ſix hundred men, who fell in the attack, took above five times that number; and made himſelf maſter of a ſtrong important fortreſs, in which he found a vaſt magazine of meal, and a numerous train of artillery. The king of Pruſſia could not but ſeverely feel this ſtroke, which was equal to a defeat in the open field:

Scheweidnitz ſurpriſed by the Auſtrians.

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field: but he bore his loſs with fortitude, contenting himſelf with declaring he would ſuſpend his opinion of Zaſtrow's conduct, until he ſhould be better informed of the particulars. In the mean time, this event obliged him to change his poſition, and approach nearer to Breſlau. An. 1761.

In the beginning of December he there cantoned his army, and the Auſtrian forces were quartered in the neighbourhood of Scheweidnitz. Immediately before the king repaired to Breſlau, he had the good fortune to detect a conſpiracy, which was formed againſt his perſon by the baron de Warkotch, a man of conſiderable rank and fortune in Sileſia, and one Francis Schmedt, a prieſt. Their intention was to ſeize the king when he ſhould come forth unattended, and convey him to the Auſtrian camp: but whether they were countenanced in this ſcheme by the court of Vienna, is a queſtion which hath not yet been determined. The diſcovery was made by one of the baron's domeſtics, who, being charged with a letter from the baron to the eccleſiaſtic, and ſuſpecting the contents, delivered it to the Pruſſian monarch. Thus the myſtery was unravelled: a detachment was immediately ſent to apprehend the baron, and ſeize all his papers. Both were accordingly ſecured; but he afterwards found means to eſcape through a window. His lady was, however, detained in cuſtody. Schmedt having likewiſe conſulted his ſafety by flight, the king cauſed them to be cited to appear by the twenty-firſt day of January, to anſwer to the charge brought againſt them, on pain of forfeiting their lives and eſtates. This expedient

Conſpiracy againſt the perſon of the Pruſſian monarch.

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An. 1761. dient of kidnapping, howſoever inexcuſable in a ſubject towards his ſovereign, hath been often attempted, and ſometimes ſucceeded, among princes at open enmity with each other; and, indeed, if it were practiſed only againſt thoſe turbulent powers, whoſe rapacity no treaties can reſtrain, and whoſe ambition hath embroiled all their neighbours, we think it would be a much more laudable hoſtility than that of bombarding neutral towns, which the enemy has poſſeſſed by violence, or burning magazines by ſtealth. The captivity of an incendiary prince will generally ſtop the effuſion of blood, and put an end to the horror and deſolation of war; but the deſtruction of towns and magazines involves the innocent in calamity, and extends the miſeries of the human ſpecies: for the magazines thus deſtroyed, are commonly repaired at the expence of the unhappy country into which the ſeat of war has been transferred.

Count Daun makes an attempt upon the army of prince Henry.

In the month of November the marechal count Daun, having received a large reinforcement from the army of Laudohn, formed a plan for attacking the ſtrong camp of prince Henry of Pruſſia in the neighbourhood of Meiſſen. An attempt was accordingly made, and ſome of the Pruſſian advanced poſts were carried; but the prince was found ſo advantageouſly ſituated, that the Auſtrian general thought proper to deſiſt, and return to his camp. He then cantoned his forces in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, while the Imperial army was put into quarters at Naumburg and Zwickaw. Theſe motions induced prince Henry to diſtribute his troops alſo in quarters of cantonment, extending

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on the right, to Meiſſen, and on the left, to Katzenhauſen. An. 1761.

The great Ruſſian army retreated beyond the Viſtula; but the corps under Romanzoff ſtill continued before Colberg, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the prince of Wurtemberg, whom the king of Pruſſia had ſent to command his forces in Pomerania. The blockade had for ſome time been converted to a regular ſiege; and colonel Haden, who commanded the garriſon, made a very obſtinate defence. In the beginning of October, the boiſterous weather obliged the Swediſh ſquadron to retire. A Ruſſian ſhip of the line was wrecked, and all the crew periſhed: their hoſpital ſhip was accidentally ſet on fire and deſtroyed: in a word, the Ruſſian fleet likewiſe withdrew, and returned to Cronſtadt; and then the garriſon of Colberg received a large ſupply of proviſion from Stetin. Theſe circumſtances concurring with the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, it was imagined, would compel even the Ruſſians to quit the field, and at any rate render the operations of the ſiege impracticable; but Romanzoff ſeemed to ſet the winter at defiance, and proſecuted his works with unabating vigour, until he reduced a ſmall fort that commanded the harbour. By means of this acquiſition he excluded the garriſon of Colberg from all communication by ſea; ſo that they were in danger of periſhing by famine, when colonel Haden ſurrendered, on the ſeventeenth day of December. By this important conqueſt, it will be in the power of the Ruſſian miniſtry to ſupply and reinforce their armies in Germany by ſea. In the mean time, the poſſeſſion of Colberg inveſted by the Ruſſians.

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Colberg ſecures to them all the eaſtern part of Pomerania, where accordingly Romanzoff's forces are diſtributed for the winter; his own head-quarters being eſtabliſhed at Stargart, about twenty miles from Stetin. Thus, the Ruſſians have at length obtained an advantageous paſs, through which they may deluge the northern parts of Germany, and make an effectual ſettlement in the empire, which has been the conſtant aim of the court of Peterſburg, ſince, and even before the foundation of that city by Peter Alexiowitz. In that caſe a certain p—— will be the firſt to rue his own conduct, in kindling the flames of war in the bowels of his country; and the houſe of Auſtria will have cauſe to wiſh it had relied on its own internal ſtrength, rather than have recourſe to the aſſiſtance of ſuch dangerous auxiliaries.

Incident relating to Malta.

We ſhall conclude the foreign tranſactions of this year, with an incident that demonſtrates the cautious regard with which the powers of Europe avoid every opportunity of giving umbrage to the Ottoman Porte. In the courſe of the preceding year, a large Turkiſh ſhip of the line, called the Ottoman Crowne, was ſeized by the Chriſtian ſlaves on board, who roſe upon the Turks, and, having defeated them, brought the ſhip into Malta; where, according to cuſtom, the prize was divided among the captors. The Porte demanded the reſtitution of the ſhip in the moſt inſolent terms; and the knights of Malta, who are at perpetual war with the infidels, treated this demand with diſdain. The grand ſignior, incenſed at the refuſal, ſent a public manifeſto to Naples by the

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the capuchins of Tunis, in which he bitterly complained of the Malteſe knights, and threatened their total extirpation; at the ſame time he began to equip a formidable fleet of ſhips and galleys: but as he cauſed large quantities of warlike ſtores to be conveyed by the Black Sea to the mouth of the Danube, and the report prevailed that he had lately concluded a treaty of alliance with the Pruſſian monarch, certain powers ſuſpected that he harboured ſome other deſign, under the pretext of an armament againſt Malta. The empreſs queen of Hungary, to avoid all occaſion of giving umbrage to the Porte, forbade all the knights of Malta reſiding in her dominions, to repair to the defence of that iſland, in caſe it ſhould be attacked: a circumſtance that plainly evinces what regard even the moſt bigotted powers pay to the inſtitutions of religion, when they interfere with temporal intereſts. The French king acted, on this occaſion, with more delicacy and diſcretion. He purchaſed the Turkiſh ſhip which had been taken, and ſent it to Conſtantinople as a preſent to the ſultan. It was protected in the voyage by the Britiſh cruiſers; and the grand ſignior was pleaſed to ſignify that his reſentment was appeaſed. An. 1761.

Account of a negociation for peace between the courts of London and Verſailles

The moſt important tranſaction that diſtinguiſhed this year, was a negociation for peace between Great Britain and France, which was brought upon the carpet at the requeſt of the court of Verſailles. We have already obſerved, that the powers at war had agreed to open a general congreſs at Augſburg; and the Britiſh plenipotentiaries were actually nominated at the court of London; when

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An. 1761. the French king made advances towards a ſeparate pacification with England, under the mediation of the Spaniſh monarch. The count d'Affry, ambaſſador from France at the Hague, had ſeveral conferences on this ſubject with general York, the Britiſh miniſter; but theſe proving abortive, and the iſſue of the congreſs being diſtant and uncertain, the court of Verſailles took an extraordinary ſtep to effectuate an immediate peace with England. A memorial of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty was, in the month of March, tranſmitted by the hands of prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador at London, to Mr. ſecretary Pitt, with a letter from the Duc de Choiſeul the French miniſter, ſignifying that the king of France hoped the frank and ingenuous manner in which he propoſed to treat with his Britannic majeſty, would baniſh all ſuſpicion and miſtruſt from the negociation, and engage the king of England to diſcloſe his real ſentiments, either with regard to the continuation of the war, or the re-eſtabliſhment of peace. He likewiſe declared, that, with reſpect to the king of Pruſſia, his maſter's allies were determined to act at the future congreſs, according to the dictates of juſtice and good faith, ſincerely diſpoſed to promote the intereſts of humanity, and reſtore the peace of Europe. The French king, in his memorial, expreſſed his deſire that the particular accommodation between France and England ſhould be united with the general pacification of Europe; but, as the objects of the war between France and England were totally foreign to the diſputes in Germany, he thought it would be neceſſary to agree with his Bri-

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Britannic majeſty upon certain principal points which ſhould form the baſis of their particular negociation. In order to avoid the delays which a minute and tedious diſcuſſion of particular circumſtances might occaſion, he propoſed that the two crowns ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of what they ſhould have conquered from each other in different parts of the world, at the following periods of time; in the Eaſt-Indies, on the firſt day of September in the preſent year; in the Weſt-Indies and Africa, on the firſt of July; and in Europe, on the firſt of May: but, as theſe terms might be thought either too near or too remote; and the king of England might be of opinion that compenſations ſhould be made in whole, or in part, for the reciprocal conqueſts of the two crowns; he would willingly commence a negociation on theſe ſubjects; his chief aim being to evince his hearty deſire of removing all obſtacles which might obſtruct the ſalutary object of peace. Theſe advances met with a favourable reception at the court of London. Mr. ſecretary Pitt wrote an immediate anſwer to the Duc de Choiſeul, expreſſing his maſter's ſincere deſire to correſpond with the pacific ſentiments of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty. At the ſame time he declared, that the king of England was determined to ſupport the intereſt of the Pruſſian monarch and his other allies, with the cordiality and efficacy of a ſincere and faithful ally. This letter was accompanied with a memorial, in which his Britannic majeſty acknowledged that the objects which occaſioned the war between England and France, were totally foreign from the diſputes in Germany. An. 1761.

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An. 1761. He agreed that the two crowns ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of the conqueſts they had made upon each other; but he objected to the dates preſcribed, without propoſing any other. Nevertheleſs, he declared he ſhould be glad to ſee in London, a perſon duly authorized by his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, to enter with the Britiſh miniſters into a final diſcuſſion of theſe points, ſo eſſential to the intereſts of the two nations. Accordingly, in the courſe of the correſpondence between the two ſecretaries, it was agreed that the ſieur de Buſſy, who had formerly reſided in a public character at London, ſhould be appointed miniſter, and repair to that court in order to manage the negociation; while Mr. Stanley ſhould act at Verſailles in the ſame capacity. In the mean time ſeveral letters and memorials were interchanged between the two courts. It was in the month of May that Mr. Stanley croſſed the ſea from Dover to Calais, and at the ſame time M. de Buſſy arrived at London. His inſtructions were to adhere to the *uti poſſidetis*, as the baſis of the negociation; to demand an explanation of his Britannic majeſty's ſentiments touching the dates or æras at which that propoſal ſhould take place; to declare to the court of London, that, as the war between France and England was entirely detached from that which had broke out between the empreſs-queen of Hungary and the king of Pruſſia, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, excepting Weſel and Gueldres which belonged to the Queen, was at liberty to withdraw his troops from the city of Gottingen, the landgraviate of Heſſe, and the county of Hanau; and this evacuation ſhould be made on

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theſe conditions: The court of England ſhould give ſecurity that the army commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic ſhould be diſbanded, and no longer ſerve againſt the allies of France; and his Britannic majeſty ſhould agree to ſuch reſtitutions on his part, as might be judged equivalent to this propoſed evacuation. In the conferences which enſued at London and Verſailles, the French miniſters continued to preſs a ſpecification of the æras at which the two nations ſhould be entitled to the *uti poſſidetis*; and the diſcuſſion of this point the Engliſh negociators avoided, until the citadel of Belleiſle was reduced. Then the Engliſh miniſtry declared by a memorial, in explicit terms, that the firſt of July, September, and November next enſuing, ſhould be the eſtabliſhed æras, after which all the conqueſts that might be made on either ſide, ſhould be mutually reſtored: but, to theſe æras, the king of England agreed only on the following conditions: That every thing ſettled between the two crowns, in relation to their particular diſputes, ſhould be finally concluſive and obligatory, independant of the negociations of Augſburg, for adjuſting and terminating the conteſts of Germany; and that the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, or at leaſt the preliminaries, ſhould be concluded, ſigned, and ratified by the firſt of Auguſt. With reſpect to the ulterior compenſations to be made, he deſired to know the ſentiments of the French king on that ſubject, promiſing then to declare himſelf with the utmoſt freedom and ſincerity. The miniſtry of Verſailles undertook to deliver a memorial of propoſitions in An. 1761.

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An. 1761 form, to the court of London. In the mean time they gave Mr. Stanley to understand, that France would guarantee to England the possession of Canada, provided England would restore the island of Cape Breton, and confirm the right of French subjects to take and cure fish in the Gulph of St. Laurence, as well as on the banks, and in the island of Newfoundland: that the fortifications of Louisbourg should be demolished, and the harbour laid open: that Minorca should be restored to Great Britain, in exchange for the islands of Guadalupe and Mariegalante: that, with respect to the East-India affairs, the treaty concluded in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, between the sieur Godcheu and governor Saunders, should be confirmed; that in Africa, either Senegal or Goree should be restored to France; on which consideration the French king should evacuate Gottingen, Hesse Cassel, and the county of Hanau; withdraw his troops to the Rhine and the Maine, and leave no forces in Germany, but a number equal to that of the enemy which should remain in the British army assembled in Westphalia. These articles were by no means agreeable to the English ministry, who, by the canal of Mr. Stanley, signified that his Britannic majesty would not restore the island of Cape Breton upon any condition whatsoever; and that France, in consideration of being allowed to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, should consent to the demolition of Dunkirk. At the same time the proposal relating to Senegal and Goree was rejected. France complained that this demand concerning Dunkirk, was altogether foreign to the nego-

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negociation, which was founded on the *uti poſſidetis*; and looked like a deſign to take advantage of her eagerneſs after peace: but ſhe was in no condition to ſtand upon punctilio, and ſhe conſidered the fortifications of Dunkirk, as indeed they were, a matter of too little conſequence to fruſtrate the end of the negociation. In her memorial, dated on the fifteenth of July, ſhe offered to cede and guarantee to England, all Canada without reſtriction, on theſe conditions: That the inhabitants of that country ſhould enjoy liberty of conſcience, and publicly profeſs their religion according to the rites of the catholic church: that ſuch as are inclined to quit that country, might retire to the French colonies with all manner of freedom and ſafety; that they ſhould be allowed to ſell their eſtates, and tranſport their effects, without lett or moleſtation; and the Engliſh government ſhould ſupply them with the means of conveyance at the moſt reaſonable expence: that the limits of Canada and Louiſiana ſhould be aſcertained in ſuch manner, as to preclude all poſſibility of diſputes on this ſubject, after peace ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed: that France ſhould, as formerly, enjoy a ſhare of the cod-fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland; and as this privilege would be of no ſignification without ſome harbour for the protection of her fiſhermen, the king of England ſhould reſtore Cape Breton; in which caſe no fortification of any kind ſhould be raiſed in any part of that iſland: that France ſhould reſtore to Great Britain the iſland of Minorca, and St. Philip's fort, with all the artillery found in it at the time of its reduction; in conſideration of which, the king An. 1761.

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An. 1761. of England ſhould agree to the reſtitution of Guadalupe and Mariegalante, in the ſame condition as when they were ſubdued: that, with reſpect to the neutral iſlands, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago, the two firſt ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of the Caribbee Indians, under the protection of France, according to the treaty concluded in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty: otherwiſe, that the four iſlands ſhould remain abſolutely neutral; or that only the two poſſeſſed by the Caribbees, ſhould be declared neutral; while England takes poſſeſſion of Tobago, and France occupies St. Lucia: that the Eaſt India companies of the two nations ſhould mutually refrain from hoſtilities, and the treaty mentioned above ſerve as the baſis of a new pacification in Aſia: that, as the French colonies in South America cannot ſubſiſt without negroes, which were furniſhed from the ſettlements of Senegal and Goree; and as theſe ſettlements bring no real advantage to the crown of Great Britain, one of them ſhould be given up and guarantied to France by his Britannic majeſty: that Belleiſle, with its fortifications and artillery, ſhould be reſtored; in conſideration of which, the French king ſhould withdraw his army from Germany, leaving the navigation of the Maine free and open, and entirely evacuating the countries of Hanover, Heſſe-Caſſel, and Hanau; but theſe evacuations ſhould be preceded by a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the two crowns, to take place on the day of the ratification of the preliminaries or articles of the definitive treaty, not only in Germany, but in all other parts of the world: that no part of the army com-

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commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, ſhould, on any pretence whatſoever, join the troops of the king of Pruſſia, or act offenſively againſt the empreſs-queen or her allies; in like manner, as no body of French forces ſhould aſſiſt the empreſs-queen or her allies againſt the allies of Great Britain; that, after the evacuations propoſed, the army commanded by the marechal de Broglio, ſhould retire and occupy Frankfort on the Maine, while that under the marechal de Soubiſe ſhould retreat to Weſel and Gueldres, on the Lower Rhine: that, as the king of Pruſſia's dominions on the Lower Rhine have been conquered for the empreſs-queen, and the towns are actually governed in her name, the French king could not undertake to evacuate them, without the conſent of that princeſs; but this point would be diſcuſſed in the congreſs of Augſburg; nevertheleſs, he would engage, whenever his Britannic majeſty ſhould think proper to recall his national troops from Germany, to withdraw double the number of French troops from the Higher and Lower Rhine, and leave no more in thoſe countries than ſhould be proportioned to the number there retained in the pay of Great Britain: that all further conqueſts which may be made by either power before the ratification of the treaty, ſhould be reſtored without difficulty or compenſation: that the captures which England made by ſea before the declaration of war, form an object of reſtitution which the French king would gladly ſubmit to the juſtice of his Britannic majeſty, and the determination of Engliſh courts of judicature, that ſubjects trading under the faith of treaties, and under the An. 1761.

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An. 1761. protection of the law of nations, ought not to ſuffer from miſunderſtandings which may ariſe in the cabinets of princes, before theſe miſunderſtandings are publicly known: that the practice of declaring war was eſtabliſhed by the law of nations, to make ſubjects acquainted with the quarrels of their ſovereigns, that they might take care of their perſons and effects; without which notice there would be no public ſafety, and every individual muſt be in fear and danger the moment he paſſed the confines of his own country. If theſe principles are inconteſtible, it will be proper to compare the time when the captures were made, with the date of the declaration of war; and no prize taken anterior to this declaration can be deemed legal, without overturning the moſt ſacred of human inſtitutions. Should it be alledged they were made by way of repriſal, for hoſtilities which the French had committed in America, this objection was anticipated by obſerving that there was no ſort of affinity between hoſtilities pretended to be commenced at Fort du Queſne on the Ohio, and ſhips taken trading among the iſlands of the Weſt Indies: that ſuch hoſtilities might be the motives of declaring war; but the effects could not take place before that declaration was publiſhed; and it would be unjuſt to aggrieve innocent individuals, ignorant of the facts and circumſtances of remote hoſtilities which have kindled the flames of a general war between two nations. Moved by theſe conſiderations, the French king demanded an indemnification for his ſubjects, for the loſſes they had ſuſtained before the war commenced, without pretending to reclaim his own ſhips of war taken before

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before that declaration. Finally, he offered to guarantee the ſucceſſion of the preſent royal family to the throne of Great Britain; and propoſed, that immediately after the ratification of the peace, the priſoners on both ſides ſhould be ſet at liberty, and re-conveyed to their own country without ranſom. An. 1761.

Together with this memorial, monſieur de Buſſy delivered to the Engliſh miniſtry, another of a very ſingular nature, importing, that the diſputes ſubſiſting between Spain and England gave his moſt Chriſtian majeſty cauſe to apprehend a new war in Europe and America, unleſs they could be now adjuſted: that the Spaniſh monarch had communicated to him the three points of diſcuſſion, namely, the reſtitution of ſome ſhips taken in the courſe of the preſent war, under Spaniſh colours; the liberty claimed by the Spaniſh nation to fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland; and the deſtruction of the ſettlements made by the Engliſh on the Spaniſh territories in the Bay of Honduras. Beſides theſe points, the court of Madrid had lately given the French king to underſtand, that he had pretenſions to the neutral iſlands, which he would not fail to explain upon a proper occaſion. His moſt Chriſtian majeſty, therefore, paſſionately deſired that theſe differences might be amicably terminated; and that the king of Spain ſhould be invited to guarantee the treaty between the two crowns; becauſe, ſhould they kindle up a new war, he ſhould be obliged to perform his engagements to his allies. Whether this remonſtrance was an expedient calculated to preponderate againſt the demand with reſpect to the demolition of Dunkirk, or really the effect Memorial relating to Spain.

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An. 1761. effect of the French king's earneſt deſire to eſtabliſh peace on the moſt ſolid foundation, we cannot pretend to determine. Perhaps, according to the opinion of ſome politicians, it was artfully thrown in as an obſtacle to the peace, which the court of Verſailles never ſincerely deſired, or at leaſt was now rendered unneceſſary by a more intimate connection with Spain. Certain it is, the miniſters of France had long been employing all their art and influence to inſpire the Spaniſh monarch with jealouſy at the growing power of Great-Britain, her abſolute empire at ſea, and her extenſive conqueſts in America; and it is equally certain that theſe intrigues, at the long run, anſwered the end propoſed. The two French memorials were accompanied by a third notification, ſignifying, that the empreſs queen had conſented to a particular peace between France and England, on theſe terms, and theſe only: That France ſhould, for her benefit, keep poſſeſſion of the countries belonging to the king of Pruſſia: that the king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, ſhould afford no longer any aſſiſtance, either in troops or ſubſidies, to the Pruſſian monarch, in like manner as France ſhould be reſtricted with reſpect to the empreſs-queen and her allies. If theſe inſinuations were intended to defeat the declared purpoſe of the negociation, they could not have been better contrived. The court of London received them with diſdain, as inſults upon the dignity and good faith of Great Britain. Mr. Secretary Pitt, in a letter to Mr. Buſſy, declared his maſter would not ſuffer the diſputes with Spain, to be intermingled in any ſhape in the negociation

Rejected with diſdain by the Britiſh miniſtry.

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gociation for peace; that the bare mention of ſuch an idea would be conſidered as an affront; and that the memorial relating to the king of Pruſſia could not be admitted without derogating from the honour of Great Britain, and that inviolable fidelity with which the king of England was determined to fulfil his engagements towards his allies. A memorial to the ſame purpoſe was tranſmitted to the court of Verſailles, couched in ſuch high terms, as could not fail to give umbrage to a power remarkable for its pride and arrogance. Had the French king been inſincere in his profeſſions, he was now furniſhed with the faireſt pretexts for breaking off the negociation. England in her demand relating to Dunkirk, had undoubtedly receded from the firſt agreement of treating on the *uti poſſidetis*: ſhe had rejected, with diſdain, the ſole condition on which the allies of Lewis had agreed to a ſeparate peace between France and Great Britain: ſhe had refuſed with a mixture of indignation and contempt, the memorial relating to the diſputes with Spain; and Belleiſle being taken, France had nothing farther to fear from that quarter. This therefore was the juncture at which the miniſtry of Verſailles might have broke off the conferences, without affording any juſt handle for impeaching their ſincerity. Yet this ſtep they carefully avoided. To the laſt propoſals of Great-Britain, they anſwered by an ultimatum, in which they made new conceſſions. They even condeſcended to make an apology for having propoſed a diſcuſſion of the points in diſpute with Spain; and the conde de Fuentes, who reſided as ambaſſador An. 1761.

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An. 1761. from Spain at the court of London, delivered to Mr. Pitt, by order of his master, such an explanation of that memorial, as seemed well adapted to remove any unfavourable impression that might have been produced*. Mr. de Bussy received pri-

* *Note from the Spanish ambassador to Mr. Pitt.*

"The most Christian king, who sincerely wishes that the peace now under consideration between France and England, may be rendered of equal utility and duration, communicated, in the beginning, his intentions to my master, expressing the pleasure with which he seized that opportunity to demonstrate his respectful sense of the repeated offers his catholic majesty had made both to him and England, in order to facilitate a proper and permanent reconciliation.

"Moved by these motives, so reasonable and sincere, his most Christian majesty proposed to the king my master, that he should grant his guarantee in the treaty, which might be equally useful to France and England; at the same time testifying the sincerity of his own disposition, with respect to the sacrifices he proposed to make, in order to restore the tranquillity of Europe, by a solid and honourable peace.

"These proceedings of his most Christian majesty could not but infinitely oblige the king my master, who entertained an uniformity of sentiments, ever desirous to fulfil, by the most distinguished correspondence, all the engagements of consanguinity and mutual interest, by which the two monarchs are united especially as he discovered in the intentions of the king of France, that humanity and greatness of mind so peculiar to him, in seeking to render the peace as permanent as the vicissitude of human affairs would permit.

"With the same candour and sincerity the king my master acquainted his most Christian majesty, that he could wish the king of Great Britain had made no difficulty in agreeing to the guarantee connected with the consideration of the grievances subsisting between Spain and England; having all the reason in the world to believe that his Britannic majesty was equally disposed to terminate them in an amicable manner, according to the laws of reason and justice. This intimation from my master, induced the king of France

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vate inſtructions to relax in ſeveral articles: and in particular was ordered to deliver a memorial concerning the merchant ſhips taken before the declaration of the war, in which the French miniſtry endeavoured to prove that theſe prizes were made in defiance of the law of nations, as well as in direct violation of the treaties concluded at An. 1761.

France to communicate to his Britannic majeſty the purity of his intentions for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, ſeeing, in propoſing the guarantee of Spain, he demonſtrates his ſincere deſire to ſee thoſe intereſts compromiſed, which may one day re-kindle the flames of war, which all parties are now endeavouring to extinguiſh.

"If the intentions of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and the king my maſter, are not both replete with good faith, my maſter flatters himſelf that his Britannic majeſty will do him the juſtice to believe his views in particular were ſtrictly ſo; for, had they referred to any other aim, his Catholic majeſty, conſulting his own greatneſs, would have ſpoke in his own perſon, according to the dignity of his crown.

"I cannot forbear telling you, ſir, that the king, my maſter, will be ſurpriſed to hear, that the memorial of France ſhould excite in the mind of his Britannic majeſty, a ſenſation entirely oppoſite to the true intentions of the two ſovereigns.

"His Catholic majeſty nevertheleſs, will conſole himſelf for this interpretation, by ſeeing that progreſs which he has always wiſhed to be made in the negociation of peace, either ſeparate between France and England, or general, between all the belligerant powers: for it is his ſincere deſire to render it perpetual, by cruſhing every bud which may unfortunately produce another war.

"For this reaſon, the king my maſter flatters himſelf that his Britannic majeſty, animated by the ſame ſentiments of humanity for the public tranquillity, will continue in the ſame intentions to terminate the diſputes ſubſiſting between England and a power which has given him ſuch repeated proofs of friendſhip, at the ſame time it is propoſed to eſtabliſh peace through all Europe."

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An. 1761. Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle. But these remonstrances had no effect upon the British ministry, which in the latter end of August transmitted the following articles to Versailles, in answer to the ultimatum of France. "—I. The king of Great Britain still insists upon the intire and total cession of Canada and its dependencies, without any limits or exceptions whatsoever; as also upon the full and final cession of Cape Breton, and all the other islands in the gulph of St. Laurence. Canada, according to the line of its limits traced by the marquis of Vaudreuil himself, when he, as governor-general, surrendered that province, by capitulation, to the English general Amherst, comprehends on one side, the lakes Huron, Michigan, and that called Superior; and the said line, drawn from the Red lake, embraces by a winding course the river Ouabache to its junction with the Ohio; from thence extending along this last river, inclusively to its confluence with the Mississippi. According to this definition of the limits by the French governor, the king reclaims the cession of Canada, a province which the court of France have offered a-new in its ultimatum to cede to his Britanic majesty, in the most extensive form, declared in the memorial of the proposals of peace dated on the thirteenth of July. With respect to the public profession and exercise of the Roman-catholic religion in Canada, his Britannic majesty will indulge his new subjects with that liberty, to be enjoyed without interruption or molestation; and the French inhabitants or others who have been subject to the most Christian king in that country, shall have intire freedom and opportunity

Final articles agreed to by England.

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portunity to ſell their effects, though to Britiſh ſubjects only, and tranſport them, without being impeded or hindered in their emigration, by any perſon on any pretence whatſoever, except that of debt or civil treſpaſs, provided ſtill that the time granted for this emigration, ſhall be limited to the term of one year, commencing at the ratification of the definitive treaty.—II. As for the line drawn from Rio Perdido, contained in a notification delivered by monſieur de Buſſy, on the eighteenth day of Auguſt, concerning the limits of Louiſiana, his majeſty cannot but reject ſuch an unexpected propoſal, as altogether inadmiſſible on theſe two accounts: The ſaid line, under colour of fixing the limits of Louiſiana, includes in that province extenſive countries, which, with the poſts and forts that command them, the marquis de Vaudreuil hath ſurrendered, by the moſt ſolemn capitulation, to his Britannick majeſty, under the definition of Canada; of conſequence, however contentious the reſpective pretenſions of the two crowns might have been before the war, particularly with reſpect to the courſe of the Ohio, and the territories adjacent, all the contending titles are, ſince the ſurrender of Canada, and the line of its limits traced by the marquis de Vaudreuil, united, and without contradiction, become valid, in confirming to Great Britain the poſſeſſion of theſe countries, together with the other parts of Canada. The line propoſed for aſcertaining the limits of Louiſiana cannot be admitted, becauſe it would comprehend on the ſide of Carolina, very extenſive countries and numerous nations, which have always been conſidered as under the protection An. 1761.

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An. 1761. of the king; a connection which his majesty has no intention to renounce, though, for the benefit of peace, he might consent to leave the intermediate countries that are under the protection of Great-Britain, more particularly those inhabited by the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickesaws, Chactaws, and other nations situated between the British settlements and the river Mississippi.—III. The king refers himself to the third article of the ultimatum of England, touching the cession of Senegal and its dependencies, as well as of the island of Goree, in the most ample manner, as specified in the said article; and his majesty is willing to repeat what has been declared by Mr. Stanley, That if the court of France would suggest any reasonable plan for supplying their subjects with negroes, that should not be very prejudicial to the advantages which the British subjects possess in Africa, the king would willingly take it into consideration.—IV. The important privilege of fishing and curing cod in a certain specified part on the coast of Newfoundland, granted to the subjects of France by the thirteenth article of the treatty of Utrecht, hath not been refused by England, but only connected with a reciprocal satisfaction on the part of France, concerning the indispensible object of Dunkirk; a satisfaction which the king has exacted, and does exact: it is therefore on condition that the town and harbour of Dunkirk shall be reduced to the condition prescribed by the last treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, that his majesty will consent to renew to France, by the future treaty of peace, the privilege of taking and curing fish, by virtue of the treaty

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of Utrecht, upon the ſaid diſtrict of Newfoundland. With reſpect to the ulterior demand which his Chriſtian majeſty has made, that his ſubjects may be allowed to fiſh in the gulph of St. Laurence, and there enjoy a harbour without fortifications, ſubject to the inſpection of England, as propoſed by the duke of Choiſeul, in his conference on that ſubject, with Mr. Stanley, which harbour ſhall ſimply ſerve as a ſhelter to the French fiſhing veſſels in thoſe ſeas; the king, in order to convince his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and all mankind, of his ſincere deſire after peace, will conſent to allow the French ſubjects to fiſh in the gulph of St. Laurence, on this expreſs condition; namely, That the ſaid ſubjects of France ſhall abſtain from that particular fiſhery upon all the coaſts belonging to Great Britain, either of the continent, or of the iſlands ſituated in the ſaid gulph of St. Laurence, which fiſhery, the poſſeſſors only of the ſaid coaſts have conſtantly enjoyed, and always exerciſed, excepting nevertheleſs the privilege granted by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, to the ſubjects of France, to take and cure cod in a certain ſpecified part upon the coaſt of Newfoundland, which privilege it is propoſed ſhall be renewed to France, as mentioned above. The king will conſent to cede to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, the iſland of St. Peter, with its harbour; which iſland, in reſpect to that part of Newfoundland lying betweeen the bay of Placentia and the bay of Fortune, is ſituated weſt, ſouth-weſt, its harbour opening to the north-eaſt, the interior part of which harbour is called Bourguay: the iſland of St. Peter, An. 1761.

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An. 1761. which the king is willing to cede, is separated by a small ſtrait from another iſland, known by the name of Maquelon, or Michelon, to the northward of the ſaid iſland of St. Peter. But, to the ceſſion of this iſland, as above, the king will fix four indiſpenſible conditions. 1. France ſhall not, under any pretext or denomination whatever, build fortifications in the ſaid iſland, or its harbour, nor maintain troops, nor have any military eſtabliſhment whatever upon it. 2. The ſaid iſland and harbour ſhall ſerve as ſhelter only to the fiſhing veſſels of the French nation; and France ſhall not be at liberty to ſhare the ſaid convenience of ſhelter with the fiſhing, or other veſſels of any other nation whatſoever. 3. The poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Peter, as above, ſhall not be deemed in any caſe to tranſfer, attribute, or ſhare, in any manner, the truſt, right, or privilege of fiſhing and drying cod in any other part of the coaſts of Newfoundland, beyond the diſtrict expreſly articled and fixed for that purpoſe, by the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht; that is to ſay, "A loco Cap Bonaviſta nuncupato, uſque ad extremitatem ejuſdem inſulæ ſeptentrionalem, indique ad latus occidentale recurrendo, uſque ad locum Pointe-Riche appellatum *." 4. By virtue of the ceſſion of the ſaid iſland, as above, an Engliſh commiſſary ſhall be at liberty to reſide upon the ſpot; and the commander of the

* From the place called Cape Bonaviſta, to the northern extremity of the ſaid iſland, and thence running weſterly to the place denominated Pointe-Riche.

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British ſquadron at Newfoundland may, from time to time, viſit the ſaid iſland and harbour of St. Peter, to ſee that the above ſpecified ſtipulations be duly obſerved.——The king conſents to reſtore to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, 1. The important conqueſt of Belleiſle, with the artillery, &c. found therein at the reduction of the ſaid iſland. 2. His majeſty conſents to reſtore to the moſt Chriſtian king, the fertile and opulent iſland of Guadalupe, with that of Mariegalante, and the artillery, &c. there found, at the conqueſt of the ſaid iſlands. The iſland of Minorca, with St. Philip's fort, ſhall be reſtored to his Britannic majeſty, in the ſame condition, including the artillery, &c. as when attacked and taken. As to the reſtitution and evacuation of the conqueſts made by France upon any of the king's allies in Germany, particularly Weſel, and the other places and territories of the king of Pruſſia, his majeſty ſtill inſiſts upon what is demanded in relation to that affair, in the ſeventh article of the ultimatum of England; it being always underſtood, that all the places belonging to the king's allies in Germany, ſhall be reſtored, with the artillery, &c. found in them at the time of their reduction. With reſpect to the ſuccours to be furniſhed by the crown of Great Britain to his Pruſſian majeſty, as an auxiliary, after the ratification of the ſeparate peace between Great Britain and France, his majeſty perſiſts in the ſame unſhaken reſolution which he has declared from the firſt opening of the preſent negociation, that he will not ceaſe to ſuccour conſtantly his ally the king of Pruſſia, with efficacy and good faith, in order to attain the ſalu- An. 1761.

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An. 1761. tary aim of a general pacification in Germany. In theſe ſentiments, his majeſty, far from having propoſed that France ſhall be at liberty to ſend armies into Sileſia, "without being limited to the number ſtipulated in her actual engagements with the court of Vienna," a propoſal to be found in no part of the ultimatum of England, he hath only declared, as the thirteenth article of the ſaid ultimatum ſhews, that Great Britain and France ſhall be at liberty to ſupport, as auxiliaries, their reſpective allies, in the particular diſpute for the recovery of Sileſia, according to the engagements which each crown has contracted. The king declares, at the ſame time, that he has neither the intention nor the power to forbid and inhibit any foreign troops from entering into the ſervice and the pay of the king of Pruſſia, howſoever diſpoſed his majeſty might be to conſent that he ſhall not furniſh, but in ſubſidies only, the ſuccours which Great Britain ſhall think proper, in conformity with her engagements, to afford his Pruſſian majeſty. With reſpect to the prizes taken after the commencement of hoſtilities, though before the formality of declaring war, the king perſiſts in his opinion, that ſuch a demand on the part of France, is neither juſt nor defenſible, according to the moſt inconteſtible principles of the laws of war and of nations. As to the evacuation of Oſtend and Nieuport, the king cannot help referring to the motives founded on the moſt expreſs and irrevocable ſtipulations in the moſt ſolemn treaties, ſpecified in the eleventh article of the ultimatum of Great Britain, and to his declaration relating to that ſubject; and his majeſty confides in the good faith of

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of the declaration made on the part of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, in the eleventh article of the ultimatum of France, namely, that it never was the intention of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty to keep poſſeſſion of thoſe places after the re-eſtabliſhment of peace. With reſpect to the ceſſation of hoſtilities, the king perſiſts entirely in the ſentiments expreſſed in the twelfth article of the Britiſh ultimatum. As to the concerns of the French Eaſt India company, reference muſt be had to the ninth article of the ultimatum of England, with reſpect to which there ſeems to be no diſagreement. In regard to the priſoners of war, the two crowns ſeem to be entirely agreed.—By this anſwer the court of France muſt perceive the rectitude of the king's intentions, as well as the moderation he ſhews in promoting the means of reconciliation with his moſt Chriſtian majeſty." An. 1761.

This anſwer, couched in ſuch a peremptory ſtile as could not but mortify the pride of France, might have been deemed another ſufficient excuſe for breaking off the negociation, had the court of Verſailles wanted nothing more than a ſpecious pretext for this purpoſe: but, after ſeveral fruitleſs conferences between the duke de Choiſeul and Mr. Stanley, the French miniſtry thought proper to make further conceſſions, in a new memorial to the court of London, dated on the ninth day of September. In this paper the French king, after the preamble, declaring, that in caſe the negociation ſhould not ſucceed, all the conceſſions made in the courſe of it ſhould be null and of no effect, proceeds to this purpoſe: "The king has ſaid in his firſt memorial of propoſals, as well as in his ultimatum, Final reply of France to the anſwer of Great Britain.

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An. 1761. tum, that he would cede and guarantee to England the poſſeſſion of Canada, in the moſt extenſive form; his majeſty repeats that offer; and even without diſcuſſing the line of limits, traced in a chart or map preſented by Mr. Stanley; as that line demanded by England is doubtleſs the moſt extenſive form that can be given to the ceſſion, the king is willing to grant it, without further queſtion. His majeſty had affixed four conditions to his guarantee; and to theſe England does not ſeem averſe: the king only thinks the term of one year too ſhort for the emigration of the French and the ſale of their effects; and deſires it may be protracted to two years, or eighteen months at leaſt. As the court of England has, in the firſt article of its anſwer relating to the entire and total ceſſion of Canada, as agreed upon between the two courts, added the word *dependencies*, it will be neceſſary to explain what is meant by the word *dependencies*, that the ceſſion may not produce diſputes in the ſequel. The firſt paragraph concerning the limits of Louiſiana, contained in the ſecond article of England's anſwer, is allowed by France: the ſecond paragraph is neither juſt nor clearly expreſſed; it is propoſed therefore that it ſhall be definitively explained in the following terms: "The intermediate Indian nations, ſituated between the lakes and the Miſſiſſippi, within the line deſcribed, ſhall be neutral and independent, under the protection of the king of France; and thoſe without the line, on the ſide of the Engliſh poſſeſſions, ſhall alſo be neutral and independent, under the protection of the king of England. The Engliſh traders ſhall not be allowed to viſit the Indian

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dian nations on either ſide of the line; but the ſaid nations ſhall not be abridged of the liberty which they have hitherto enjoyed of trafficking with both French and Engliſh." Although France is very ſenſible how contrary it is to the views of reconciliation, for the party that cedes to propoſe to the party which has conquered, and means to preſerve its conqueſts, the ceſſion of countries which are not very well known; although this form of proceeding demanded by England, is without doubt ſubject to numberleſs difficulties, nevertheleſs, the king, in order to demonſtrate his readineſs to embrace every temperament tending to reconcile the two courts, freely declares to England, that he will guarantee to that crown the poſſeſſion of Senegal and Goree, provided England will guarantee to France the poſſeſſion of her ſettlements at Anamaboe and Acra. The fourth article of the anſwer comprehends ſeveral objects, and each requires a particular explanation. England ſtill joins together the liberty of fiſhing on part of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſtipulated to France in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, with the ninth article of the ſame treaty, relating to the demolition of Dunkirk. The fourth and laſt anſwer which ſhall be given to England on this head, is, that theſe two ſtipulations in the treaty of Utrecht, have no other affinity, one with another, but that of their being both compriſed in the ſame treaty; and that the conceſſion explained in favour of the French, in the thirteenth article of that treaty, is a compenſation for the ceſſion of Newfoundland and Annapolis Royal, made on the part of France to England, by the An. 1761.

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An. 1761. twelfth and thirteenth articles of the ſame treaty. But that the two courts may come to a right underſtanding on this ſubject, and in order to facilitate the peace, the king conſents to demoliſh the works which have been made for the defence of the harbour of Dunkirk ſince the beginning of that war, to fill up the baſon which would contain ſhips of war, and deſtroy the buildings belonging to the rope-work; but, at the ſame time, his majeſty will allow the merchant-harbour, which cannot receive even a frigate, to remain for the mutual advantage of England and France. He will engage that there ſhall be no maritime, military eſtabliſhment in that ſea-port; but he will leave the wet ditch or lunette round the place, which was made for the ſalubrity of the air and the health of the inhabitants. As to the fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, the king expects that the twelfth article in the treaty of Utrecht ſhall be confirmed. In regard to the condition propoſed by England, concerning the liberty of fiſhing allowed to belong to the French, in the gulph of St. Laurence, France agrees, that, excluſive of the part of Newfoundland preſcribed in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, the French, except in caſe of accident, ſhall not come upon the coaſts belonging to England, in the gulph of St. Laurence, either to dry their fiſh or ſpread their nets; but, bating theſe two exceptions, the French ſhall be at liberty to fiſh, without moleſtation, in every part of the ſaid gulph of St. Laurence. As to the ceſſion of the iſland of St. Peter, the ſmallneſs of that iſland, and its ſituation ſo near Placentia, give the king reaſon to believe that ſuch a ſhelter

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a ſhelter would be altogether illuſive, and ſerve rather to create diſputes between the two nations, than facilitate the fiſhery of the French ſubjects. The king had demanded of England the iſland of Cape Breton or St. John; he had even reſtricted himſelf to the inconſiderable iſland of Canceau; he now repeats the ſame propoſal to his Britannic majeſty; or if the king of England, for reaſons unknown in France, cannot agree to the ceſſion of Canceau; it is propoſed he ſhall add to the iſland of St. Peter, the ceſſion of the iſland of Maquelon, or Michelon, two iſlands which, joined together, do not exceed three leagues in extent. Inconſiderable as theſe ſettlements are, and though, properly ſpeaking, they form but one iſland, yet the king will accept of them, and even impoſe upon himſelf this condition; That there ſhall not be in either of theſe iſlands, nor in Canceau, provided England ſhould part with this laſt, any military eſtabliſhment: France will only maintain a guard of fifty men to ſupport the execution of the police, which it will be neceſſary to maintain in thoſe iſlands. The king will, as much as poſſible, conſidering the weakneſs of this guard, prevent all foreign veſſels, even the Engliſh themſelves, from going aſhore on thoſe iſlands. France does not pretend to fiſh and dry cod on the coaſt of Newfoundland, in any other way but according to the ſtipulation in the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, provided it be underſtood that the French have liberty to take and dry their fiſh on the coaſt of St. Peter and Michelon. Finally, the king agrees that an Engliſh commiſſary ſhall reſide in the ſaid iſlands, to

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An. 1761. ſee that the conditions ſtipulated in the treaty ſhall be punctually fulfilled. The diviſion of the four neutral iſlands between the two courts, ought to be ſpecified in the preliminaries: France agrees to any diviſion of theſe iſlands that ſhall be propoſed by England, provided the iſland of St. Lucie ſhall be declared part of the ſhare aſſigned to France. The king, without ſtaying to diſpute particulars, conſents to the ſixth and ſeventh articles, relating to the reſtitution of Guadalupe, Mariegalante, Belleiſle, and Minorca. As to the eighth article, relating to the evacuation of places in Germany, the king refers to the ſeventh article of his ultimatum. It is not in his power to evacuate the countries belonging to his ally the empreſs-queen. The ninth article of England's anſwer requires explanation; for it is couched in ſuch a manner, that the ſenſe of it is not eaſily underſtood: it ſuppoſes engagements between the king and the empreſs, and between England and Pruſſia, which are not mutually known to the two courts of Verſailles and London. It is not imagined in France, that the king of England has not influence to prevent the allies of his crown, ſuch as the ſovereigns of Hanover, Heſſe-Caſſel, and Brunſwic, from joining their troops to thoſe of the king of Pruſſia; but, without launching into uſeleſs diſcuſſions, the king, though determined, for the ſake of peace, to make the moſt conſiderable ſacrifices, is at the ſame time irrevocably reſolved, to grant nothing in the future treaty of peace, but what ſhall be conformable to the ſtipulations by which he is engaged with his allies. It is with their conſent and concurrence that the king, in relation to the war

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war of Weſtphalia, propoſed to England the tenth article of the memorial, containing his majeſty's propoſals, and the ſeventh and thirteenth articles of the ultimatum of France. The king adheres to theſe three articles, in anſwer to the eighth and ninth articles in the anſwer of England; reſolved, nevertheleſs, to treat upon any new propoſals of England, relative to thoſe objects; propoſals which ſhall be communicated to the king's allies, and accepted by his majeſty, with the conſent of the empreſs, provided they ſhall not be contrary to the engagements ſubſiſting between him and that princeſs.——France is ſtill of opinion, that the king's propoſals, relating to the prizes taken from his ſubjects before the declaration of war, are ſo juſt, that he is obliged to ſupport them, and refers himſelf on that head, to the twelfth article of his propoſals. The king, after the ſigning of the treaty, or even of the preliminaries, will deliver to the king of England a paper ſigned with his own hand, containing a declaration, that it never was his intention to unite the towns of Oſtend and Nieuport to his dominions. France will agree to the terms propoſed for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, provided they are ſuch as cannot be diſadvantageous to either crown. France adopts the negociation between the Eaſt India companies of the two nations, on condition that it ſhall be terminated at the ſame time as that of the two crowns; for this purpoſe, they ſhall name their commiſſioners, and begin their negociation without loſs of time. The fourteenth article, relating to the exchange of priſoners, will meet with no difficulty: but the court of England will do juſtice An. 1761.

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An. 1761. juſtice to the conſiderable advances made by France in this memorial, in order to facilitate a reconciliation between the two crowns.——To this memorial, which was delivered on the thirteenth day of September, the Britiſh miniſtry deigned not to make the leaſt reply. Mr. Stanley was recalled from Paris, and the French miniſter returned to his own country; thus the negociation was broke off, and the events of war were left to the determination of fortune.

Reflections upon the negociation.

If we conſider the mortifications which France digeſted in ſilence, and the ſacrifices ſhe offered to make for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace; that as ſoon as ſhe underſtood how deeply the court of London reſented her mentioning the Spaniſh claims, ſhe dropped that ſubject entirely; that ſhe ceded all Canada, according to the limits preſcribed by the Engliſh government, together with the iſland of Cape Breton, and the ſettlements of Senegal and Goree on the coaſt of Africa; that ſhe accepted of the privilege granted to her ſubjects, of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Laurence, upon the mortifying terms which England propoſed; that ſhe acquieſced in the demolition of Dunkirk; agreed to reſtore Minorca; to evacuate Nieuport and Oſtend; and to leave the affairs of the Eaſt India company to the diſcuſſion of commiſſaries; we can hardly doubt the ſincerity of her advances. On the other hand, if we reflect upon the terms offered by England, we ſhall find equal cauſe for aſtoniſhment and concern. The war was expreſsly undertaken with a view to the ſecurity of the Britiſh ſettlements in North America, expoſed to the incroachments of the

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the French, and to the inroads of the Indians, actuated by French influence. In the profecution of the war, France was deprived of all Canada, and their influence of courſe extinguiſhed through all the Indian nations, inhabiting or bordering on that vaſt country. The whole extent of the lakes, together with the courſe of the river St. Laurence, including the iſlands ſituated in the gulph of St. Laurence, were united to the Britiſh dominion. Nothing now remained but the conqueſt of Louiſiana, to confirm the ſecurity of the Engliſh colonies beyond all fear of alarm, to render all theIndian nations of N. America intirely dependant on the Britiſh government, and to engroſs the whole fur-trade of that immenſe continent. Theſe purpoſes can never be anſwered while the French continue to have acceſs by the Miſſiſſippi, to the inland parts of America. The colony of Louiſiana, which at the commencement of the war was weak and inconſiderable, and might have been reduced by a handful of troops, without interfering with any other capital operation, is now conſiderably ſtrengthened and reinforced; and, no doubt, will every day increaſe in wealth, extent, and number of people. By this avenue, our enterpriſing neighbours can penetrate to the back of all our ſettlements; rival our traders, in the commerce of the country, by ſupplying the natives with neceſſaries cheaper than they can be afforded by the ſubjects of Great Britain; proſecute the arts of inſinuation, and maintain their aſcendancy in ſuch a manner as to be always able to inſtigate the remote Indians to fall occaſionally upon the Britiſh colonies. From theſe conſiderations the An. 1761.

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An. 1761. reader may judge of the importance of Louiſiana, which hath been left unattempted by the arms of Great Britain; and ſo tamely overlooked in the courſe of the negociation. The fiſhery in the gulph of St. Laurence, and on the banks of Newfoundland, conſtituted one great ſource of wealth to France, and was undoubtedly her chief nurſery for ſeamen; conſequently the loſs of it muſt have been ſeverely felt in that nation: but, the Engliſh m——y voluntarily offered to readmit her to a participation of this advantage, which, we will venture to ſay, was more than equivalent to all that ſhe forfeited by the entire ceſſion of Canada. The produce of Guadalupe is more than three times the value of what Canada adds to the wealth of Great Britain; yet the crown of E—— agreed without heſitation to reſtore this opulent and important acquiſition. If ſuch eſſential ſacrifices were made on both ſides, what then obſtructed the pacification? —The French king declared he could not give up Weſel in Germany, which he had garriſoned in the name of the empreſs queen; a place which the king of Pruſſia had of himſelf abandoned: and the Britiſh government refuſed to reſtore thoſe merchant-ſhips which had been taken before the declaration of war. It muſt be allowed, therefore, that E——, rather than make reſtitution of a few hundred thouſand pounds plundered from the ſubjects of France, while they traded ſecure on the faith of treaties, choſe to proſecute the war, at the annual expence of twelve millions; or that this enormous charge, together with the expence of Britiſh blood, and the riſque of fortune's inconſtancy, was a ſacri-

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fice made to the intereſt of a German ally, who had already drained ſo much from the nation, which his friendſhip or animoſity could not poſſibly either ſuccour or affect.—It may be aſked, if the French king was in reality ſo earneſtly deſirous of peace, why did not he throw theſe two inconſiderable articles into the ſcale, with ſo many conceſſions of ſeemingly greater importance? The anſwer is obvious. The progreſs of the Engliſh conqueſts, and the imperative manner in which they dictated the terms of peace, had, by this time, effectually arouſed the jealouſy and diſguſt of the court of Madrid, which being moreover convinced of the French king's moderation, offered to ſupply him with pecuniary ſuccours; and theſe were all that he wanted to maintain a war in Germany, by which he well knew Great Britain would be in a few years utterly impoveriſhed. In that caſe he foreſaw England would be expoſed to a new war with Spain, which could not fail to increaſe her incumbrances; and that, in the proſecution of ſuch accumulated hoſtilities againſt her, he ſhould probably recover ſome of the territories ſhe had ſubdued.—That this was not meer conjecture, appeared from the conduct of Spain, which, from this period, ſeemed to provoke a rupture with Great Britain. In accounting for the conduct of princes, we muſt not always look for national motives. The ties of conſanguinity, or other private connections, have not unfrequently preponderated againſt the intereſt of a whole kingdom. Perhaps the Spaniſh monarch was affected by this kind of influence. Conſidering the commercial benefits which the ſubjects of that mo- An. 1761.

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An. 1761. narchy derived from a neutrality, while France and England were engaged in a war; conſidering the powerful navy of Great Britain, with which the ocean was overſpread; the catholic king could not, with any regard to the advantage or ſafety of his ſubjects, engage in his hoſtilities with England, unleſs he either believed ſhe actually affected deſpotiſm by ſea, or hoped her finances were already ſo exhauſted, that in a little time ſhe muſt truckle to the additional power of France, reinforced by Spain; and in that caſe he ſhould be able to vindicate by force thoſe pretenſions which he never could eſtabliſh by dint of negociation.

Mr. Pitt reſigns the ſeals.

Mr. Pitt having noted in the Catholic king's conduct many flagrant inſtances of partiality, in favour of the enemies of Great Britain; and received intimation that a private treaty was lately concluded between the courts of Verſailles and Madrid; is ſaid to have expatiated upon theſe particulars in council; to have propoſed that an armament ſhould immediately proceed to the Mediterranean, and ſtrike ſome ſtroke of importance, without further formality, in caſe the miniſtry of Spain ſhould refuſe to give inſtant ſatisfaction to the court of Great Britain. He obſerved, that ſuch a ſpirited meaſure would either intimidate the court of Madrid into compliance, ſo as to detach it intirely from the intereſt of France, or oblige them to hazard their homeward bound flota, loaden with treaſure, to the chance of being taken by the Engliſh cruiſers; as well as to expoſe their ſea-ports to the operations of the Britiſh armament, before they could be put in a proper poſture of defence.

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He declared that ſhould his propoſal be rejected or poſtponed, he would reſign his employment, and withdraw himſelf from his majeſty's councils; and the ſame declaration was made by the earl Temple, after he had harangued in ſupport of the ſecretary's advice. The other members conſidered this propoſal as a delicate ſtep not to be hazarded in the preſent conjuncture. The Spaniſh king's partiality in favour of France was at beſt but doubtful, and the contents of the late treaty between the houſes of Bourbon were altogether unknown. When one ſtate has cauſe of complaint or ſuſpicion againſt another, the law of nations, and of reaſon, preſcribes, that recourſe ſhould be firſt had to expoſtulation and demands of ſatisfaction. When theſe are refuſed, the power aggrieved is at liberty to redreſs itſelf by force of arms, after having given fair warning of hoſtile intentions, according to the forms eſtabliſhed among civilized nations. Unleſs theſe forms are obſerved, there is no faith in the law of nations, no ſecurity for commerce, and no difference between the juſtifiable operations of war, and the moſt arbitrary acts of piracy and uſurpation: for if every power is at liberty to interpret its pretended grievances into aggreſſion, and to retaliate this ſuppoſed aggreſſion by immediate acts of hoſtility, commenced without remonſtrance or denunciation; all thoſe individuals, who by commerce and communication ſuſtain the intercourſe among the nations, forming as it were one great community of human nature, muſt be perpetually expoſed to violence and peculation. Thus trade and navigation will be diſcouraged; the intereſts An. 1761.

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An. 1761. of humanity decline, and mankind relapſe into a ſtate of the moſt ſelfiſh barbarity. England has nothing to fear from a war with Spain, begun under proper auſpices, and maintained on Britiſh principles; on the contrary, Spain has every thing to fear from the naval power of Great Britain, both in Europe and America. But at a juncture when England is already exhauſted by ſuch an expenſive war as hiſtory cannot parallel; when ſhe groans under a debt of one hundred and thirty millions: when ſhe has undertaken to meet the power of France on the continent, where alone that power can be formidable, and where alone ſhe is unequal to the expence which a war with that nation would occaſion; to precipitate herſelf into a rupture with Spain, whoſe treaſures will enable France to protract that expence, is a meaſure which England ought to avoid with all the caution that is conſiſtent with the dignity of her own importance. Some regard was likewiſe due to the following conſiderations. England, at this period, derived conſiderable advantages from her trade with Spain. A great number of Britiſh merchants and factors were ſettled in different parts of that kingdom, and concerned in the remittances by the flota from the Weſt Indies: all theſe would have been inevitably ruined by a precipitation of hoſtilities. The catholic king had a numerous navy; and the active commerce which his ſubjects had lately carried on, afforded a ſufficient number of ſeamen to equip a very formidable ſquadron, to act in conjunction with the other enemies of Great Britain.

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An. 1761. Is gratified with a penſion.

Theſe, in all probability, were the reaſons which induced all the other miniſters of the privy-council to diſſent from the opinion of the ſecretary of ſtate, who forthwith reſigned his employment, on the ninth day of October; and his example was immediately followed by his brother-in-law, the earl Temple. Notwithſtanding this abrupt ſeceſſion, the king, with a generoſity peculiar to himſelf, gratified him for his paſt ſervices with a yearly penſion of three thouſand pounds, to be continued even after his deceaſe, during the ſurvivancy of his lady and ſon; and this gratuity was reinforced with the title of baroneſs of Chatham to his lady, and that of baron to her heirs male, Mr. Pitt for his own perſon declining the diſtinction of nobility. This event excited ſuch a loud clamour as had not been heard ſince the trial of admiral Byng. It divided the nation into violent factions, and deluged the public with inundations of pamphlets, papers, and paſquinades. The friends and admirers of Mr. P— exclaimed, that after he had raiſed the nation from the loweſt ſtate of contempt and deſpondency, to the higheſt pinnacle of glory and exultation, he was ungratefully thwarted in his deſigns for the public good, and thruſt from the helm at the moſt critical juncture, by a cabal of wicked and worthleſs men, whoſe miſconduct had formerly brought the common-wealth to the verge of ruin. They expatiated upon the wonderful talents of the late miniſter: they enumerated the ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms during the period of his adminiſtration: they aſcribed them wholly and ſolely to the wiſdom of his plans and the vigour of his coun-

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An. 1761. ſels: they affirmed, that had his propoſal with reſpect to Spain been embraced, the catholic king would have been obliged to renounce his connection with the French monarch; or his homeward bound flota, laden with treaſure, would have fallen into the hands of the Engliſh, and indemnified them for the expence of the war; and, in all probability, the port and city of Cadiz would have been ſubdued by a bold effort of the Britiſh armament; whereas, now that he no longer animated the machine of government, its councils would degenerate into timidity, and the adminiſtration of affairs revert into the old channel, leading to diffidence, diſgrace, and diſtraction. Another party were not leſs vehement in their invectives againſt the late S——y. They taxed him with inconſiſtency, want of principle, and the moſt turbulent ambition. They aſſerted, that he had no ſooner forced himſelf into the adminiſtration by dint of popularity, than he turned tail to thoſe very principles by the profeſſion of which that popularity was acquired: that he plunged with the moſt deſperate precipitation into thoſe continental meaſures, againſt which it had been the buſineſs of his life to declaim: that he adopted this new ſyſtem, ſo contrary to his former maxims and ſolemn declarations, without any change of circumſtance that ſhould indicate a change of meaſures; without ſpecifying any cauſe, or adducing one reaſon for the ſatisfaction of his country: that he not only eſpouſed thoſe intereſts which he had ſo often ſtigmatized as diſgraceful to the crown and pernicious to the kingdom; but eſpouſed them with ſuch warmth as no former miniſter

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ſterdurſt avow, without running the riſque of falling a ſacrifice to popular reſentment: that enamoured of this new idol, he ſquandered upon it immenſe ſums, ſo as to impoveriſh his country, and accumulate the load of her debts to ſuch a degree, that ſhe could ſcarce crouch under her burthen. They aſſerted, that all his military projects were either idle, frivolous, or foreign to the intereſt of Great-Britain; and that no part of the ſucceſs that had crowned her arms, either flowed from any plan which he had formed, or was atchieved by officers whom he had recommended: that he had left the conqueſt of Louiſiana, which was really a Britiſh meaſure, unattempted, in order to proſecute the war in Weſtphalia, an aim equally ſpurious and deſtructive to the intereſts of Great Britain; and proſecuted it accordingly at an incredible expence of blood and treaſure, without being able to defend either the countries or the allies which he had ſo injudiciouſly taken into his protection: that perceiving the nation began to open their eyes to the abſurdity and ruinous conſequences of ſuch connections; that the king of Pruſſia was ſurrounded with enemies, againſt whom he could not poſſibly contend much longer; that the French were poſſeſſed of Heſſe-Caſſel and Hanover; and the forces payed by England in the moſt imminent danger of being diſarmed with diſgrace; he had exerciſed his invention to find ſome ſpecious pretence for quitting the reins he could no longer manage with any degree of reputation; and for transferring, at the ſame time, the attention of the public to another object, in which their paſſions would be more warmly intereſted: that for this purpoſe he had

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An. 1761. contrived the propoſal of a Spaniſh war, which could not fail to dazzle the eyes of the people, already intoxicated with conqueſt; accordingly, after having ſteered the veſſel of the common-wealth into a dangerous ſtraight, replete with rocks and quick-ſands, he had deſerted the helm in the midſt of the tempeſt he had raiſed, leaving his country to ſink or ſwim as accident ſhould determine, and his fellow-ſervants in the miniſtry the herculean taſk of remedying the miſchiefs he had brewed, or the hardſhip of being cenſured for miſcarriages reſulting from the errors of his adminiſtration. In a word, he was accuſed of having miſconducted the war, betrayed the intereſts, and profuſed the treaſures of his country; of having inſulted his indulgent ſovereign, deſerted him in the day of trouble, embroiled him with his allies abroad, and made him uneaſy with his ſubjects at home. This was, no doubt, the language of party ſpleen and inveterate malice. Mr. P—t himſelf ſeemed to think, not only that his duty dictated the ſtep he had taken, but that his perſonal ſafety depended upon his withdrawing himſelf from councils which he was no longer permitted to guide. He condeſcended to juſtify himſelf, in a letter to a certain individual in the city of London, who in his anſwer declared, that he and his fellow-citizens were perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of the late S——y *.

* *A Letter from a Right Hon. Perſon to —— in the City.*

" Dear Sir, Oct. 1761.

" Finding, to my great ſurpriſe, that the cauſe and manner of my reſigning the ſeals, are groſly miſrepreſented in the city, as well as that the moſt gracious and *ſpontaneous* marks of his majeſty's approbation of my ſervices, which marks

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These letters being published, served only to render the altercation of the two parties more acrimonious. An. 1761.

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marks followed my resignation, have been infamously traduced as a bargain for my forsaking the Public, I am under a necessity of declaring the truth of both these facts, in a manner which I am sure no gentleman will contradict. A difference of opinion with regard to measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interests, (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may farther intend to do) was the cause of my resigning the seals. Lord Temple and I submitted in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his majesty, which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious public marks of his majesty's approbation of my services followed my resignation: They are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of sovereigns.

"I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of confidence from any man, who with a credulity, as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good opinion from one who has served his country with fidelity and success; and who justly reveres the upright and candid judgment of it; little sollicitous about the censure of the capricious and the ungenerous: Accept my sincerest acknowledgments for all your kind friendship, and believe me ever, with truth and esteem,

My dear Sir,

Your faithful Friend, &c.

An Answer to the Right Hon. Person's Letter.

"Dear Sir,

"The city of London, as long as they have any memory, cannot forget, that you accepted the seals when this nation was in the most deplorable circumstances to which any country can be reduced: That our armies were beaten, our navy inactive, our trade exposed to the enemy, our credit, as if we expected to become bankrupts, sunk

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An. 1761. monious. Every paragraph was expoſed, on one ſide, to the ſcrutiny of criticiſm, and the ſhafts of ſatire; and on the other, extolled as the honeſt effuſion of innocence and integrity. When the king, queen, and great officers of ſtate, repaired to the city, to dine with the lord mayor at Guildhall, according to the cuſtom obſerved by the kings of

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to the loweſt pitch; that there was nothing to be found but deſpondency at home, and contempt abroad. The city muſt alſo for ever remember, that when you reſigned the ſeals, our armies and navies were victorious, our trade ſecure, and flouriſhing more than in a peace, our public credit reſtored, and people readier to lend than miniſters to borrow: that there was nothing but exultation at home, confuſion and deſpair among our enemies, amazement and veneration among all neutral nations: that the French were reduced ſo low as to ſue for a peace, which we, from humanity, were willing to grant; tho' their haughtineſs was too great, and our ſucceſſes too many, for any terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the city cannot but lament that you have quitted the helm. But if knaves have taught fools to call your reſignation (when you can no longer procure the ſame ſucceſs, being prevented from purſuing the ſame meaſures) a deſertion of the public, and to look upon you, for accepting a reward, which can ſcarce bear that name, in the light of a penſioner; the city of London hope, they ſhall not be ranked by you among the one or the other. They are truly ſenſible, that, though you ceaſe to guide the helm, you have not deſerted the veſſel; and that, penſioner as you are, your inclination to promote the public good, is ſtill only to be equalled by your ability: that you ſincerely wiſh ſucceſs to the new pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the crew of rocks and quickſands, but to aſſiſt in bringing the ſhip through the ſtorm into a ſafe harbour.

"Theſe, Sir, I am perſuaded, are the real ſentiments of the city of London; I am ſure you believe them to be ſuch, of,

Dear Sir, yours, &c.

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England, after their coronation, Mr. P— mingled with the proceſſion, and in paſſing through the ſtreets was ſaluted with ſuch peals of acclamation, as ſeemed to derogate from the reſpect due to the moſt amiable ſovereign that ever ſate upon the Britiſh throne. The populace not only rent the air with their ſhouts, but expreſſed a deſire of unyoking his horſes, that they might draw, by force of arm, the chariot of their beloved miniſter. The ſame demonſtrations of particular veneration were induſtriouſly repeated in the ſequel of the entertainment, and in the return of their majeſties to St. James's; nor did the ſcurril herd of low plebeians refrain from exclamations of diſguſt againſt an unblemiſhed nobleman, ſuppoſed to enjoy a diſtinguiſhed ſhare of his ſovereign's confidence and eſteem. The more moderate part of the nation beheld theſe incidents with concern. They could not conceive that Mr. P— was at all influenced by fears for his perſonal ſafety in the ſtep he had taken. They knew he might have diſſented in one particular from the majority of the council, without quitting his ſeat, and run no ſort of riſque of being afterwards called to account for meaſures adopted in oppoſition to his opinion. They took it for granted his mind ſoared above all ſuch childiſh apprehenſions. They thought the abrupt and ungracious manner in which he reſigned his employment, not only deprived his country of his ſervice and influence at a time that peculiarly demanded an exertion of his talents; but his ſeceſſion ſavoured of diſguſt and reſentment, and implying a diſapprobation of the k—g's meaſures, An. 1761.

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An. 1761. acted as a ferment upon the ill humour of the people. Such a commotion could not fail to clog the wheels of government, obſtruct the public ſervice, and might perhaps have ſome effect in alienating the affections of the ſubjects. They were of opinion that his accepting a penſion and title did violence to the delicacy of his character, as a diſintereſted patriot, which character had been the ſubject of repeated encomium, and the theme of general admiration. They were ſorry he had not denied himſelf the pleaſure of aſſiſting at the proceſſion to Guildhall, as his conduct on that occaſion afforded an handle to his enemies, to charge him with having gone thither on purpoſe to browbeat his S——, to whoſe generoſity he had been ſo much obliged; to ſollicit popularity, and exhibit himſelf as an idol of the crowd; and to receive the public incenſe of mobs hired to ſhout in his praiſe. That his friends ſhould be driven to ſuch a wretched expedient is ſcarce credible, conſidering how high his reputation ſtood in the metropolis at this period. About the latter end of October, it was reſolved in the common-council, that the thanks of that court ſhould be given to the Right Hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent ſervices rendered this nation, during the time he ſo ably filled the high and important office of one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and to perpetuate the grateful ſenſe of his merits, who, by the vigour of his mind, had not only roufed the ancient ſpirit of this nation from the puſillanimous ſtate to which it had been reduced; but, by his integrity and ſteadineſs, uniting it at home,

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had carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by its trade accompanying its conquests in every quarter of the globe. Therefore, the city of London, ever stedfast in their loyalty to their king, and attentive to the honour and prosperity of their country, could but lament the loss of so able, so faithful a minister, at this critical conjuncture. An. 1761.

Whether this resolution was not in fact an arrogation of right to decide upon the merits of a minister, the particulars of whose conduct they could not sufficiently distinguish; and implied a disapprobation of their S——n and his council, because they had not implicitly surrendered their own faculties of perception and reflection, to the ideas of one man; nay more, because they had not complied with the violent measures he proposed, in diametrical opposition to their own sentiments and judgment; posterity will be candid enough to determine, when those clouds of prejudice which now darken the understanding, are dissipated, and all the rancour of personal animosity is allayed and forgotten. The common-council of London ventured, at the same time, to dictate in another particular that depended intirely on the royal prerogative. They transmitted to the city's representatives in parliament, peremptory instructions, that they should use their utmost endeavours, not only to obtain the repeal, or an amendment of the late act for the relief of insolvent debtors, in respect of the inconveniencies arising from the compulsive clause; but also oppose all attempts for giving up such places as might tend to lessen their present security, or Reflections on the conduct of the common council.

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An. 1761. by reſtoring the naval power of France, render them ſubject to freſh hoſtilities from that natural enemy; particularly, that the ſole and excluſive right of their acquiſitions in North America, and the fiſheries, be preſerved to the ſubjects of Great Britain. Thus, at the ſame inſtant of time, they expreſſed their entire approbation of Mr. P—'s miniſtry, and ſtrictly enjoined their repreſentatives to hold faſt thoſe very excluſive privileges which he had agreed to relinquiſh.

Conduct of his Britannic majeſty with reſpect to Spain.

In the midſt of theſe heats and diſſentions which inflamed and agitated the nation, the king's conduct was ſteady, reſolute, ſage, and circumſpect, regulated by maxims which equally reſpected the dignity of his crown, and the dictates of political diſcretion. Without deigning to interpoſe in the diſputes that concerned the character of a late miniſter, he took every meaſure which he thought conducive to the honour and the intereſt of the nation. He directed the earl of Briſtol, his ambaſſador at Madrid, to demand an explanation of the ſecret treaty which had been lately ratified between the two monarchs of France and Spain; and to declare, that a refuſal of this ſatisfaction would be conſidered as a denunciation of hoſtilities: in the mean time he exerted himſelf in making preparations ſuitable to that event.

An armament ſails to the Weſt Indies.

A plan for the conqueſt of Martinique was already formed. In the month of October, rear-admiral Rodney ſailed from England with a ſquadron of ſhips, having under convoy a number of tranſports, with four battalions from Belleiſle, to join at Barbadoes a ſtrong body of forces from North America, to-

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together with some regiments and volunteers from Guadalupe and the Leeward Islands, and proceed, in conjunction with the fleet already on that station, to the execution of the projected invasion. This was doubtless an object of great importance, and might have been easily accomplished in the first attempt under the conduct of general Hopson; but now the enterprize was encumbered by many difficulties. The island was strengthened with new fortifications, a strong body of troops, a numerous regulated militia, experienced officers, and plenty of provision, artillery, and ammunition. An. 1761.

On the third day of November the new parliament was opened at Westminster; and, as no ministerial influence had been used in electing the members of which it was composed, it undoubtedly deserved the appellation of a free parliament; a phænomenon which had not appeared in the meridian of Great Britain for the space of above forty years before this period. The king, being seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the commons; to whom he signified his pleasure, by the mouth of the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their house, and chuse a new speaker. Accordingly their unanimous choice fell upon Sir John Cust, baronet, a gentleman of extensive knowledge and distinguished probity, qualified in all respects to supply the room of Mr. Onslow, who had so long and so worthily discharged that important office. His majesty, repairing again to the house of peers on the sixth, approved of the speaker, and harangued the parliament in these words.

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An. 1761. " My Lords and Gentlemen,

" At the opening of the first parliament, summoned and elected under my authority, I with pleasure take notice of an event, which has made me compleatly happy, and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue, and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestic comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first object in every action of my life.

" It has been my earnest wish that this first period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the restoring of the blessings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which so great a part of Europe suffers. But tho' overtures were made to me, and my good brother and ally the king of Prussia, by the several belligerant powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpose a congress was appointed; and propositions were made to me by France, for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negotiation; yet that congress hath not hitherto taken place, and the negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

" The sincerity of my disposition to effectuate this good work has been manifested in the progress of it; and I have the consolation to reflect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther effusion of Christian blood, to which it was the desire of my heart to put a stop, cannot with justice be imputed to me.

" Our

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"Our military operations have been in no degree An. 1761.
ſuſpended or delayed; and it has pleaſed God to grant us farther important ſucceſſes, by the conqueſts of the iſlands of Belleiſle and Dominica; and by the reduction of Pondicherry, which hath in a manner annihilated the French power in the Eaſt Indies. In other parts, where the enemy's numbers were greatly ſuperior, their principal deſigns and projects have been generally diſappointed, by a conduct which does the higheſt honour to the diſtinguiſhed capacity of my general prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, and by the valour of my troops. The magnanimity and ability of the king of Pruſſia have eminently appeared in reſiſting ſuch numerous armies, and ſurmounting ſo great difficulties.

"In this ſituation, I am glad to have an opportunity of receiving the trueſt information of the ſenſe of my people, by a new choice of their repreſentatives. I am fully perſuaded you will agree with me in opinion, that the ſteady exertion of our moſt vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may ſtill be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of ſuch a peace, as may with reaſon be expected from our ſucceſſes. It is therefore my fixed reſolution, with your concurrence and ſupport, to carry on the war, in the moſt effectual manner, for the intereſt and advantage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmoſt of my power, the good faith and honour of my crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with my allies. In this I will perſevere, until my enemies, moved by their own loſſes

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An. 1761. and diſtreſſes, and touched with the miſeries of ſo many nations, ſhall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; in which caſe, as well as in the proſecution of the war, I do aſſure you, no conſideration whatever ſhall make me depart from the true intereſts of theſe my kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of my crown.

" Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" I am heartily ſorry, that the neceſſity of large ſupplies appears ſo clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper eſtimates for the ſervices of the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and I deſire you to grant me ſuch ſupplies, as may enable me to proſecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and ſecurity, in the preſent critical conjuncture, require, that we may happily put the laſt hand to this great work. Whatſoever you give ſhall be duly and faithfully applied.

" I dare ſay your affectionate regard for me and the queen makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable proviſion for her ſupport, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earneſtly recommend it to your conſideration.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have ſuch a confidence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite ſuperfluous to uſe any exhortations to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a ſituation in which unanimity, firmneſs, and diſ-

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dispatch were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of Great Britain."

An. 1761.

Addres of the commons.

These expressions of confidence and esteem, which flowed from the heart of a patriot king, met with the most cordial returns of gratitude and affection. The two houses unanimously resolved to address their sovereign in the warmest terms of zeal and attachment. The commons, having thanked him for his most gracious speech from the throne, presented their congratulations on the joyful and auspicious event of his nuptials, with a princess descended from an illustrious protestant line, distinguished by the most eminent graces and endowments, worthy to be the partner of a throne, by possessing every virtue by which it could be adorned. They expressed their deep sense of the affectionate regard he had manifested for his people, by consulting, on this important and interesting occasion, as on every other, the happiness of them and their posterity. They assured him, that with hearts full of gratitude for this signal instance of his royal attention to the welfare of his subjects, and thoroughly sensible of the exalted merit of his illustrious consort, his faithful commons would not fail to make such honourable and ample provision as might enable her to support her royal dignity with proper lustre, in case she should survive his majesty; for the long continuance of whose life they should offer up their most ardent vows to Providence, without ceasing. They thanked his majesty for having expressed his concern for the prosperity of his people, in wishing to restore them

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An. 1761. the bleſſings of peace. They declared their admiration of that humanity ſo becoming the royal breaſt, which, amidſt the ſucceſſes of his own kingdoms, felt for the calamities of other nations. They profeſſed themſelves fully perſuaded, that thoſe beneficent diſpoſitions which induced his majeſty to propoſe a congreſs for a general pacification, and to engage in a negotiation with France for a particular peace, could not have failed of the deſired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the ſame motives, had ſhewn the ſame good intentions, and would have complied with ſuch conditions as were requiſite for the accompliſhment of that ſalutary work. They teſtified the moſt grateful acknowledgment of his majeſty's vigilance and firmneſs, in not ſuffering the hopes and expectations of peace to produce the leaſt ſuſpence or relaxation in the exertion of his arms; and congratulated his majeſty on thoſe happy ſucceſſes, which, under the good providence of God, they aſcribed to the wiſdom and vigour of his majeſty's meaſures: to theſe they owed the reduction of Dominica, the conqueſt of Belleiſle, atchieved with ſo much reputation to the Britiſh arms; and the deſtruction of the enemy's power in the Eaſt Indies, by the acquiſition of Pondicherry, their laſt remaining ſettlement of any ſtrength in thoſe countries. They obſerved, that the wiſe and able conduct of his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic, whereby he had ſucceſſively defeated the projects of the enemy, and prevented their making that progreſs, which, from their ſuperior numbers, they expected; together with that gracious approbation which his ma-

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jeſty had been pleaſed to expreſs of the valour of his troops; could not but give the higheſt ſatisfaction to his faithful commons. They ſaid, they ſaw with juſt admiration repeated proofs, in every campaign, of that unſhaken reſolution, and of thoſe aſtoniſhing efforts, which alone could have enabled his majeſty's great ally, the king of Pruſſia, to reſiſt the numerous forces of his enemies. They aſſured him, he might depend upon their intire concurrence and ſupport, in the moſt effectual proſecution of the war, for the intereſt and advantage of Great Britain; and in maintaining, to the utmoſt of their power, the good faith and honour of his majeſty's crown, and the engagements entered into with his allies: and they declared themſelves truly ſenſible, that the conſtant care and attention of his majeſty to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures, in every part, where any ſucceſsful impreſſion could ſtill be made upon the enemy, were the only means to attain that deſirable object, an honourable and laſting peace. They acknowledged, with the deepeſt gratitude, that moſt endearing expreſſion of his majeſty's unbounded goodneſs and affection towards his native country, in the ſolemn declaration which he had been pleaſed to make, that, as well in the proſecution of the war as in the concluſion of the peace, no conſideration whatever ſhould induce him to depart from the true intereſts of his kingdoms, and from the honour and dignity of his crown. They gave him to underſtand, that his faithful commons would chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies as the nature and extent of the ſeveral ſervices ſhould be found to require, firmly relying

An. 1761.

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An. 1761. on his majesty's wisdom and justice, that they would be applied with the strictest œconomy, and in such a manner as might most effectually answer the great ends for which they should be granted. They expressed their earnest desires, that this first parliament, convened by his authority, might, by their conduct, give his majesty a happy proof of the zeal, the loyalty, and the affection of his people. They concluded with saying, that, sensible of the difficult crisis in which they were assembled, they were determined to concur, with the greatest firmness and unanimity, in whatever might contribute to the public welfare, might tend to defeat the views and expectations of their enemies, and convince the world, that there were no difficulties which his majesty's wisdom and perseverance, with the assistance of his parliament, could not surmount.

Remarks on the address. Whether this address was really framed by the committee appointed for that purpose, or only adopted from the m——r, according to the laudable custom which had prevailed since the accession of the house of Hanover, so as to re-echo, coincide, and sympathize with the speech from the t——ne, like the bass and treble, in the same air, composed by the same artist, and played by the same musician, we shall not pretend to determine; but surely nothing could have been better calculated to support the spirits of those allies and subsidiaries, generals and contractors, who were interested in the prosecution of a continental war. Many warm friends to their country hoped that this was the last vibration of the dismal G——n knell,

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knell, which had founded so long in the ears of Great Britain: they wished, and hoped, that, for the future, an amiable and sensible prince, who reigned in the hearts of his people, would exert that vigour of mind with which he was so liberally endowed by nature; that he would vindicate his own thoughts, speak his own sentiments, and deviate from the trite and hackneyed path of m——l form, at all times ridiculous, and at no time necessary, except when the throne is occupied by a prince who can neither think for himself, nor speak the language of his own kingdom. An. 1761.

Over and above this affectionate address to his majesty, a message was sent by the commons to congratulate the queen upon her royal nuptials; to express the unfeigned joy and satisfaction which the house felt upon seeing the most ardent wishes of a faithful people, anxious not only for the present and future welfare of these kingdoms, but also for the immediate and domestic happiness of their excellent sovereign, so compleatly crowned by his majesty's wise and happy choice of the royal partner of his throne; and to assure her majesty of the most dutiful and zealous attachment of the commons.

Transactions in parliament.

As a great clamour had been raised against the compelling clause in the act, passed during the last session, for the relief of insolvent debtors, this was a circumstance which, previous to all other legislative measures, engaged the attention of the commons. The house was moved that the clause might be repealed; and leave being given to bring in a bill for that purpose, it soon acquired the sanction of the royal authority. That manifold frauds and abuses

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An. 1761. abuſes were committed in conſequence of this clauſe is not to be denied; but whether, under proper reſtrictions, it might not have been rendered a ſalutary regulation, in favour of induſtry and commerce, will admit of a diſpute. Certain it is, great numbers of people, who were ruined in conſequence of this privilege claimed by their debtors, thought themſelves cruelly treated, in being deprived of the ſame benefit. The houſe of commons, in order to manifeſt the warmth of their attachment to their ſovereign, proceeded to take into conſideration that part of his ſpeech relating to his royal conſort. They reſolved, that, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive his majeſty, ſhe ſhould enjoy a proviſion of one hundred thouſands per annum during her life, together with the palace of Somerſet-houſe, and the lodge and lands at Richmond old Park: that the king ſhould be enabled to charge that annuity upon all or any part of ſuch of the revenues, as, by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion for the ſupport of his majeſty's houſhold, were directed to be, during the king's life, conſolidated with the aggregate fund, and ſhould be ſubſiſting after his majeſty's demiſe; and to charge all or any part of the aggregate fund, as a collateral ſecurity for making good the ſaid annuity. A bill formed on theſe reſolutions paſſed both houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent on the ſecond day of December; when the ſpeaker pronounced a ſpeech, addreſſed to his majeſty, replete with expreſſions of loyalty and affection.

Their next care was to examine eſtimates, and provide for the proſecution of the war. They voted

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voted ſeventy thouſand ſeamen for the ſervice of the enſuing year: they maintained the land-forces to the number of ſixty ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſix, over and above the militia of England, the two regiments of ſencible men in North Britain, the provincial troops in North America, and ſixty-ſeven thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven German auxiliaries to ſupport the war of Weſtphalia. In proportioning the ſupply, they likewiſe made good the foreign ſubſidies, as well as the deficiencies in the grants of the laſt ſeſſion. Beſides the ſtanding revenue of the nation, conſiſting of the land-tax and malt-tax, and the other impoſitions already laid for raiſing the intereſt of the public debt, it was found neceſſary to borrow twelve millions * on remote funds for the ſervice of the year; and this ſtep was taken accordingly. Supplies granted.

The

* The ſum of twelve millions was raiſed in the following manner. Every contributor, for every hundred pounds contributed, was intitled to an annuity, tranſferable at the bank of England, after the rate of four per centum per annum for nineteen years; and then to ſtand reduced to three per centum per annum, redeemable by parliament; and alſo to an annuity, transferable at the bank of England, of one pound per centum, to continue irredeemable for a certain term of ninety eight years, and then to ceaſe; the ſaid annuities of four pounds per centum, and one pound per centum, to be charged upon the ſinking fund, to commence from the fifth day of January next enſuing, and to be payable half-yearly on the fifth day of July, and the fifth day of January, in every year; and that the ſaid four per centum annuities ſhould be added to, and made one joint ſtock of transferable four per centum annuities at the bank of England, with ſuch other four per centum annuities, transferable at the bank

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An. 1761. The funds assigned for paying the interest of this loan, consisted of a heavy additional tax upon win-

bank of England, as should, by any act of this present session of parliament, be charged upon and made payable out of the sinking fund; and that every contributor should, for every sum of eighty pounds per centum, payed in to the cashiers of the bank of England, upon account of his share in the said annuities, after the rate of four per centum per annum, be intitled to one hundred pounds capital in the said stock of four pounds per centum annuities; and for every sum of twenty pounds paid in like manner, upon account of his share in the said annuities of one pound per centum, should be intitled to an annuity of one pound, to continue for a certain term of ninety-eight years, in manner above mentioned. It was resolved, that every contributor should, on or before the twenty-third day of this instant December, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the bank of England, of fifteen pounds per centum, on such part of the sum or sums to be contributed by him, towards the said sum of twelve millions, as should be payable, in respect of his share in the said four per centum annuities; and also a deposit of fifteen per centum, on such part of the sum or sums so to be contributed, as should be payable in respect of his share in the said one per centum annuities, as a security for his making the future payments, respectively, on or before the times limited for that purpose.

It was also resolved, that every contributor, who should pay in the whole of his contribution, on account of his share in the said four per centum annuities, at any time on or before the eighteenth day of September next, or on account of his share in the said one per centum annuities, on or before the thirteenth day of May next, should be allowed a discount, after the rate of three per centum per annum, on the sum so compleating his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of compleating such contribution to the twentieth day of October next, in respect of the sum payed on account of the said four per centum annuities; and to the twenty-first day of July next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the one pound per cent. annuities.

dows,

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dows, including all dwelling-houſes which had eight lights or upwards; and of farther additional duties on ſpirituous liquors. Theſe were made part of the ſinking fund, on which the annuities were charged. Every window in a dwelling-houſe containing eight or nine windows, and no more, was taxed at the yearly rate of one ſhilling: in a houſe lighted with ten or eleven windows, and no more, every light was taxed at ſix pence, over and above all other duties: where the number amounted to more than fourteen, each payed an additional duty of one ſhilling; and where they did not exceed nineteen, every window was taxed at three pence additional duty *. An. 1761.

The

* The act relating to an additional duty on ſpirituous liquors was founded on the following reſolutions: —— "That for every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made or drawn in Great Britain, for home conſumption, from any ſort of drink or waſh brewed, or made from any ſort of malt or corn, or from brewer's waſh or tilts, or any mixture with ſuch brewer's waſh or tilts, there ſhall be granted, and paid to his majeſty, one penny, over and above all other duties charged, or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon of ſtrong waters, or aqua vitæ, made for ſale, for home conſumption, of the materials aforeſaid, there ſhall be granted, and paid to his majeſty, three pence, over and above all other duties charged and chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.--That for every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made or drawn, for home conſumption, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, there ſhall be granted, and paid to his majeſty, three pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon

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An. 1761. The ſupplies of the year were juſt provided, when the public attention was called off to an incident of national importance. The king of Great Britain had directed the earl of Briſtol, his ambaſſador at Madrid, to demand of the Spaniſh miniſtry an explanation of the late treaty concluded between the kings of France and Spain; and particularly to require a categorical declaration, with reſpect to the part his Catholic majeſty intended to act in the diſputes between the courts of London and Verſailles. His inſtructions imported, that theſe queſtions ſhould be put with all the delicacy which the nature of ſuch demands could admit, that Spain ſhould have no cauſe to complain that

A categorical anſwer demanded of the court of Madrid.

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gallon of low wines, or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made or drawn, for home conſumption, from cyder, or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, there ſhall be granted and paid to his majeſty one penny three farthings, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.—That for every gallon of ſpirits made for ſale, for home conſumption, from cyder, or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, there ſhall be granted and paid to his majeſty two pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers and makers thereof.—That for every gallon of ſingle brandy, ſpirits, or aqua vitæ, imported into Great Britain from beyond the ſeas, not being the produce of the Britiſh colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, ſix pence, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.—That for every gallon of brandy, ſpirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain from beyond the ſeas, not being the produce of the Britiſh colonies, there be paid by the importer, before landing, one ſhilling, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon.

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she was treated with want of decorum. The demands were made accordingly, with all imaginable demonstrations of respect; but as the answers given appeared evasive and unsatisfactory, he became more peremptory in his remonstrances; and at length plainly declared, that if the court of Spain should refuse a positive explanation, whether the Catholic king intended to ally himself with France against England, he should interpret the refusal into an aggression and declaration of war, and, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Madrid. The Spanish monarch had already taken his measures in concert with the court of Versailles, and waited only for an opportunity to provoke Great Britain into an immediate rupture. In answer therefore to this declaration, Mr. Wall, the Spanish minister, replied, that such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigned but too much in the British government; that it was in that very moment the war was declared, and the king's dignity violently attacked; and the earl might retire how and when he should think proper. Nothing could be more idle and frivolous than this pretence for taking umbrage. Had the English minister failed in point of punctilio, and made an abrupt demand, unauthorized by the law of nations, the court of Madrid might have resented his personal behaviour, and complained of it by their ambassador at London; but, even in that case, the affront would have been, by all the reasonable part of mankind, deemed too inconsiderate a cause for involving the

An. 1761.

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An. 1761. two nations in the horrors and misery of war: yet even this plea was wanting. The earl of Bristol proceeded with delicacy and caution, and did not insist upon a categorical answer until every milder method had been tried without success. The most extraordinary circumstance attending this rupture was the purport of a paper * delivered to the earl of Egremont, who had succeeded Mr. Pitt as secretary of state for the southern department, by the count de Fuentes, the Spanish ambassador at the court of London. It seems to have been calculated for sowing jealousies and fomenting divisions among the subjects of Great Britain, and may be termed *his Catholic Majesty's Declaration of War against the Person of William Pitt, late Secretary of State, and Minister to the King of Great Britain.*

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* *Translation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Ambassador at the Court of London from the Court of Spain, December 25, 1761.*

"The count de Fuentes, the Catholic king's ambassador to his Britannic majesty, has just received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my lord Bristol, his Britannic majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid, has said to his excellency Mr. Wall, minister of state, that he had orders to demand a positive and categorical answer to this question, viz. "If Spain thinks of allying herself with France against England;" and to declare, at the same time, that he should take a refusal to his demand for an aggression and declaration of war; and that he should, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Spain. The above minister of state answered him, that such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness and discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns but too much in the British government: that it was in that very moment that the

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No measures were now to be kept with Spain. An. 1762.
The earl of Briſtol was recalled: the count de Fuentes

the war was declared, and the king's dignity violently attacked, and that he might retire how and when he ſhould think proper.

"The count de Fuentes is, in conſequence, ordered to leave the court and the dominions of England; and to declare to the Britiſh king, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe, that the horrors into which the Spaniſh and Engliſh nations are going to plunge themſelves, muſt be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeaſurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears ſtill to hold them, although by another hand: that if his Catholic majeſty excuſed himſelf from anſwering on the treaty in queſtion between his Catholic majeſty and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the fifteenth of Auguſt, and wherein, it is pretended, there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reaſons: firſt, the king's dignity required him to manifeſt his juſt reſentment of the little management, or, to ſpeak more properly, of the inſulting manner with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, who, finding himſelf convinced of the juſtice, which ſupported the king in his pretenſions, his ordinary and laſt anſwer was, That he would not relax in any thing till the Tower of London was taken ſword in hand.

Beſides, his majeſty was much ſhocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone, with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him: if the reſpect due to royal majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: the miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly to thoſe of England, what the count de Fuentes, by the king's expreſs order, declares publicly, viz. That the ſaid treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the leaſt relation to the preſent war: that there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two ſovereigns; but it is ſpecified therein, that that guaranty is not to be underſtood but of the do-

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An. 1762. War declared against Spain.

Fuentes retired from England. His Britannic majeſty granted a commiſſion, impowering the admiralty to iſſue letters of marque, and commiſſions for privateers to act againſt the ſubjects of Spain.

War

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minions which ſhall remain to France, after the preſent war ſhall be ended: that although his Catholic majeſty might have had reaſon to think himſelf offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. de Buſſy, miniſter of France, which he had preſented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the ſame time with the war between this laſt and France; he has, however, diſſembled, and from an effect of his love of peace, cauſed a memorial to be delivered to my lord Briſtol, wherein it is evidently demonſtrated, that the ſtep of France, which put the miniſter Pitt into ſo bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the ſincerity of the two ſovereigns: that further, from a freſh proof of his pacific ſpirit, the king of Spain wrote to the king of France, his couſin, that if the union of intereſt in any manner retarded the peace with England, he conſented to ſeparate himſelf from it, not to put any obſtacle to ſo great a happineſs: but it was ſoon ſeen that this was only a pretence on the part of the Engliſh miniſter; for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and propoſing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the miniſter Pitt, to the great aſtoniſhment of the univerſe, rejected them with diſdain, and ſhewed at the ſame time his ill-will againſt Spain, to the ſcandal of the ſame Britiſh council; and unfortunately he has ſucceeded but too far in his pernicious deſign.

This declaration made, the count de Fuentes deſires his excellency my lord Egremont to preſent his moſt humble reſpects to his Britannic majeſty, and to obtain for him paſſports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the ſhort paſſage of the ſea, which ſeparates them from the continent."

Tranſla-

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War was declared in form on the fourth day of January; and on the nineteenth the king communicated An. 1762.

Tranſlation of the Anſwer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

"The earl of Egremont, his Britannic majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, having received from his excellency the count de Fuentes, ambaſſador of the Catholic king at the court of London, a paper, in which, beſides the notification of his recal, and the demand of the neceſſary paſſports to go out of the king's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the two courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes which may enſue from the rupture which has happened: in order that nobody may be miſled by the declaration, which his excellency has been pleaſed to make to the king, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe; notwithſtanding the inſinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, his excellency pretends, reigns in the Britiſh government, to the misfortune of mankind; and notwithſtanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the Engliſh nation, as if it could be ſeparated from its king, for whom the moſt determined ſentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his ſubjects; the ſaid earl of Egremont, by his majeſty's order, laying aſide, in this anſwer, all ſpirit of declamation and of harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſive word, which might hurt the dignity of ſovereigns, without ſtooping to invectives againſt private perſons, will confine himſelf to facts with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs: and it is from this repreſentation of facts, that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole univerſe, for the purity of the king's intentions, and for the ſincerity of the wiſhes his majeſty has not ceaſed to make, as well as for the moderation he has always ſhewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendſhip and good underſtanding between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations.

The king having received undoubted informations, that the court of Madrid had ſecretly contracted engagements with that of Verſailles, which the miniſters of France

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An. 1761. nicated it in a ſpeech to both houſes of parliament. He ſaid he had ſo often aſſured them of his ſincere diſ-

laboured to repreſent, in all the courts of Europe, as offenſive to Great Britain; and combining theſe appearances with the ſtep, which the court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his majeſty, in avowing its conſent (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial preſented the 23d of July, by the ſieur de Buſſy, miniſter plenipotentiary of the moſt Chriſtian king, to the king's ſecretary of ſtate; and his majeſty having afterwards received intelligence, ſcarce admitting a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, by a diſpatch, dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms the moſt meaſured however, and the moſt amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, or at leaſt of the articles which might relate to the intereſts of Great Britain; and, in order to avoid every thing, which could be thought to imply the leaſt ſlight of the dignity, or even the delicacy, of his Catholic majeſty, the earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with aſſurances, in caſe the Catholic king offered to give any, that the ſaid engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that any difficulty was made of ſhewing the treaty. The king could not give a leſs equivocal proof of his dependance on the good faith of the Catholic king, than in ſhewing him an unbounded confidence in ſo important an affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happineſs of his people.

How great, then, was the king's ſurprize, when, inſtead of receiving the juſt ſatisfaction, which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter of Spain for that purpoſe, he could only draw from him a refuſal to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to his majeſty's juſt requiſitions, which he had accom-

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disposition to put an end to the calamities of war, and to restore the public tranquillity on solid and last- An. 1764

accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtiness, animosity, and menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the suspicions of the unamicable disposition of the court of Spain, that nothing less than his majesty's moderation, and his resolution taken to make all the efforts possible to avoid the misfortunes inseparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a last trial, by giving orders to his ambassador to address himself to the minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the design to join the king's enemies in the present war, or to depart, in any manner, from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that, if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction on demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the king could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentick avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his majesty to take the measures which his royal prudence should dictate for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people; and to recal his ambassador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister, keeping no further measures, answered dryly, "That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the king's dignity attacked, and that the earl of Bristol might retire how, and when, he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That, if the respect due to his Catholick majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; and that the ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as Monsr. de Fuentes, by the king's express order, declares publicly, that the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon; wherein there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war;

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An. 1762. ing foundations; that no impartial perſon, either at home or abroad, could ſuſpect him of unneceſſarily kindling a new war in Europe. He acquainted them, that, ſince their receſs, he had found himſelf

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and that the guaranty, which is therein ſpecified, is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the war:" it is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the reſpect, acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the inſtructions given to the earl of Briſtol have always been to make the requiſitions, on the ſubject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, with all the decency, and all the attention poſſible; and the demand of a categorical anſwer was not made till after repeated, and the moſt ſtinging refuſals to give the leaſt ſatisfaction, and at the laſt extremity; therefore, if the court of Spain ever had the deſign to give this ſo neceſſary ſatisfaction, they had not the leaſt reaſon, that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment, when it could no longer be of uſe. But, fortunately, the terms, in which the declaration is conceived, ſpare us the regret of not having received it ſooner; for it appears at firſt ſight, that the anſwer is not at all conformable to the demand: we wanted to be informed, *if the court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to depart from their neutrality:* whereas the anſwer concerns one treaty only, which is ſaid to be of the 15th of Auguſt, carefully avoiding to ſay the leaſt word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted in the preſent criſis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has paſſed between the two courts, it is left to the impartial public to decide which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the reſt, the earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his excellency the count de Fuentes, by the king's order, that the neceſſary paſſports for him ſhall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible facilities for his paſſage to the port which he ſhall think moſt convenient."

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indiſpenſibly obliged to declare war againſt Spain, for the cauſes ſpecified in his public declaration. He obſerved, that his own conduct, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, as well as that of the late king his grandfather, towards Spain, had been ſo full of good-will and friendſhip, ſo averſe to the laying hold of ſeveral juſt grounds of complaint, which might have been alledged, and ſo attentive to the advantages of the Catholic king and his family, that it was matter of the greateſt ſurprize to find that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that crown and France; and a treaty * made to unite all the branches of the

An. 1762.

* *Subſtance of the Treaty concluded between France and Spain on the 15th of Auguſt, 1761.*

" 1. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as an enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their majeſties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions, in whatever part of the world they be ſituated; but they expreſly ſtipulate that this guaranty ſhall extend only to thoſe dominions reſpectively of which the two crowns ſhall be in poſſeſſion the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the king of the Two Sicilies, and the infant duke of Parma, on condition that theſe two princes guaranty the dominions of their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be ſupported with all the forces of the two kings, their majeſties have thought proper to fix the ſuccours which are to be firſt furniſhed.

5, 6, 7. Theſe articles determine the quality and quantity of theſe firſt ſuccours, which the power required engages to furniſh to the power requiring. Theſe ſuccours conſiſt of ſhips and frigates of war, and of land-forces, both horſe and foot. Their number is determined, and the poſts and ſtations to which they are to repair.

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An. 1763. the house of Bourbon in the most ambitious and dangerous designs against the commerce and independency

8. The wars in which France shall be involved, in consequence of her engagements by the treaties of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, are excepted from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or that France be attacked by land in her own country.

9. The potentate requiring, may send one or more commissaries, to see whether the potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10, 11. The potentate required shall be at liberty to make only one representation on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the potentate requiring: this, however, is to be understood only in cases where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the power requiring shall appoint.

12, 13. The demand of succours shall be held a sufficient proof, on one hand, of the necessity of receiving them; and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not therefore be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land forces shall, three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14, 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent: and the power which sends them shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas or of war; and also the necessary recruits and reparations of the land-forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other: but as it is their intention that a war declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy

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pendency of the reſt of Europe, and particularly of theſe kingdoms. He expreſſed his reliance on the Divine An. 1762.

or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that, in ſuch caſes, they will enter into a particular convention ſuited to circumſtances, and ſettle as well the reſpective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which ſhall be executed by common conſent and with perfect agreement.

17, 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage not to liſten to, nor to make, any propoſals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual conſent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to conſider the intereſts of the allied crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective loſſes and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the ſame power.

19, 20. The king of Spain contracts for the king of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promiſes to cauſe it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the ſuccours, to be furniſhed by his Sicilian majeſty, ſhall be ſettled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engage to ſupport, on all occaſions, the dignity and rights of their houſe, and thoſe of all the princes deſcended from it.

21, 22. No other power but thoſe of the auguſt houſe of Bourbon ſhall be inſerted, or admitted to accede to the preſent treaty. Their reſpective ſubjects and dominions ſhall participate in the connection and advantages ſettled between the ſovereigns, and ſhall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between them.

23. The *Droit d'Aubaine* ſhall be aboliſhed in favour of the ſubjects of their Catholic and Sicilian majeſties, who ſhall enjoy in France the ſame privileges as the natives. The French ſhall likewiſe be treated in Spain, and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born ſubjects of theſe two monarchies.

24. The ſubjects of the three ſovereigns ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective dominions in Europe, the ſame privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice ſhall be given to the powers, with whom the

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An. 1762. Divine bleſſing on the juſtice of his cauſe, on the zealous and powerful aſſiſtance of his faithful ſubjects, and the concurrence of his allies, who muſt find themſelves involved in the pernicious and extenſive projects of his enemies. He left theſe conſiderations with his parliament, full of the juſteſt confidence, that the honour of his crown, and the intereſts of his kingdoms, were ſafe in their hands.

This ſpeech being taken into conſideration, each houſe apart preſented an addreſs, containing aſſurances of conſtant ſupport, conveyed in the moſt endearing expreſſions.

After all, if we may judge from the mutual declarations of war publiſhed by the two nations, they both ſeemed intent upon ſuppreſſing the real cauſe, and at a loſs to find plauſible pretences for proceeding to ſuch extremities. The real motive which induced England to hazard a rupture, was a

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the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or ſhall hereafter conclude treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, ſhall not be cited nor ſerve as a precedent; it being the intention of their moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Sicilian majeſties, that no nation ſhall participate in the advantages of their reſpective ſubjects.

26. The contracting parties ſhall reciprocally diſcloſe to each other their alliances and negotiations, eſpecially when they have reference to their common intereſts; and their miniſters at all the courts of Europe ſhall live in the greateſt harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a ſtipulation concerning the ceremonial to be obſerved between the miniſters of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promiſe to ratify the treaty."

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full perſuaſion of the Catholic king's partiality to the court of Verſailles, and of his intention to aſſiſt France with treaſure in the proſecution of her hoſtilities againſt Great Britain; for as to the *pactum familiæ* between the two branches of the houſe of Bourbon, it was no more than a defenſive alliance for the mutual guaranty of their reſpective dominions, which any two nations have a right to contract, and a mutual conceſſion of commercial privileges, with which every power has an undoubted right to indulge its allies, without giving juſt cauſe of offence to any neighbouring nation. An. 1762.

General deſcription of Martinique.

As we have mentioned the ſecond expedition againſt Martinique, we ſhall conclude our narration with an account of the ſucceſs which attended this enterprize. It may be neceſſary to inform the reader, that Martinique is the largeſt of all the Caribbee Iſlands, ſituated between the fourteenth and fifteenth degrees of north latitude, about the middle between Barbadoes and Guadaloupe, to windward of Antigua and St. Chriſtopher's. It extends twenty leagues in length, and may be about one hundred and thirty miles in circumference; indented by a great number of creeks and harbours; diverſified with hill and dale, ſhaded with woods, watered by many ſtreams; in climate ſultry, in ſoil fertile, producing a very conſiderable quantity of ſugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, ginger, aloes, and pimento. Here the governor-general of all the French Iſlands in this part of the world reſides; and here is eſtabliſhed the ſovereign council, whoſe juriſdiction extends over all the French Antilles, and even to the ſettlements of that crown in the iſlands

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An. 1762. iſlands of St. Domingo and Tortuga. In a word, Martinique is the moſt populous and flouriſhing of all the colonies which the French nation poſſeſs in America. Its towns and harbours are ſtrongly fortified: the country itſelf is rendered extremely difficult of acceſs by woods, paſſes, rivers, rocks, and ravines; defended by a body of regular troops, and reinforced by a diſciplined militia, ſaid to conſiſt of ten thouſand white natives, beſides four times that number of negroes, whom they can arm in caſes of emergency. The reduction of this iſland was an object of the greateſt conſequence to Great Britain, not only on account of its own intrinſic worth, and the detriment which the loſs of it muſt occaſion to the enemy, but likewiſe for the ſecurity of the Engliſh iſlands, among which it is ſituated, and of the Britiſh trading ſhips, which were terribly annoyed by the privateers of Martinique.

Account of the expedition to that iſland.

The armament from North America and England, under the command of major-general Monckton and rear-admiral Rodney, amounting to eighteen battalions, and as many ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, bombs, and fire-ſhips, having rendezvouſed at Barbadoes in the month of December, proceeded from thence on the fifth day of January; and on the eighth the fleet and tranſports anchored in St. Anne's Bay, in the eaſtern part of Martinique, after the ſhips of war had ſilenced ſome batteries which the enemy had erected on that part of the coaſt. In the courſe of this ſervice, the Raiſonable, a ſhip of the line, was, by the ignorance of the pilot, run upon a reef of rocks,

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rocks, from whence she could not be disengaged, An. 1762.
though the men were saved, together with her stores and artillery. The general, however, judging this an improper place for a disembarkation, two brigades, commanded by the brigadiers Haviland and Grant, were detached under convoy to the bay of Petite-Anse, where a battery was cannonaded and taken by the seamen and marines. These brigades were soon followed by the whole army, and the rest of the squadron; and other batteries being silenced, general Monckton and the forces landed without further opposition on the sixteenth, in the neighbourhood of the Cas des Navires. The brigadiers Haviland and Grant had made a descent in the other place, and marched to the ground opposite to Pigeon-Island, which commands the harbour of Fort-Royal: but the roads being found impassable for artillery, Mr. Monckton altered his first design. The two brigades, however, with the light infantry under lieutenant-colonel Scot, while they remained on shore, were attacked in the night by a body of grenadiers, freebooters, negroes, and mulattoes, who had been sent over from Fort-Royal; but they met with such a warm reception as compelled them to retreat with precipitation, after having sustained some loss.

The troops being landed at Cas des Navires, and reinforced with two battalions of marines, which were spared from the squadron, the general resolved to besiege the town of Fort-Royal; but, in order to make his approaches, he found it necessary to attack the heights of Garnier and Tortueson, which the enemy had fortified, and seemed re- Surrender of Fort-Royal.

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An. 1762. ſolved to defend to the laſt extremity. The Engliſh commander, having erected a battery to favour the paſſage of a ravine which ſeparated him from thoſe heights, made a diſpoſition for the attack, which was put in execution on the twenty-fourth day of January. In the dawn of the morning, brigadier Grant, at the head of the grenadiers, ſupported by lord Rollo's brigade, attacked the advanced poſts of the enemy, under a briſk fire of the batteries; while brigadier Rufane with his brigade, reinforced by the marines, marched up on the right to attack the redoubts that were raiſed along the ſhore; and the light infantry under colonel Scot, ſupported by the brigade of Walſh, advanced on the left of a plantation, in order, if poſſible, to turn the enemy. They ſucceeded in their attempt, while the grenadiers were engaged in driving the French from one poſt to another; and this motion contributed in a great meaſure to the ſucceſs of the day. By nine in the morning they were in poſſeſſion of the Morne Tortueſon, and all the redoubts and batteries with which it was fortified. The enemy retired in confuſion to the town of Fort-Royal, and to the Morne Garnier, which, being more high and inacceſſible than the other, was deemed impracticable. During the conteſt for the poſſeſſion of Tortueſon, brigadier Haviland, at the head of his brigade, with two battalions of highlanders, and another corps of light infantry under major Leland, was ordered to paſs the ravine a good way to the left, and turn a body of the enemy poſted on the oppoſite heights, in hope of being able to divide their force; but the country was ſo difficult

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of acceſs, that it was late before this paſſage was effected. In the mean time, the general, perceiving the enemy giving way on all ſides, ordered colonel Scot's light infantry, with Walſh's brigade, and a diviſion of the grenadiers, to advance on the left to a plantation, from whence they drove the enemy, and where they took poſſeſſion of an advantageous poſt oppoſite to the Morne Garnier. They were ſupported on the right by Haviland's corps, when they paſſed the ravine; and the road between the two plantations, which they occupied, was covered by the marines. Next day the Engliſh began to erect batteries againſt the citadel of Fort-Royal; but were greatly annoyed from Morne Garnier. On the twenty-ſeventh, about four in the afternoon, the enemy made a furious attack, with the greateſt part of their forces, on the poſts occupied by the light infantry and brigadier Haviland; but were handled ſo roughly, that they ſoon retired in diſorder. Such was the ardour of the Engliſh troops, that they paſſed the ravine with the fugitives, ſeized their batteries, and took poſſeſſion of the ground, being ſupported by the brigade of Walſh and the grenadiers under Grant, who marched up to their aſſiſtance when the attack began. Major Leland, with his light infantry, finding no reſiſtance on the left, advanced to the redoubt which was abandoned; and the brigadiers Walſh, Grant, and Haviland, moved up in order to ſupport him; ſo that by nine at night the Britiſh troops were in poſſeſſion of this very ſtrong poſt, that commanded the citadel, againſt which their own artillery was turned in the morning. The French An. 1762.

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An. 1762. French regular troops had fled into the town, and the militia diſperſed in the country. The governor of the citadel, perceiving the Engliſh employed in erecting batteries on the different heights by which he was commanded, ordered the chamade to be beat, and ſurrendered the place by capitulation. On the fourth of February the gate of the citadel was delivered up to the Engliſh; and next morning the garriſon, to the number of eight hundred, marched out with the honours of war. Immediately after the reduction of Fort-Royal, deputations were ſent from different quarters of the iſland, deſiring a capitulation: but the governor-general, Mr. de la Touche, retired with his forces to St. Pierre, which he propoſed to defend with uncommon vigour. On the ſeventh, Pidgeon-Iſland, which was ſtrongly fortified, and counted one of the beſt defences of the harbour, ſurrendered at the firſt ſummons, and obtained a capitulation ſimilar to that of the citadel. It was agreed, that the troops of the French king ſhould be tranſported to Rochfort in France; that the militia ſhould lay down their arms, and remain priſoners of war until the fate of the iſland ſhould be determined. Theſe ſignal ſucceſſes were obtained at the ſmall expence of about four hundred men, including a few officers, killed and wounded in the different attacks; but the loſs of the enemy was much more conſiderable. The moſt remarkable circumſtance of this enterprize was the ſurpriſing boldneſs and alacrity of the ſeamen, who, by force of arm, drew a number of heavy mortars and ſhips cannon up the ſteepeſt mountains to a conſiderable diſtance from

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from the sea, and across the enemy's line of fire, to which they exposed themselves with amazing indifference. Fourteen French privateers were found in the harbour of Port-Royal; and a much greater number, from other ports in the island, were delivered up to admiral Rodney, in consequence of the capitulation with the inhabitants, who, in all other respects, were very favourably treated. An. 1762.

Reduction of the whole island.

Just when general Monckton was ready to embark for the reduction of St. Pierre, a very large and flourishing town, situated to leeward of Fort-Royal, two deputies arrived with proposals of capitulation for the whole island on the part of Mr. de la Touche, the governor-general. On the fourteenth the terms were settled, and the capitulation signed: on the sixteenth the English commander took possession of St. Pierre, and all the posts in that neighbourhood; while the governor-general, with Mr. Rouille, the lieutenant-governor, the staff-officers, and about three hundred and twenty grenadiers, were embarked in transports, to be conveyed to France. That such an important conquest should be atchieved almost without bloodshed, was in a great measure owing to the favourable capitulation which the island of Guadaloupe had obtained, and the good faith with which the articles of that capitulation had been observed by the conquerors. Indeed, the inhabitants of Martinique, who were indulged with nearly the same terms, must have found themselves considerably gainers by their change of sovereign; inasmuch as, together with the enjoyment of their own reli-

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An. 1762. gion, laws, and property, they had now an opportunity of exporting their produce to advantage, and of being ſupplied with all neceſſaries from the dominions of Great Britain; whereas, before they fell under the Engliſh government, their commerce was almoſt intirely interrupted, and they were obliged to depend even for ſubſiſtence upon the moſt precarious and hazardous methods of ſupply. By the reduction of Martinique, the iſlands of Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, and Nevis, together with the ſhips trading to theſe colonies, are perfectly ſecured againſt the depredations of the enemy; and Great Britain acquires an annual addition in commerce, at leaſt, to the amount of one million ſterling. While general Monckton was employed in regulating the capitulation of this iſland, commodore Swanton ſailed with a ſmall ſquadron to the iſle of Grenade, which, with ſome others poſſeſſed by the French, depends upon Martinique, and in all probability would ſubmit without oppoſition.

The

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The conſiderate part of mankind will eaſily conceive the numberleſs dangers, and difficulties, which a writer has to encounter and ſurmount in publiſhing the Hiſtory of his own Times, expoſed to the contradiction of living evidences, who have ſeen in different lights, and of conſequence varied in their repreſentation of many tranſactions in which they themſelves have been principally concerned.

At the end of the third volume of our Continuation, we, in order to evince our own impartiality, and for no other conſideration, inſerted ſome remarks which commodore Moore had made on our account of the expedition to Martinique, and the conqueſt of Guadalupe.

Major-general Barrington, conceiving himſelf aggrieved by ſome of thoſe remarks, has claimed the ſame privilege of making obſervations in his turn; and we, for the ſame reaſon, have complied with his demand.

For our own parts, we eſpouſe neither ſide of the queſtion. In a caſe of perſonal diſpute between characters of ſuch importance, all that an hiſtorian can do is to ſtate it fairly before the tribunal of the public, and leave the reader to determine according to the force of his own conviction.

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Commodore Moore.

There were between four and five hundred highlanders; and the number of the whole army that ſailed from Barbadoes amounted to five thouſand eight hundred and twenty four men, as appears from the return.

General Barrington.

Art. 1. There were only one hundred and fifty highlanders, that joined us at Barbadoes: the greateſt part of the reſt did not arrive till the day before we landed at Guadaloupe; and one company did not come till a ſquadron was ſent to attack Fort Louis. They joined it off of that place, and landed with the marines. This was about three weeks after we came to Baſſe-terre.

It is not denied that the returns of the army, when we arrived at Barbadoes, amounted to five thouſand eight hundred men: but it will appear alſo, by the returns, that no more were landed at Martinique than four thouſand four hundred and ſixty-eight men.

This diminution of numbers will not appear ſurpriſing, when it is known that by our ſtay at Barbadoes, which was abſolutely neceſſary, in order to wait for the hoſpital-ſhip, as well as for ſome others that were miſſing, with ſtores for the artillery, a very great number of men ſickened, and became unfit for ſervice, in the little time the fleet remained there.

Mr.

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Commodore Moore.

The general having desired that the cannon might be landed at a savannah, where the boats must have been greatly exposed to the fire of the enemy, which would have rendered the service impracticable, according to the opinions of the pilots and captains, given in a council of war held for that purpose, Mr. Moore communicated these opinions to the general; but at the same time offered to land the cannon on the other side of Point Negro, at a place equally near the road from the English army to Fort Royal, and even cause them to be drawn up by the seamen, without giving any trouble to the troops. The general, instead of embracing this proposal, sent a second message to the commodore, de-

General Barrington.

Mr. Hopson was so sensible of his want of sufficient strength, that he applied to the commodore to have the marines put under his command, that they might be landed with the army: this Mr. Moore excused himself from granting, not knowing what enemy there might be in those seas, and, of consequence, supposing that he might have occasion for them himself.

Art. 2. In regard to the commodore's offer of drawing the artillery, &c. Major-general B——n can by no means speak to it, as he had, at the time that offer was sent, gone on board the Cambridge with a message from general Hopson: neither did he ever know that such an offer was made, till the day after the army reimbarked.

The message that he carried was, That if the commodore would land the artillery, stores, &c. at the savannah, the army would march next morning, and attack the fort in conjunction with the fleet.

This offer, which the general gave in writing, could not be complied with, for the reason alledged by the commodore; no more than

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Commodore Moore.

desiring the troops might be reimbarked as soon as possible; and this service Mr. Moore performed with reluctance.

General Barrington.

an offer he took upon himself to make, that he would accept of any place to eastward of the Bluff-point: neither did he ever hear that there was any other place proposed, except Point Negro. This is not meant as the smallest impeachment, in regard to the conduct of the fleet, which did every thing possible upon that occasion: but, in order to justify the army for having reimbarked, it will be necessary to say, that by the detours it must have made, in order to avoid the Morne Tortueson, the distance was upwards of four miles to the fort, without any practicable road for drawing the artillery, but what must have been made by themselves, and that over a country which no European can have the least idea of. It would, besides, have been absolutely necessary to have established a chain of very strong posts, in order to have kept up its communication with the fleet, even if the commodore could have made good his offer of drawing the artillery, which seems more than doubtful, as it would have taken up two thousand five hundred seamen; yet how were provisions to be conveyed for an army that consisted (including women, servants,

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Commodore Moore.

The commodore, being well acquainted with the place, made a diſpoſition for the attack, from which he could not be diverted by the opinion of the chief engineer, and other officers, who, after having reconnoitred the fortifications, declared they thought them impregnable to ſhipping—as appears from Mr. Moore's letter to the ſecretary of ſtate.

General Barrington.

vants, and blacks) of upwards of five thouſand people, from the fleet to the camp, at four miles diſtance? This was not in the commodore's offer; but it was a very ſerious conſideration for the army.

Art. 3. It is by no means denied that the reſolution of attacking the fort by ſea was a very ſpirited one; or that it was not conducted with ſuch bravery, as will always do honour to thoſe gentlemen who had the honour to command thoſe ſhips that lay before it: but the conſequence by no means invalidated the opinion of the chief engineer, or the other officers, as it is certain that the fort was not, nor indeed could it, from its elevation, be much hurt by the ſhipping; neither did the enemy abandon it till they ſaw, by our manœuvre, that we were preparing to land.

A letter * from col. Cleveland to general B——n, upon this ſubject, will evince what has been ſaid.

Art.

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* *Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Cleveland to Major-general Barrington.*

" SIR,

" It was ſoon after the troops were ordered for re-imbarking from off the iſland of Martinico, that I was made acquainted with the motives

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Commodore Moore.

After having obſerved that they laid him under great difficulty, by requeſting that ſo late in the evening, which might have been granted ſo eaſily when it was firſt propoſed,

General Barrington.

Art. 4. The reaſon why the troops, that were aſſembled under the ſtern of the Woolwich, did not land, as was propoſed, under colonel Clavering, was, that the greateſt

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which induced the general for taking ſuch a ſtep: I then underſtood the meſſage from the general to commodore Moore was, that if he, the commodore, could make an attack with his fleet, or land the artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, &c. nearer Fort Royal, the army, at all events, ſhould march the next morning to inveſt the place; if not, boats to be ſent on ſhore in the evening, for the troops to be taken on board. His anſwer was, that they could not be landed nearer, or at any other place, than where the troops landed; and he would undertake, with his ſailors, to land them there. But at a meeting of the general officers, the next morning, on board of his ſhip, he then ſaid that his meſſage was, that he not only offered to land them at the place before mentioned, but likewiſe to tranſport them wherever the ſervice might require. This much ſurpriſed general Hopſon, and all the other general officers, who never took his anſwer in that ſenſe. Being aſked, what number of men he could ſpare from the fleet for that ſervice, he mentioned four, or at moſt ſix hundred men, which was known to be greatly inſufficient.

As for the chief engineer, giving his opinion againſt his majeſty's ſhips of war attacking Fort Royal on the iſland of Guadaloupe, I am certain he continued in the ſame ſentiments after the attack was made, and the place abandoned; and I ſhould not do juſtice to his character, were I of any other: for as the fort was on an eminence, it rendered their fire but of a very immaterial ſervice towards reducing it, there being not a gun diſmounted, nor much damage done to any capital work; nor did the enemy quit the fort, or ceaſe firing, till the morning after the attack was made. They were ſenſible of not being able to hold out forty-eight hours after the troops made good their landing. As it was commanded by heights, I think

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Commodore Moore.

poſed, he took his meaſures with ſuch expedition and ſucceſs, that in leſs than an hour the troops were rendezvouſed under the Woolwich's ſtern, when the landing was again poſtponed; though the evening was favourable, the Woolwich at that time very near the ſhore, and the Spy ſloop within her, almoſt cloſe to the beach. In conſequence of this delay, it was found extremely difficult to diſpoſe of the men for that night, as it would have been impoſſible for them to find their reſpective tranſports in the dark: but this difficulty was ſurmounted by the commodore, who diſtributed them among the ſhips of war. Several veſſels, ſet on fire by the enemy, being ſeen driving about, Mr. Moore, with the tranſports, kept to windward all night, in ſuch a ſituation as

General Barrington.

eſt part of the tranſports were drove to the leeward; which when general Hopſon was made acquainted with, and that, in caſe of neceſſity, the colonel could not be properly ſupported, he countermanded them.

As to the offer of landing the troops at twelve o'clock, it could not, with propriety, have been accepted of, as at that time the coaſt had never been reconnoitred; neither was it done till major-general B——n obtained leave from the general to do it next morning, when he pitched upon the place where the troops actually landed.

I think it would not have taken more time to have reduced it; and of conſequence they muſt have weakened their own ſtrength, by leaving a ſufficient number of men for garriſoning the place, to be taken priſoners.

This, Sir, is what I can very well recollect and affirm, and am not a little ſurpriſed to read ſo different an account of the expedition in Smollett's Hiſtory.

I have the honour to be,

With great truth,

Honourable Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

And much obliged,

Humble ſervant.

to

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Commodore Moore.

to be able to chuſe his anchorage next day. At the ſame time he directed the bomb-ketches to play upon the town, to amuſe the enemy, and keep them at a diſtance, that the troops might land next morning without oppoſition.

The enemy threw up no intrenchments in the way to the Dos d'Ane: — the paſs was hilly, but very acceſſible by means of a tolerable road, tho' ſtony and rugged. When the governor of Guadaloupe rejected the propoſal ſent with the flag of truce, the general would have tried the effect of a ſecond meſſage, which Mr. Moore warmly oppoſed, recommending it to him to ſecond his blow while the enemy were in conſternation, and offering to aſſiſt him with the mariners who were under his command. This attack he the more ſtrongly recommended as he knew the nature of the climate, and foreſaw the troops would ſoon be weakened by diſtemper. Had his advice been taken, in all probability, the conqueſt of the iſland would have been finiſhed in a few days; for all or moſt of the poſts which the enemy poſſeſſed on the Capeſterre ſide, were fortified after the landing of the Engliſh forces: and, whatever may

General Barrington.

Art. 5. Whoever has ſeen the Dos d'Ane, and is any ſort of judge of ground, muſt know that there was no neceſſity, or even uſe, for fortifying what nature had done every thing for: however, the enemy did not neglect even that. The whole of the road from the ſea to the Dos d'Ane, which is near four miles, is ſo narrow, that, in many places, not above three men could march in front, and moſt part of it very rocky and ſteep.

All the parts that flanked the road had been fortified, and artillery planted in them; ſuch as Biſdary, Vaubelle, La Batterie Mutine, the Jeſuits, the Hoſpital, and the houſe of Mr. La Garde, at which the enemy had eſtabliſhed their head-quarters. Above all this, was the grand camp, from which their cannon commanded the road. From thence there was another, which led to the Dos d'Ane, not above ſix feet broad, a perpendicular precipice on each

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Commodore Moore.

may have been ſaid of the bravery of the inhabitants, certain it is, that, as ſoon as they were attacked, they abandoned all their poſts ſucceſſively, almoſt without reſiſtance; nor was there any reaſon to extol the courage and intrepidity of madam Ducharmey, who was ſaid to have defended her plantation at the head of her ſlaves and dependents.

When the marines had taken poſſeſſion of Fort Louis, Mr. Moore, at the deſire of general Hopſon, went on board the Panther, accompanied by colonel Clavering, to reconnoitre the coaſt, and fixed upon a landing-place near Arnonville, where the troops were actually diſembarked.

General Barrington.

each ſide of above fourſcore feet. This was flanked by hills, that could not be attacked from the plain below, and enfiladed from the front of the Dos d'Ane, which is not above five hundred yards in breadth, and both flanks were covered by inacceſſible rocks and woods. Had even all theſe difficulties been ſurmounted, there were ſtill more to encounter, if poſſible, of a ſtronger nature; I mean the redoubt, without which, our being maſters of the Dos d'Ane would not have been of the leaſt ſervice, and which we muſt have abandoned, as it would have been next to impoſſible to have ſupplied that poſt with proviſions.

Art. 6. When the commodore reconnoitred the coaſt of the Capeſterre, it was ſome time before general Hopſon's death; and at that time general Barrington had propoſed to him to take ſixteen hundred men, and carry the war on that ſide of the iſland. This would have put the enemy between two fires, and there is the greateſt probability to believe it would have been attended with ſucceſs; but this the general would never conſent to, tho' often preſſed to it by general Barrington. The army at that time amounted to three thouſand

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Commodore Moore.

The town was intirely demoliſhed, except ſome few houſes at the end next Fort Royal; and thoſe that came down were only attracted by curioſity to ſee the ruins—the enemy had but two cannon, and theſe were ſpiked up by thoſe that made a ſally from the citadel—when the magazine blew up, Mr. Moore ſent ſhips immediately to the aſſiſtance of the fort, which however had ſuſtained very little damage.

The commodore never dreamed they would attempt landing in this place, knowing that the enemy had driven ſtakes under water for the deſtruction of the boats. The inconveniences of landing here he had repreſented to

General Barrington.

ſand three hundred men, fit for ſervice; but when the landing was made good, it conſiſted, after weakening greatly the garriſon of Fort Louis, of between twelve and thirteen hundred only. It was near three weeks before this period that Mr. Moore adviſed the going to Houelbourg, which the general thought ſo impracticable, that he would not conſent to it: it fell of courſe afterwards, when we were maſters of the poſts of Arnonville and Petitbourg.

Art. 7. The enemy had three pieces of eighteen pounders, beſides a mortar of thirteen inches, which laſt they received from Martinique. During the ſiege, the battery was attacked at twelve o'clock at noon, and carried by captain Blomer of the ſixty-firſt regiment.

Art. 8. Colonel Clavering landed at the river Mouſtique, about two miles from Petitbourg, and there was not a ſtake drove in that place; tho' the bay of Petitbourg was full of them: this general Barrington was ſo well ap-

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Commodore Moore.

to the general, before he ſailed to Dominique.

The commodore employed his cruiſers with ſuch effect, that no proviſions were landed at Mahaut ſince the firſt attack of the iſland. A trader of St. Euſtatia offered to ſupply the commodore with ten thouſand barrels of beef, at an under-price, declaring, without ſcruple, that the Britiſh cruiſers had effectually prevented him from diſpoſing of it at any French market. Beſides, the inhabitants of Guadalupe would have been chargeable with the greateſt abſurdity, had they collected magazines of proviſion in the defenceleſs town of Mahaut, ſituated at ſuch a diſtance from the centre of their poſts, while their enemies had it in their power to cut off the communication: but, if they had, it would have reflected no blame upon the commodore, who had done every thing in the power of ſhips to prevent it.

General Barrington.

appriſed of, that he never attempted to land there, which otherwiſe would have been a moſt advantageous ſpot.

Art. 9. The ſevereſt ſtroke the inhabitants felt, during the whole operations, was the deſtroying of the magazine of Bay-Mahaut. This rendered all their future defence uſeleſs, as by that means the redoubt, where were all the old people, women, and children, was cut off from being ſupplied.

Mr. Moore is very much miſtaken, when he ſays that it was an improper place for a magazine: it was, as near as could be, in the center of the two iſlands, and as far removed as poſſible, conſiſtent with ſafety and convenience, from the enemy. It was on that ſide of the iſland which was moſt convenient to receive proviſions from St. Euſtatia; and, beſides, there was ſo little water there, that the large ſhips could not come near it. Had they eſtabliſhed their magazine on the ſea-coaſt on the other ſide, which is the Capeſterre, it would always have been ſubject to have been deſtroyed by the landing of a few men. Where they had placed it, that was impracticable, as acroſs the iſland it is above nine miles, which we muſt have marched to have deſtroyed

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The commodore sent thither (to Marigalante) a strong de-

General Barrington.

ed it, leaving behind us Petitbourg and Arnonville, both strong posts, where the whole force of the enemy was at that time assembled; the one upon our right, and the other upon our left flank. This would have been madness, before we were in possession of these places, tho' afterwards a very easy task. It will appear, from a letter wrote by Mr. Des Hayes †, of what consequence that magazine was to the enemy, and that it was collected from St. Eustatia during the siege.

Art. 10. It should seem that the troops had some small

† *Translation of the Letter from Messieurs Vidal and Des Hayes to Major-General Barrington.*

" SIR,

" In answer to the letter you have done us the honour to write, relating to several circumstances concerning the siege of Guadaloupe, of which you require the true state, as we were eye-witnesses of what passed; Mr. Vidal having acted, during the siege, as a captain of the horse-militia, and at the beginning of the siege as aid-du-camp to the governor; and Mr. Des Hayes as captain in the infantry-militia.

We declare, Sir, that, with respect to the first article of your letter, what you alledge is very true, in regard to the difficulty of the road by the sea-side, leading to the general quarters, as well as that of the Dos d'Ane: this last is so steep and narrow, almost through its whole extent, which is about four thousand paces, or four English miles, that three men can scarce march a-breast; and in many places it is so incumbered with stones as to be absolutely impracticable. Moreover, it was the more diffi-

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Commodore Moore.

detachment of ships, at whose arrival the inhabitants immediately capitulated.

General Barrington.

small share in the reduction of Marigalante, for the following reasons:

In

difficult to be forced, as entrenchments had been made, and posts fortified the whole length of the road; as at Bisdary, Vaubelle, la Batterie Mutine, the Jesuits, the Hospital, and, lastly, the guard at the general quarters; and above all this, the grand camp mounted with cannon, which commanded the road.

The inhabitants eagerly wished to be attacked in this place, hoping to see your troops sink under the attempt. Their hopes were founded on the nature of the road, which would have produced new difficulties. They knew it was out of the reach of the cannon of the ships; and they were not afraid of being attacked in other places, being covered by the river of Gallion, being secured on both sides by such a prodigious heighth, and defended by several posts, which it would have been impossible to pass.

As to the second article, concerning the provisions brought to us from St. Eustatia to the Bay Mahaut, a little town situated in the bottom of the great Cul de Sac, it is the only place from whence we received any during the siege, if we except some boats that came loaden to Port Louis, Petit Canal, and Moule, three towns in Grande-terre, into which some prizes were brought. We had our magazines at the Bay Mahaut, and until that town was reduced, our communication of provisions was not interrupted. They were at first conveyed to different plantations, particularly to that of Mr. Machicourt at Arnonville, and from thence to the reduit and general quarters: but your descent at Houelbourg, which was followed by the reduction of all the posts from the Bay Mahaut to Capesterre, and the seizure of all our provisions found in that town, and other places which were burned, from which places we could not possibly transport them in time to our reduits and general quarters; reduced the inhabitants to the absolute necessity of capitulating; being in want of provisions at the general quarters as well as in other posts, particularly at the reduit, to which all

the

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General Barrington.

In the first place, the operation was planned by general

the women, children, and sick had retired; and, in fine, without any hope of receiving a supply, having no longer any communication with the town of the Bay Mahaut, which was moreover the only pass for our militia from Guadaloupe to Grande-terre that remained, after the reduction of Fort Louis; which pass had never been interrupted by any cruisers, until you deprived us of it.

In regard to the third article of your letter, we can assure you, Sir, that when the marquis of Beauharnois, general of Martinique, arrived at Grande-terre, in the squadron of Mr. de Bompart, a few days after the capitulation of Guadaloupe, he disembarked about six hundred regulars, and a considerable number of men draughted from the companies in Martinique, together with the volunteers, of whom, as we are assured, there were fifteen hundred aboard the ships that composed the squadron, where was likewise store of ammunition suitable to the service; but understanding that Guadaloupe had capitulated, they reimbarked. Those were very ill informed who said there were six hundred armed negroes: there were none but servants who attended their masters, and those not at all intended for fighting. We shall not say any thing positive about the return of the squadron. If we refer to the general opinion, and to persons particularly acquainted with the situation of the islands, and with the seas by which they are surrounded, it cannot be denied but that if Guadaloupe had not been obliged to capitulate, by your last operations, in cutting off our provisions as well by sea as by land, that squadron might have burned all the transports, before the British squadron off Dominique could have come up, as the French was more than ten leagues to windward, and you had then but one frigate of forty guns with your transports; and that manœuvre of our squadron would have infallibly obliged you to raise the siege, had it not been for the precaution you had previously taken.

With respect to the fourth article, concerning the Flibustiers, certain it is, there were

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General Barrington.

ral Barrington, as appears by a letter wrote by him to the commodore, dated the 9th of May, 1759.

"As I intend attacking "Marigalante in a few days, "I believe I muſt beg a ſhip, "or rather two, in order "to favour the deſcent of "the troops."

In the ſecond, by another letter of the 17th of May, wrote to him alſo, it appears what orders the general had given to governor Crump:

"I have ſent with B. "Crump ſeven hundred re- "gulars, five hundred irre- "gulars, three pieces of can- "non, and a hawitzer. I "have likewiſe given him

---

were about five hundred in the iſland. Near two hundred of theſe people had diſembarked at Bay Mahaut, during the ſiege. Part of them were employed at the batteries: the reſt were formed into two companies. The firſt of theſe, conſiſting of about two hundred and fifty, was commanded by Grand Joſeph, who was killed at their head when your grenadiers advanced to the attack of the Batterie la Mutine: the other, of fifty, was commanded by the ſieur Roux.

This, Sir, is the undiſguiſed truth of all you deſired us to explain.

We have the honour to be, with the moſt profound reſpect,

Sir,

Your moſt humble,

and moſt obedient ſervants.

London, Aug. 1761."

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The troops which were landed did not exceed six hundred blacks and whites, and these in a wretched condition; so that, if they had stayed, they might all have been taken prisoners, as Mr. Moore would have gone up and landed his marines on the back of Mr. Beauharnois, who would have found himself between two fires. As for Buccaneers, they existed no where but in imagination. The date of those adventurers expired above fifty years before this period.

General Barrington.

" orders, as soon as he lands,
" to summon the island;
" and, in case they are ob-
" stinate, to give them no
" other terms but being pri-
" soners of war."

I might add a third, which is, that the island had been summoned about six weeks before by the shipping; but the answer given by the governor was very far from being satisfactory.

Art. 11. It appears, from a letter wrote by Mr. Des Hayes to general Barrington, that the succours landed by Mr. de Beauharnois consisted of six hundred regular troops, and a great number of the militia draughted from the companies at Martinique, besides voluntiers, of which there were on board the fleet near fifteen hundred. This does not seem like the account given of them by Mr. Moore; neither is it to be imagined that the general of Martinique would trust himself with such wretches as they are represented, whose condition could not have been rendered so miserable from the length of their voyage.

It appears farther, that no negroes were disembarked as fighting men, but as servants to attend their masters. Had the

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Commodore Moore.

General Barrington.

the marines been landed in their rear, it might have certainly been of ſervice; and tho' it is not doubted but that the commodore would have done every thing in his power to have aſſiſted the army, yet as Mr. de Bompart was then cruiſing off Grande-terre with his whole fleet, it is not to be ſuppoſed he could have then done it, as the general had before lent him three hundred men to reinforce his ſquadron, upon the news of Bompart's arrival: at the ſame time he offered to embark himſelf and his little army on board the fleet; an offer which Mr. M—— refuſed; but he accepted of the three hundred men.

N. B. The word Flibuſtiers does not mean Buccaneers, but Privateers-people; four hundred of which came from Martinique to Guadaloupe, under the command of Mr. de Folville, lieutenant de Roy at Martinique.

There is an article in the capitulation, by which ſhips were provided to carry them back to that iſland.

Theſe iſlands (viz. the Santos and Deſeada) were not ſummoned 'till a conſiderable time

Art. 12. It was by no means neceſſary for general Barrington to ſummon the

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Commodore Moore.

time after general B——n had ſailed for England.

General Barrington.

ſmall iſlands of Los Santos, Deſeada, and Petite-terre, as they were all compriſed in the capitulation of Guadaloupe. The deputies of theſe were all at his head-quarters for ſome days intreating a ſeparate capitulation, which he never would grant them: however, they were perfectly ſatisfied before they left him: if they had not, it would not have been of the leaſt conſequence. The general ſent captain Buchanan to take away their arms, at the ſame time that he took away thoſe of the different pariſhes of Guadaloupe and Grande-terre; but the weather was ſo bad, that he could not reach them within the time to which he was limited; for he was not ſent till about the tenth of June, and the army was to embark the twenty-fourth for England.

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